

THE YORKSHIRE
Archæological and Topographical
JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

VOLUME II.

[*ISSUED TO MEMBERS ONLY.*]

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PREFACE.

WITH the close of the fourth year of publication a second Volume of *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal* has been completed. This was the rate of progress contemplated by the Council of the Association when the *Journal* was commenced, and, while it is a pleasure to have succeeded in this respect, it is no small additional satisfaction to be able to draw attention to the fact, that the Parts have been gradually increased in size, so that the Volume now issued is nearly one-fourth larger than its predecessor. The gradual increase in the number of Members by which the issue of each successive Part has been attended, has enabled the Council thus to enlarge their publication, but this increase could not have been realized, had not continuous and most able help been received from those gentlemen who have contributed the various papers, and who have in them sustained without diminution the special interest of their original researches. To them alone the real success of the *Journal* may be said to be due, and to each and all of them, the Council, on behalf of the Association, would here tender its sincere thanks, and would add the assurance that many of the papers contributed have attracted special attention, and that all are highly appreciated.

A Yorkshireman who has left his native country and risen to a well-deserved eminence in the United States of America, has so eloquently expressed the views held by

many beside himself as to the usefulness of the *Journal*, and the high interest of the objects it is intended to promote, that his letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Association in August last may well be given here at length.

“CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1872.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I SINCERELY hope Mr. Cartwright may be persuaded to give us all the Subsidy Rolls for the West Riding, from those that follow the volume entitled Kirkby's Survey to the close of the series.

“They seem to me, from the specimens printed in numbers 5 and 7 of your *Journal*, to be of the deepest interest. Coming in as they do before the Parish Registers, and reporting to us not only the name and condition of the larger landholders, but of the yeomen, tradesmen and peasants, they form one of the most valuable side lights of the antique common life in the different local centres 350 years ago I have ever met with,—are unique indeed, so far as I know, and entirely invaluable, as one tries to trace what I would call the earthward immortality of the common people,—those long lines of stout men and women at the foundations of the English life, who hold their own on the same spot as the primroses do on the green banks and the throstles in the hollies.

“I can hold this list in my hand of those who paid their subsidy in the Wapentake of Skyrack, and trace the families by their names to the very hearthstones where I saw them sitting a quarter of a century ago ; compare their condition in 1840 with that of 1523 ; and see how they have gone up or down, or simply held their own, in Otley, Burley, Ilkley and other places up and down the Dale, and it is a revelation such as I could get nowhere else.

“Last spring I dined with our poet Longfellow in Boston, and we got talking about his English ancestry. He thought

they came from Horsforth, but I said I believed the tap root of the tree was in Ilkley ; still I could not prove it, because the Registers went back no further than 1598. Well, here comes the Roll of Skyrack into my study last Saturday, and so far settles the question. Here is a Longfellow in Ilkley and none in Horsforth, and this Longfellow is a labourer paying fourpence : so, I suppose, if these Rolls are all printed they will sparkle on all sides with points of light for great numbers of people, and as the history of my mother land is changing, in the hands of men like Froude, from a recital of what battles were fought by the kings, to the far more vital story of the struggles of the people, and from the life in the Courts to the life of the masses of men, —so, from materials like these, we can in the course of time build up again the waste places of our local histories, and instead of reciting merely a dry catalogue of the births and deaths of the landowners on the hill, can fill up the picture with glimpses of the landtillers in the valley.

“ Permit me also to express to you my admiration of the series of your *Journal* so far as it has proceeded. It is exactly what was wanted in the “great county.” Yorkshire has lagged far behind counties of far less historic interest in attention to her local history ; for, if we credit the Surtees Society to Durham and the Camden Society to the kingdom, we can show nothing like the series of the Chetham Society for Lancashire and Cheshire ; neither is there any such county history on our side of the hills, as that of Lancashire just edited by my friend Brooke Herford of Manchester.

“ This *Journal* is a grand step in the right direction, and I am delighted to see the large increase of subscribers. I hope it will grow still larger in proportion, year by year, so that you can undertake larger enterprises. There is, no doubt, a real revival of interest in local history on all hands ; we are feeling it here in America as you are in England, and we have the thing here so entirely in hand through the abundance of material and the brevity of our

separate life, that not a foot of land so far is bare of its own history, except that which has yet hidden itself below the skyline of the new life.

“I am, Sir,

“Yours indeed,

“ROBERT COLLYER,

“*Pastor of Unity Church.*

“MR. FAIRLESS BARBER,

“RASTRICK, NEAR BRIGHOUSE,

“YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.”

In preparing the Index every effort has been made to secure absolute accuracy ; it contains upwards of twelve thousand references, and this copiousness will, it is hoped, compensate for any defects which the reader may discover. Mr. Geo. W. Tomlinson, the Rev. Josh. T. Fowler, F.S.A., Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., and Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, have most kindly assisted in this very important addition to the usefulness of the present volume.

The volume has been edited under the direction of the Council of the Association, but the writers alone are responsible for the opinions and statements contained in their respective papers.

1st February, 1873.

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THE YORKSHIRE

Archæological and Topographical Journal

was commenced in the year 1869, and has hitherto been issued half-yearly. It is published under the direction of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, but the writers are alone responsible for the statements and opinions contained in their respective papers.

The Journal is at present issued to Members only. It is designed to form a medium for the collection of facts and documents, not hitherto published, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, and to supply for the whole of Yorkshire the great want which has been long felt in this respect. The frequency with which parts appear is regulated by the number of Members, and it is believed that with 500 Members a quarterly issue will be possible.

All literary communications, original documents, including ancient charters, deeds, inventories, or wills of historical value, notices of archæological discoveries, and other papers relating to Yorkshire, intended for the *Journal*, should be addressed to the Hon. Sec., Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., Castle Hill, Rastrick, near Brighouse.

Among the contributors to Parts already issued or in the Press, are the following:—

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	HEN C. COOTE, F.S.A.	W. STOTT BANKS.
		FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A.

The Parts contain about 100 pages each, are uniform as to size, type, and paper, with the transactions of the “Royal Archæological Institute,” and are copiously illustrated.

New Members desiring to have complete sets of the *Journal*, may procure any of the Parts from the Hon. Sec. at the subscription price, Five Shillings and Threepence each Part.

The *Journal* is delivered (*free of postage*) to all Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscription. No Journals will be issued to any Member in arrear; after Two Years in arrear, the names of defaulters will be removed from the List of Members. In case of any accidental omission in delivery, Members are requested to write forthwith to the Hon. Sec.

Persons desiring to join the Association should communicate with the Hon. Sec.

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By Order of the Council,
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Archæological and Topographical Association.

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PART V.

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EXCURSION FOR 1871.

THE Members of the Association will assemble at Leeds on *Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1871*, where they will be received officially by the Mayor in the morning, and proceed, during the course of the day, to visit the Norman Church at Adel, the Cistercian Abbey at Kirkstall, and St. John's Church in Leeds. At Kirkstall, Mr. EDMUND SHARPE, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., author of *Architectural Parallels, &c., &c.*, has kindly consented to meet the Association, act as guide over the Abbey, and deliver an address there upon its architecture and history. A full programme of the day's proceedings will be issued to the members as early as possible in the month of August. The issue of Part V. of the *Journal* has been delayed in order that this announcement might appear with it.

YORKSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
Association.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1870,

ADOPTED AND PASSED AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
ASSOCIATION, HELD 30TH JANUARY, 1871,

WITH

LIST OF OFFICERS THEN ELECTED,

AND

LIST OF MEMBERS,

CORRECTED TO 1ST OF JULY, 1871.

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1869, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1870.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
T Balance in hand at last Audit (Investment Account)	.	.	183 15 0	By Balance (on General Account) at last Audit	.	.	1 12 10
Life Members	.	.	15 15 0	„ <i>Investment Fund</i> , as per Bank Book to December 31st, 1870	.	.	199 10 0
„ Annual Subscriptions	.	.	111 16 6	„ General Account	£18 2 3		
„ Amount received from new members for copies of <i>Journal</i> , at Subscription price	13 7 9			Less due to Collector	8 15 7		
	4 14 6						
	18 2 3			„ <i>Library</i> :—			9 6 8
„ Amount of Profit on the Excursion to Pontefract	.	.	5 9 7	John Crossley, Librarian, Rent of Rooms	10 0 0		
„ Interest on General Account	.	.	0 19 1	Insurance for 1869 and 1870	0 14 0		
„ „ Investment Account	.	.	4 16 6				10 14 0
				„ <i>Yorkshire Journal</i> :—			
				Charles Hancock, Photo. Engraver	8 5 0		
				Stott Brothers, Engravers	14 3 3		
				Bradbury, Evans, and Co.	£36		
				„ „	25 0		
				R. B. Utting, Engraver	61 6 6		
				S. H. Cowell	2 0 0		
					1 9 6		
				„ <i>General</i> :—			87 4 3
				Subscription to Royal Archæological Association	1 1 0		
				Grant to Slack, D. Dodson's claim	10 8 2		
				J. Crossley and Co., Printing and Stationery	4 0 6		
				Postage, Incidentals—F. Barber, Esq.	9 17 6		
				Carriage, &c., „	0 14 0		
				Postage, Incidentals, &c., W. S.	0 7 6		
				Collector's Commission	5 17 6		
							32 6 2
							£340 13 11

Audited and found correct,
Huddersfield 31st January, 1871.

WM. HASTINGS, Auditor.

REPORT

READ AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION,
THE 30TH JANUARY, MDCCCLXXI.

THE past year has been marked by a most important change in the position of the Association. Hitherto, while paying due attention to archæological and topographical work, the Council has deemed it necessary to carry out, as energetically as possible, a policy of extension and consolidation, the nature and expediency of which have been indicated in previous Reports. This policy has been consummated by the adoption in the title of the Association of the comprehensive term "Yorkshire" instead of the local one of "Huddersfield," as well as by several changes in the rules, which received the unanimous assent of the Members present at the meeting held for the purpose in August last, at Pontefract. The wisdom of this change has been fully justified by the large increase in the number of Associates since added to the list. And inasmuch as the Association has now received the countenance and active support of many of the noblemen and leading gentry of the county who have joined it, the Council ventures to hope that a position for it of permanent existence and usefulness has been attained. The great stepping-stone to the success so far achieved has been the publication of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal, the first volume of which has been completed during the past year. It is to the Council a source of much satisfaction to reflect that so many able Contributors to it have been enlisted, whose respective papers are admitted to possess undoubted interest and value to the archæologist and historian. The annual excursion to Pontefract was marked by greater success than even the excursions of the preceding years. After defraying the

expense of a complete reprint of all the papers read, it has left a balance of £5 9s. 7*d.* in favour of the Association. For this the Council has been largely indebted to Mr. Richard Holmes, the Editor of the "Pontefract Advertiser," whose warm interest in the antiquities and history of that town, made him zealous, not only in promoting the excursion itself, but also in devoting a considerable portion of his journal to the publication, *in extenso*, of the proceedings. Without his help the catalogue of the antique objects exhibited would have been very imperfect. The Library of the Association, as will be seen from the list of Presents issued with Part IV. of the *Journal*, has received numerous and important additions from various Members. It will be for the Council to consider, during the ensuing year, what steps can be taken to extend its influence to Associates residing at a distance from Huddersfield. The expenses connected with the exploration at Slack have all been paid, and the various objects which were found there remain still in the custody of Mr. Geo. F. Beaumont as hon. Curator. It is now the intention of the Council to establish without delay a registry for old deeds in which the genealogical and historical information which they contain can be entered on forms systematically arranged for the purpose. Copies of such forms when ready will be forwarded by the honorary Secretary to any person who may desire to have them. The accounts, duly audited, are presented to the Members with this Report. The amount owing to the printers in respect of Part IV., of which an account has not yet been received by the Council, will be fully met by the stock of the other parts of the *Journal* remaining still on hand, and which are now being rapidly taken up by new members. The Council regret to state that the death of Mr. Thomas Bradbury, a life Member, and of seven annual Members has occurred during the past year. Notwithstanding the loss thus sustained, the total number of associates now on the list amounts to 285, of whom 43 are life members, five are honorary, and the remainder—237—are annual Members; showing an addition of ten life Members, and of 51 annual Members enrolled since the beginning of last year. The officers and five Members of the Council retire according to the rules, but are eligible for re-election. Having regard to the extension of the Association in its sphere of operations the

Council has ascertained the willingness of several noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county to become Presidents and Vice-Presidents, whose names for election to these offices will be submitted to the Meeting.

The foregoing report having been adopted, and the accounts for 1870 passed, Officers for the year 1871, according to the list issued herewith, were duly elected.

Numerous presents for the library have been received since the Annual Meeting; these number nearly 100 volumes, and the list is deferred until the close of the year, when it will be issued with Part VI. of the *Journal*.

The six months which have elapsed since the General Meeting in January last, have served to increase very considerably the number both of Life Members and Annual Members, as will be seen by the list now issued. During the same period there have also been losses by death in both classes of members. From the latter, the name of the Rev. James Armitage Rhodes, senior magistrate on the West Riding Bench, will be missed with unfeigned regret by all who were acquainted with him. He died at his residence, Carlton, near Pontefract, on the 27th May last, aged 87.

From the class of Life Members, the Association has also lost an early and tried friend, James Bradbury, of Huddersfield, formerly a Member of the Council. He died unexpectedly in London, on the 5th day of March last, within a few days of completing his forty-second year. He was best known in Huddersfield as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 34th West York Rifle Volunteers; and the encampments at Woodsome, under his command, in 1869 and 1870, will be long remembered in connection with his name. He was interred with military honours, at Saint Thomas's Church, Friar Mere, Saddleworth, the 11th day of March, 1871. Mr. Bradbury was a magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a Land and Assessed Tax Commissioner; a Commissioner of the chief Turnpike Roads about Huddersfield, and, at the time of his death, he was President of the Huddersfield Working Men's Conservative Association.

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CORRECTED TO JULY, 1871.

The names of Life Members are given in the order in which they have been Elected; the names of Annual Members are given under the initial letters of their Surnames and in the order of their Election. All Members whose names appear after the asterisks have been elected since the title of the Association was changed from "Huddersfield" to "Yorkshire."

Any Member wishing to withdraw must signify his intention *in writing* previously to January 1 of the ensuing year, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for that year. It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of any change of residence, or errors in addresses, may be sent to the Hon. Secretary.

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ALMONBURY IN FEUDAL TIMES.¹

By J. K. WALKER, M.D., F.S.A., a Vice-President of the Association.

SOME thirty years have elapsed since I received from the late B. N. Rockley Batty, Esq., a copy of the Inquisition of Almonbury in Elizabeth's reign, which, after careful examination, I lent to my late dear friend Mr. Turner. He afterwards procured an old copy made by Mr. Abraham Radcliffe, formerly of Almonbury, which contained also the jurors' returns to the inquisitions in the reigns of Edward III., Henry VI., and James I. These are not now in my possession ; but it is my hope that they may eventually find a resting-place among the archives of the Huddersfield Archæological Association.²

The documents contain more than a mere dry catalogue of names, though some persons may at first sight perceive little else therein. It would indeed have been too tedious for the purposes of this paper to have transcribed the names of all the tenants, and we must wait for the pages of some future history of the Honor of Pontefract, wherein these inquisitions, *in extenso*, may not improperly be introduced.

In the copies to which I have had access, there are, I think, places where not only words but entire sentences are wanting, and some parts have been incorrectly transcribed ;

¹ The substance of this paper was read at an early meeting of the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association, and its appearance in the *Journal* has been unavoidably delayed hitherto, partly, that opportunity might be given for verifying the copies of the Inquisitions of which it treats, with the records in the Duchy Office, and partly from the

press of other matter, which, as the Association was extending, it was thought desirable to admit into Vol. I. of the *Journal*.

² This wish has since been realised, the MSS. referred to having become the property of the Association under the will of Mr. Turner's niece, the late Miss Elizabeth Turner, of Hopton.

I trust, however, that such parts as I have selected for this paper have been correctly translated.

It appeared to me on examination that these inquisitions afforded an interesting exposition of the various feudal services prevalent in the district during several centuries ; and with this view I have extracted from each of them some of the more remarkable instances, and I have also taken the opportunity of extracting from the Hundred Rolls of Edward I. certain returns to several articles of inquiry relating to Almonbury, and the baronial abuses existing there in the preceding reign.

But after all that can be done to render this subject attractive, some one may think that it might have been more homœopathically treated. In justification, however, I must appeal to the opinion of those who first solicited me to undertake this duty, and who were the best judges of its importance. In 1842, my late friend Mr. Turner expressed in earnest terms his wish that my attention should be directed to the history of Almonbury. It should be remembered also that the rudiments of the Constitution of England may be traced as far back as the Norman Conquest by means of these and similar records, and that each of these reigns—of Edward I., Edward III., Henry VI., Elizabeth, and James I.—is marked by events clearly illustrating the general advancement of that Constitution.

It is a matter of congratulation that we have now arrived at an era when the records of the Duchy of Lancaster are no longer inaccessible to the researches of the intelligent inquirer ; for it cannot be doubted that many interesting circumstances relating to Almonbury will thus receive new illustration. The Calendar to the pleadings of the Duchy has probably been examined by many members of our Association, and one or two instances of their use in relation to these inquisitions will appear in this paper.

Few periods of our history are more deserving the study of Englishmen than the Early Ages immediately succeeding the time of the Norman Conquest. From the battle of Hastings down to the battle of Bosworth Field, the feudal system in some of its forms prevailed in every part of the kingdom ; generally, however, its most oppressive features were seen and felt in the vicinity of the various castles, which, in the then unsettled state of the country, each baron found it necessary

to erect for the safety of his possessions. The Conqueror himself, soon after the Conquest, sensible that the want of fortified places had greatly facilitated his success, had erected numerous castles in different parts of the kingdom, in order to remedy this defect for the future, as well as to overawe his subjects. Having also appropriated to himself no less than 1422 manors in various counties, he uncere- moniously distributed to his followers the remainder of the country, and the lands of the Saxon nobles were lavishly bestowed on the officers of the Conqueror. Of these, Ilbert de Lacy, for his services in the subjugation of the Northum- brian kingdom, received no less than 162 manors, of which Almonbury was one. This fortunate soldier, in the tenth of William, began to erect the Castle of Pontefract, destined afterwards to become the head of the Honor of Pontefract, in which the manor of Almonbury was comprised.

The castle on the hill of Almonbury was built at a later period, not by Ilbert de Lacy, but, as commonly believed, by King Stephen. We have in "Domesday" a list of the Yorkshire manors granted to Ilbert, and under Almonbury we find that the two Saxon proprietors, Chetel and Suen, were dispossessed of this manor, and Leusin put in their place; but though in this, as in many other instances amongst Ilbert's manors, the earlier proprietors were dis- placed, it is interesting to notice that they were transferred to neighbouring manors—the former to Bradley, and the latter to Dalton. In the case of the adjoining manor of Huddersfield, the Saxon proprietor remained undisturbed.

You are aware how often the word "vasta" (*i.e.* un- cultivated) occurs in the Domesday of Northumbria. It is applied to Almonbury and other adjacent manors, but it is no proof that this part of the Northumbrian kingdom was treated more mercilessly than other portions of the district. The term was no inapt description of the country; for long after the ravages of actual warfare ceased, the work of confis- cation proceeded. Thenceforth, not only the property of those Saxon lords who had fought against the invader, but also that of men who had taken no part in the conflict, began to pass into the hands of Norman barons. It can, therefore be no matter of surprise, that in so many places the land was left uncultivated; for, seeing how soon they might be deprived of their land, and how small might be their chance of

reaping the produce, few would care to plough their fields and sow their seed.

Little remains of the first century and a-half after the Conquest—little but the names of the tenants *in capite*, individuals who obtained their feudal privileges for services done to the crown. From the age of Henry III., however, various surveys are extant, in which are comprehended the names of those who held the subfees; and the inquisitions, to which I propose to devote this paper, are records of this character.

Though it is quite necessary that I should confine my remarks within the limits thus prescribed, yet I cannot refrain from observing how impossible it is to view the noble hill of Almonbury without feeling some lively impressions of the scenes that may have been enacted on its conspicuous summit. There is strong reason to believe that it has been a place of strength in Saxon perhaps even in Celtic times. It may have been the seat of a boundary fortress, and Huddersfield—the *Oderesfelt* of Domesday—may have derived its name from *oder*, a boundary. If Spelman is right that *Berie* and *Burgh* are synonymous, it makes it the more probable that a Saxon castle stood there. It might have been a wooden castle, for we are told that stone-built castles were exceedingly rare before the Conquest: many such castles of wood were hastily built and soon reduced to ashes. If antiquaries of some succeeding age, more curious than their predecessors, should venture to explore the interior of the hill of Almonbury, much light may be thrown upon the past history of this and perhaps the adjacent district.

I.

But to return to our feudal history. The manor of Almonbury continued a part of the Lacy Fee till the reign of Edward I., the period when the inquiries addressed to Almonbury, in common with other parts of the country, brought to light so many delinquencies perpetrated by the officers of the Lords of the Honor of Pontefract, and of the Wapentake of Agbrigg. At the date of the inquisition in this reign the Honor of Pontefract was in the hands of Henry de Lacy, a confidential friend of Edward, and a great benefactor to Almonbury. This powerful baron, gifted with every quality that can adorn a soldier or a

statesman, took a conspicuous part in rectifying the abuses which had crept into the administration of justice, and in perfecting many reforms during the early years of the reign, and it is but justice to the character of this great man to show how unlikely it is that he would personally sanction such abuses as are recorded in the inquisition, as it appears in the Hundred Rolls of Edward I., from which I quote. The names of Henry de Lacy and of the Earl of Warren are there introduced, as having the returns of writs and estreats of the Wapentake of Agbrigg, and both these noblemen are charged with trespassing upon the privileges of the King, but doubtless many of the abuses attributed to the Earl of Lincoln were due to subordinate officers acting without the knowledge of their chief.

The causes which gave rise to this inquisition are detailed in the Hundred Rolls above named. We are told that during the turbulent reign of King Henry III., the revenue of the Crown had been considerably diminished by the chief tenants of the Crown withholding under various pretexts what was justly due, and usurping, along with other royal rights, that of holding courts; and also that numerous oppressions of the people, claims of rights of chase and warren, with other exactions, were such as to call for immediate relief.

King Edward I., who was on his way from the Holy Land, on the death of his father, did not reach England till towards the latter end of the second year of his reign, and these abuses remained uncorrected until his return, when one of the first acts of his administration after his arrival was to inquire into the state of the demesnes, &c. The returns to the several articles of inquiry made by the Commissioners, relating to Almonbury, present us with some charges against the Earl of Lincoln (Henry de Lacy) as well as certain delinquencies on the part of his bailiff and officers. The following is an extract from these returns :—

ED. I. A.D. 1273-4.—

The commissioners say, that the Wapentake of Agbrigg is in the hands of the King. That the Earl of Lincoln and the Earl Warren have the return of Writs and Estreats, the first *ab antiquo*, the second for 40 years: and they say, that the said Earls do not allow the Bailiffs of the Lord the King to execute any office in his own lands; but that they (the Earls) execute all such offices by their own Bailiffs :—

That the steward of the Earl of Lincoln tries cases of felony in the Court of Almonbury, which is of the liberty of Pontefract, for the last six years past : That the Bailiffs of the said Earls take and keep possession of waifs :—

Also that, when the Bailiffs of the Lord the King were about to execute their accustomed office in Scameden and Corsland foss, the Bailiffs of the Earl of Lincoln, for the space of five years past, would not permit them.

They say that Nicholas de Burton, formerly Steward of the Earl of Lincoln, took from Hugo, Constable of Almonbury—often indicted (*scæpius indictato*), one mark for concealing his felony, and that so and in a similar manner, have done and still do all former and present stewards.

They say that Phineas de Gailstorp, formerly Bailiff, took from Thomas, Rector of the church of Heton, two marks for concealing a fine, in which the said Rector was amerced before the Abbot of Burg,³ in his last circuit, now 16 years ago, namely 10 marks.

Then follow the names of six others, by whom smaller sums were taken for a similar purpose.

Also Hugo, Constable of Almonbury, Robert de Marcheden and Henry Odelin apprehended a certain thief, and took from him 9^s. 7^d. and allowed him to escape after keeping him two days ; and the wife of the said thief they also took and imprisoned at the house of Hugo of the foss in Crosland, but how she escaped, they know not. The same Hugo apprehended another thief, and kept him imprisoned at his own house for six days, and afterwards let him go, but why or after what manner they know not.

There are also the names of certain approvers given, who for a bribe accused innocent persons, &c.

Before leaving these returns, in which the name of the Earl of Lincoln appears, as above quoted, it may be interesting to note, as further connecting him with the name of Almonbury, that in 1272 the King granted to him the privilege of a market to be holden there every week, and that in 1287 we find him presenting to the church.

In the reign of Edward I., we find certain portions of the returns for the adjacent districts to contain matters of great interest, as conveying to us undoubted information of the existence of the cloth manufacture in this part of the county.

We find it stated in the return for Pontefract that Walter, the dyer, and Richard Gris, along with four other persons, made cloth not containing the due width. In another wapentake, the Jurors say that certain persons buy and

³ John de Caletto, a native of Normandy, thirtieth abbot of Peterborough, was made one of the King's (Hen. III.) Chief Justices,

and rode in the circuit to execute justice in the kingdom.—*Gunton, Hist. Peterb.* pp. 33—35.

collect wool throughout the country for the use of the merchants, not for the home manufacturers. In the Calendar of the Patent Rolls (A.D. 1285) it is stated that a staple of wool was settled at Boston, and the merchants of the Hanseatic League established there their guild, and a tax of a mark was paid on every sack of wool exported.

Though it is a matter of history how the territories of the Duchy of Lancaster became the property of the Crown, yet it may be useful, whilst the name of this great ornament of the house of Lacy is before us, to trace in a succinct form the descent of our manor through him down to the time when the accession of Henry of Bolingbroke carried it amongst the possessions of our kings.

Camden tells us (quoting Placita 11, Henry III.), that Henry de Lacy, grandson of Ilbert, the original grantee, "being in the battle of Trenchbray against Henry I., was disseised of his Barony of Pontefract, but in King Stephen's time he re-entered upon the said Barony." His son Robert, dying without issue, made his half-sister, Albreda de Lisours, his heir. She carried sixty knights' fees of the Honor of Pontefract into the family of the Constable of Cheshire, having married Richard Fitz-Eustace, Baron of Halton.

Their grandson Roger, Constable of Cheshire, assumed the name of Lacy on the death of his great-uncle, Robert Lacy of Pontefract. This Roger (*vir magnificus et bellicosus*) bore no mean part in the events of King John's reign. Dying in 1211, he was succeeded by his son John, who in 1232 became Earl of Lincoln, and who was the grandfather of Henry the famous Earl of Lincoln, whose name appears in the returns above extracted from the Hundred Rolls of Edward I.

The deed is extant in the Duchy Office (it is believed) whereby Alice, his mother, widow of Edmund Lacy, who died young, released her dower in "Almanbyrie."

Henry Lacy was one of the greatest and foremost men of his age. In Stow's catalogue of King Edward's Parliament at Carlisle, in 1307,⁴ his name is entered first of the barons, and next after the Prince of Wales. He died A.D. 1310, at his house in London, the site of which still bears his name as Lincoln's Inn, and was buried at St. Paul's, "in the new wirke, whereof he was founder."⁵

⁴ *Stow's Chronicle*. Ed. 1631, p. 211.

⁵ *Stow's Chronicle*, p. 215.

“Vir illustris in consilio, strenuus in omni guerrá et prelio, Princeps militie in Angliá, et in omni regno ornatissimus,” saith the book of Dunmow.⁶ His only surviving child and heiress was the notorious Alice, wife of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leycester, and Derby, who was beheaded at his own Castle of Pontefract in 1321.

Henry of Lancaster (surnamed Grismond), his brother and heir, was in 1326 admitted to his lands and honours. He it was who took so prominent a part in “craftily compassing Edward of Carnarvon to make resignation of the crown to his eldest son,” Edward III. (of Windsor) ; and the deposed king was left in his custody.

Henry, son of the above, was created Earl of Derby in 1336, and it will be seen that our Manor of Almonbury, as an appanage of the Earldom of Lancaster, became his property in the lifetime of his father, for the inquisition of Edward III. (A.D. 1340) is the return made by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues of his lands. After the death of his father in 1345 he assumed the paternal titles, and in 1349, the earldom of Lincoln was conferred on him. In 1350 he was created Duke of Lancaster.

Blanche, his daughter and co-heiress, married John of Gaunt (son of Edward III.), Earl of Richmond, who, in her right, received the title of Duke of Lancaster, and whose son Henry, “by force of arms, made himself King,” and thus in 1399 united the Duchy of Lancaster to the Crown of England.

II.

The reign of Edward II. is also not without record of some incidents connected with Almonbury and its neighbourhood. I would especially advert to that well-known instance of barbarity perpetrated in the Castle, or prison of the Castle of Almonbury, which is recorded in Dodsworth’s MSS. Speaking of this place, he writes :—

“Here was a dungeon at least and the following inquisition will at once present some horrid images, and prove with what brutal neglect, the wretched victims of lawless power were treated in those times.

“Quod quidam extraneus occisus est in prisona quondam

⁶ Weever, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, p. 366.

*Castri de Almonbury, habens corpus quasi devoratum vermi-
bus, avibus, et canibus; et dicunt quod alibi occisus est et
ibidem postea positus et projectus, sed per quem ignorantur.*
Or in English—that a certain stranger had been murdered
in the prison of the former Castle of Almonbury, whose
body had the appearance as if it had been devoured by
worms by birds and dogs, and they say, that the person had
been murdered elsewhere but afterwards placed or thrown
into that place, but by whom they know not.”

We do not appear to have any positive evidence how long
the castle on the hill near Almonbury had existed before it
was destroyed or dismantled. It is, however, well-known
with respect to many of these edifices, that, after being
stripped of their outworks of warlike defence, they were
used as prisons. So obnoxious were Baronial Castles in the
earlier Norman reigns, that, on the accession of Henry II., a
law was passed, which put a stop to their erection, except
for purposes of national defence, and then castle-guard
became a part of the knight-service by which the Barons, as
tenants *in capite*, held their estates. Stow tells us (p. 149)
that the castles that had been builded to fill the rich and
spoil the poor were by the king's commandment and counsel
of his Chancellor (Beckett) thrown down—Anno 1155.
We cannot indeed wonder that so many of the strongholds
were destined to early destruction, for, if we can rely on
the account given in the Saxon chronicles, they were the
scenes of every species of torture. We read⁷ *sub anno* 1137,
that,—

“Every powerful man made his castles and held them against the
King; and they filled the land full of castles. They cruelly oppressed the
wretched men of the land with castle-works. When the castles were
made they filled them with devils and evil men. Then took they those
men that they imagined had any property, both by night and by day,
peasant men and women, and put them in prison for their gold and silver,
and tortured them with unutterable torture, for never were martyrs so
tortured as they were. They hanged them up by the feet, and smoked
them with foul smoke; they hanged them by the thumbs, or by the
head, and hung fires on their feet; they put knotted strings about their
heads, and writhed them so that it went to the brain. They put them in
dungeons, in which were adders and snakes and toads, and killed them
so. . . . Many thousands they killed with hunger; I
neither can nor may tell all the wounds or all the tortures which they

⁷ Thorpe's Translation, p. 230.

inflicted on wretched men in this land; and that lasted the nineteen winters that Stephen was King."

But, even where the castles were dismantled, there were other feudal oppressions of a gross and debasing character, inflicted by the Barons on their vassals: and it seems to have been the policy of each of the successors of the Conqueror, to weaken by every means, legal or illegal, the strength of the Saxon part of the population, which, during these early Norman reigns, did not cease to nourish the most inveterate antipathy to their victors.

In the 9th year of Edward II., certain returns were required from the sheriffs of each county, as to the number of Hundreds and Wapentakes existing in each sheriff's jurisdiction, and also how many and what cities, boroughs, and townships, there were in each such Hundred or Wapentake, a military levy of one man-at-arms from each township having been granted in the Parliament held at Lincoln. This document, which was published by the Record Commissioners in 1834, is called the *Nomina Villarum* and the Yorkshire portion of it has recently been issued by the Surtees Society (vol. 49).

Of the Wapentake of Aggebrigg, the King is returned as chief Lord (as in the Hundred Rolls of Edw. I.), and the Earl of Lancaster is Lord of the Manors of Almonbury, Muletham, Hoderfield, and others.

We find, also, that Farneley and Slaithwaite were at this period in the hands of different members of the Tyas family, whilst Honley was held by Richard de Waleys.

During this reign the kingdom was distracted by civil wars, which ended in the execution of the Earl of Lancaster; in the sanguinary conflict, many of the men of rank from this district fought against the King, some of them were made prisoners, and they did not all escape with their lives. Sir John de Eland fought under the Earl of Lancaster, and it is recorded in the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Vol. I.*, that he "*finem fecit cum rege pro decem marcis pro pardoná, &c.*" In the year when the Earl of Lancaster was executed, a commission was issued to arrest Richard de Waleys, Lord of Honley, and Henry Tyes, the latter of whom was condemned and executed, whilst the former only purchased his life with the enormous fine of 2,000 marks.

There are others who fought under the Royal banner and

some who remained neutral. It does not appear that the Beaumont family took any part in the wars between the King and the Earl, for in 1324 we find Sir Robert de Bellomonte Commissioner of array for the Wapentake of Agbrigg and Coroner of the County of York ; which would hardly have been the case, had he been of the opposite party.

III.

In the next reign—that of Edward III.—we have an important inquisition of Almonbury, the earliest, I believe, of those hitherto unpublished. It is on many accounts of singular interest, and it deserves a longer examination than the limits of this paper will allow me to indulge in.

That of Henry VI. will also call for some remarks : both these records are in Latin, but in some parts, the copies before me have been so carelessly transcribed that it is not very easy at all times to say what their exact meaning is.

The survey in Elizabeth's reign is of peculiar interest as contrasted with the above. Trade and commerce had already shaken to its centre that odious system of feudal tyranny under which the nation had groaned for so many centuries, and we find little left of the badges of feudalism that characterised the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VI.

What those badges of feudalism were sufficiently appears in the inquisitions themselves. With a few exceptions, they were the same here as in other parts of the kingdom, such as, suit and service done by the tenants at the Court of their lord, the payment of double rent to the lord on the entrance of a tenant into his land, and the grinding of a tenant's corn at the lord's mill, &c.

We find it stated also, amongst the services of the bond-tenants of Almonbury, that the tenant shall not allow his daughter to marry without the lord's license. The origin of this custom seems to have been that females should not unite themselves with their lord's enemies ; and hence arose the custom of selling the necessary consent : of which an instance has been recorded, where the produce of such a sale amounted to 10,000 marks or 6,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a sum equivalent to about 100,000*l.* in our days.

We are told also, in these Almonbury documents, that such

tenants (*nativi*) were forbidden "*coronare filios*,"⁸ that is, to make their sons priests, or let them be ordained, because ordination changed their condition and allegiance, giving them liberties which were prejudicial to the interests of the lords, who claimed them as their born servants.

The bond-tenant in Almonbury was, moreover, subject to the payment of the Laerwite or Lytherwitan, the fine due, *si filia sua deflorata fuerit*.

Besides the above common customs, we have in the inquisition of Edward III. a special service, to which certain classes of the tenants are amenable, viz., the attendance on their lord in his hunting parties, and the provision of due escort and means of conveyance between this Manor and the Castle of Pontefract: some tenants, moreover, were bound to do service between Almonbury and the lord's Castle of Halton in Cheshire.⁹

The principal object of these inquisitions was of a fiscal nature, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of revenue could be raised from the particular Manor or Lordship which was the subject of inquiry; and what feudal services were due from the several descriptions of tenants.

The survey to which I am now about to call attention was made in the 13th year of Edward III., in the presence of certain commissioners whose names are added.

The first portion of the inquiry relates to the demesne lands; among these are the following:—

The hill where the castle formerly stood, containing by estimation two acres.

The site of the former Grange, with a piece of Wood adjoining. And also 60 acres of arable land.

There is also a dye-house, of the value of 6s. 8d. annually, which with the land attached, is rented at 13s. 4d. The herbage of the park (containing 60 acres), is valued at 20s. The demesne also includes a water-mill, which is worth, exclusive of its reparation, 110s., and the *secta* or suit is farmed at 113s. a year. In addition to this, a rent of 13s. per annum is derived from a fulling mill; the market tolls bring in 18s., and the pleas and perquisites of the Courts, 60s. yearly.

⁸ One who had received the first tonsure, preparatory to superior orders, was styled "*coronatus*," the tonsure being in

the form of a corona or crown of thorns.

⁹ See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, as to the duties of the Barons of Halton.

Besides these we have a "*forinsecus boscus*," the value of the underwood from which is not estimated, on account of the rights of estover claimed by the free-tenants of the Manor, nor is any estimate made of the pannage, because it is of casual occurrence. The total value of the demesne lands, exclusive of the site of the castle, is 12*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The advowson of the church is next mentioned, and it is stated as of the yearly value of 80 marks. In Pope Nicholas' taxation of 1291, the amount of this benefice is reckoned at 40*l.* It may be well to render these details more intelligible by a reference to some comparative standard, which will enable us to realise more accurately the relative value of the various items enumerated in our document. The average price of wheat or of land in the 14th century will serve as such a standard ; and from well authenticated sources I have extracted the following details :—In A.D. 1326 the yearly rent of arable land was 3*d.* to 6*d.* per acre, pasture land 1*d.*, and meadow land 4*d.* to 10*d.*, and wheat sold at 6*s.* a quarter.

We next come to the list of *Liberi tenentes*, or free tenants ; above thirty of these are named, and along with the amount of rent, we have a record of the respective services due from each. The first in this catalogue is :—

Thomas de Okes, who held one messuage and one bovaté of land at the annual rent of 6*s.* His services were to repair the mill-dam, along with the other freemen and *nativi* of the Manor, from the lord's timber. At his decease the next heir shall pay double rent to the lord in the name of relief. He is bound, too, to attend the lord's court when necessary for judicial purposes, and to do suit at the lord's mill, grinding his corn there,—not only that of his own growth, but also what he may purchase : in this last case, however, it would appear that the service was hardly compulsory, but was always performed as a mark of respect to the lord.

So little is the variation in the description of a large proportion of the names which follow, that it would answer no useful purpose to add further examples of free tenants. I will, however, make one exception by naming Stephen Walleys—a free tenant in Crosland, who held there one carucate of land by the service of an eighth part of a knight's fee, with suit at the three-weeks' Court, which was

held at Pontefract, and payment of a rent of 9*d.* at Michaelmas term.

The value of a knight's fee was not always the same. It varied according to the beneficence of the king, or of those that held of him *in capite*: originally, however, in the reign of the Conqueror, it was probably 20*l.* per annum: and a certain number of these fees were required to make up a Barony.

He who held a knight's fee was bound to attend his lord to the wars for forty days in each year, if called upon; he who held half a fee was bound to attend for twenty days only, and so in proportion.

We find the total rent from the free tenants of our Manor of Almonbury to have been 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Of tenants in bondage (*Nativi* or Villeins) we have a list of nine names, the first of whom is Claricia le Hunt, who held one messuage and one bovaté of land at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 5*d.*; she paid also 12*d.* at the Feast of St. Martin for pannage, according to custom, also 2 hens at Christmas, value 3*d.*, and 20 eggs at Easter, value 1*d.*

Other services were to join in the repair of the milldam, material being provided by the lord, and to attend or escort the lord between his hunting ground at Marsden and his Castle at Pontefract, either personally, or with one horse and man; and, (as we have already stated) the bond-tenants were forbidden to permit their daughters to be married, or their sons to be made priests, without the lord's leave. The payment of the Lytherwythe, when that penalty had been incurred, the attendance at the lords' Court, the discharge of certain public or official duties in connection with the manor, and the payment of due fines on succeeding to the holding, make up the list of burdens which were incident to this class of tenure.

The next class of tenants noticed here, is that of the *Terminarii*, as they are called, or term-tenants: of these, we have the names of 23, a notice of two or three of whom may adequately represent the whole.

The first is John Thorpe, who is said to hold one Ruddyng, containing two acres, by term, the yearly rent being 5*d.* at Michaelmas.

Adam Kyde, who pays 3*s.* 10*d.* for his holding, is also bound to repair the milldam, as is provided in the case of the free-tenants.

William Stemertanbyne, rector of the Church of Almonbury, holds seven acres of land, at the rent of 5s.

The whole amount of the Rent paid by the *Terminarii* is 43s. 8d.

Chevage is next mentioned. This is the payment made by the villeins or *nativi*, who might wish to reside away from the manor, in token of subjection to their lord, and as a fine for his permission to do so. The enforcement of this fine was important, for "according to the Laws of the Conqueror, a quiet residence of a year and a day upon the King's demesne lands would enfranchise a villein who had fled from his lord,"¹⁰ We have only two instances of this payment in the inquisition now under examination, viz., Thomas and Adam, sons of William Newsome, each of whom pays 4d. for the privilege.

The survey proceeds to mention certain lands in Meltham and Huddersfield pertaining to the manor of Almonbury; as regards the former, we need only say, that the total rent appears to have been 2s. 6d.; as to the latter, Agnes Beaumonte, who held one messuage and one bovate of land in Huddersfield, as a free tenant, was bound to do suit at the three-weeks' Court, and was subject to the payment of relief. An additional and special service was also attached to this holding, viz., the escort, or conveyance of the lord's despatches to his Castle of Halton, in Cheshire, or the payment in lieu thereof of a fine of 6d. at Michaelmas.

We have already had mention of the lord's hunting-ground at Marsden, and the inquisition ends with the return of particulars respecting this portion of the demesne, which is described as a Forest, two-and-a-half miles long and two miles broad, in which there are six places called Booths, with ox-stalls, a grange, and other buildings. The herbage of this forest, with pasturage for 6 bulls and 26 cows is valued at 13l. 6s. 8d., besides underwood, pannage, vert, and other proceeds, which are not reckoned, as being of casual occurrence.

Though the area of this forest is given as above, yet from discoveries that have been made in different parts of the country lying between Marsden and Almonbury, it seems probable that the whole of this interjacent district was

¹⁰ See Blomefield's *Hist. Norfolk*, folio, vol. i. p. 657, for an instance of an appeal

to this Law, Plea Rolls, East. Term, 6 Edw. II.

nearly, though not entirely, a continuous forest. There were, doubtless, considerable tracts of open moorland, and occasional spots of pasture land, especially where the Saxons had retained their colonies. The nomenclature of many places in and near this district is also worthy of note, as proving that these forests were amply supplied with beasts of chase; I need only mention such names as Deerhead, Deerhill, Doe Hole, Stagwood Hill, and Wildboarley. A part of the district near Deanhead is called the Chace, and in the old deeds of a farm in Deanhead, we have the mention of Dogkennels, and a tradition remains that the huntsman visiting these kennels in the night in his night-dress was devoured by his own dogs.

In some parts of the district, many trunks of trees have been dug up hard and black as ebony, and it has been conjectured that they had been cut down by the Romans in their passage through these forest lands.

The total amount of the rents of the entire manor, as stated by the commissioners, was 33*l.* 12*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

IV.

We now pass to the Survey made in 1425. In this year (the 3rd of Henry VI.) a commission was granted under the privy seal, dated at Westminster, February 17th, to make a survey and rental of the manor—a parcel of the Honor of Pontefract—now vested in the Crown. The commissioners were Thomas Somercotes and Thomas Wombell, and amongst the jurors were John Fenay, Peter Kaye, Thomas Dalton, William Thorpe, Thomas Appleyard, and John Perkin. An interval of less than a century between the dates of this and the previous inquisition had effected various changes in the Demesne lands. The Castle hill, and the site of the Grange, are returned as before, but that is all. The Park is not named, nor are the water-mill and the fulling-mill, which were so profitable to the lord, once noticed. Even the Church of Almonbury is not mentioned.

We have, it is true, 60 acres of Demesne lands recorded, which may probably be identified with lands of the same area, of which special notice was made in the former inquisition; of these, 26 acres are now found to be in the tenure of John Wood, at a rental of 8*s.* 2*d.*

We also trace 8 acres of meadow land, which in the time of Edward III. were farmed out at a rental of 10s., as still yielding the same amount, and as being in the joint occupation (as it would seem) of the villeins of the manor.

I am the more surprised at the absence of all mention of the lord's mills in this survey, because not only do we find a return of the suit due thereto in the succeeding inquisition, but according to the calendar of the pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Henry VIII., a claim of soke and suit to the King's Water Mill, Corn Mill, and Fulling Mill was made not only as to Huddersfield Mill, but 'Almonbirie' also.

It would seem certain then that the returns to this inquisition are very incomplete, and I would again express my thankfulness that the voluminous records of the Duchy of Lancaster are now open to any one whose antiquarian researches may lead him to study any portion of its territory, and my hope that the history of this period of the Manor of Almonbury may be rendered more clear and perfect by a due examination of them.

Indeed, to the future historian of this district, the contents of those documents will prove an invaluable treasure ; for it is from these inquisitions that the names of the tenants of the manor will be learnt. In the list of *Liberi tenentes* at this time, we find not a few names which still are common in the locality. The number of them is increased by nearly 20 since the last survey, but the services remain nearly the same, so that it is unnecessary to quote any examples.

We have seven tenants in bondage named, and of these we only find one bearing the same surname as any of the *nativi* at the time of Edward III. The burdens to which they were subject seem to be the same in all particulars, but we may note that the pannage, for which 1s. was paid each year at Martinmas, is now called "Thistletake."

The different forms of tenure in bondage, or servitude, are learnedly and largely discussed in Blackstone. Virtually, they were all abolished by the statute 12 Car. II., cap. 24 ; but our present copyhold tenures are lineally descended from them. In a great measure, however, villenage was destroyed during the reign of this king (Henry VI.), in consequence of the confusion occasioned by the two contending houses of York and Lancaster. The whole

kingdom was divided, and every lord was obliged, even for his own security, to take part with one side or the other ; and, when once engaged, was bound to support his party with his whole force. Villeins were, therefore, emancipated in prodigious numbers in order that they might become soldiers.

To resume the consideration of our Almonbury survey, we note that in lieu of the *Terminarii* of the previous inquisition, we have a list of 26 Tenants at Will, occupying 38 tenements : a few of these will afford a fair specimen of all.

William Campinett holds one place, formerly the Pinfold, and the yearly rent is 2s.

William Thorpe holds one bovaté of land (lately occupied by John, son of Hugh) at a rent of 5s.

Thomas Birne holds a messuage and curtilage (formerly Matthew de Green's), and pays 18*d*.

After these we have the names of the Burgage holders, nine in number, of whom Thomas Batly, of Huddersfield, is the first, paying an annual rent of 2*d*.

Appended to the copy of this return which has fallen into my hands, I find a list of payments due from certain holders of property within the manor. This list, however, is written in English, and is of a much more modern date than the inquisition which we are considering. It is however of interest, as containing the name of a family which has for some 240 years past held the manor of Almonbury.

I subjoin the list—

	s.	d.
John Ramsden, for Woodlands	18	3
Gilbert Penny, for the Hey, parcell of Woodland	5	1
Item for 2 acres of Copyhold at the Milne . .	2	0
Item for the Oaks	8	4½
Item for land enclosed by Jane Woodhouse . .	0	6
Item for a Burgage	0	2
Item for Newsom	19	9

It would appear that in this reign of Henry VI. the Civil Wars so occupied the regal power, as to leave it no leisure for juridical improvement ; and the only act connected with this district which seems to deserve mention in this paper, is the grant by the King in 1428 of a Charter confirming

the rights, liberties, and customs of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Honor of Pontefract.

V.

The next inquisition to be considered was made in 1584, the 26th year of Elizabeth's reign, and in perusing this document and the returns to the inquiry made in the reign of her successor, we may note that many of the disgraceful blots, which had been placed by early feudal abuses on the escutcheon of the fair fame of our country, were now gradually disappearing, until at a subsequent period (as already remarked) villenage was practically expunged by a statute of the realm.

On the 29th of June, 1584, an order was made in her Majesty's Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, directing an inquiry to be made by Edward Stanhope, Esq., surveyor, "of all her Majesty's honors, manors, lands, and tenements, parcell of the possessions of her Highness's Duchy of Lancaster in the North parts," as to the state of her Majesty's manor of Almonbury.

Twenty-six articles of inquiry were exhibited to the Jury, and their certificate or return to the said articles was made before the surveyor above-named on the 25th day of September in the same year. The following are the names of the Jurors :—

John Kaye, of Woodsome, Esq. ; John Ramsden ; William Beamont, gentleman ; John Cudworth ; Nicholas Fenay ; John Hirst ; John Appleyard ; John Beamont, of Wellhead ; William Kaye ; John Kaye, of Thorpe ; John North ; Humphrey Beamont ; John Beamont, of Netherthong ; John Armitage, of the Armitage ; Edward Cowper ; John Kaye, of the Cross ; Richard Blegbourne (Blackburn) the younger ; Thomas Brooke ; John Lockwood ; and John Armitage, of Huddersfield.

The first inquiry relates to the boundaries of the manor, its liberties, and outlying members ; and in reply thereto the Jurors say—

That the Ring and uttermost bounders of the said manor and lordship of Almondbury are as followeth, that is to witt, first from the Ravensknowl hill as one hedge divideth, to John North's house, and so eastward upon the height to the Smithy Dyke, from thence up

the vale southwards joyning unto Mr. Harrupp land, and so southward by the water unto the Fenay bridge on the east part, and from thence up a little river on the south called the Birk-brook unto a little bridge called the Birk-bridge, and so up the said little river to the Lum-head on the south-west, and from the Lum-head unto the New Hey Yate on the south-west and from the said Yate to the Park pitt on the west, from the said pit following the water till it fall into the water of Colne as it descendeth to the Queen's Majesty's Mills, named in the records Huddersfield Mills, and from the said mills eastward by the broad water to the taylegoit and southward to the head of a close called Bernard-royd, and so southward by the head of a meadow (late Boothroyd's land), called Long-Inge, two acres by estimation lying over the west part of the said meadow (late Boothroyd's land) and of the said Long-Inge towards the said mills only excepted. And so from the south part of the said Long-Inge eastward along the bottom of the Nether-Wood-Inge right against the north side of the meadow called the Robert-Royd-Inge, and so by the south side of two little Pighells, called the Lime Pighells, to the highway on the east, and so by the said little river south-east until against one house called Hole-bottom, and from the said Hole-bottom so far as the wast-ground or common was lately plowed by the Tenants and Inhabitants of the said manor. And from thence to the north end of one close called North-Royd, parcell of the Inheritanci of William Beamontt, gentleman, now in the tenure of John Boothroyd, being the said Ravensknowl Hill, where the said boundery first began.

And they further say that the townships of Huddersfield, Honley, Meltham, South Crosland, Slackthwait and Quicke do in respect of the Court Leet belong to the said manor of Almondbury ; for that the several constables and certain men of every of the said townships do twice in the year make their suite to the said Court Leet holden within the same manor of Almondbury, and there do make presentments upon their oaths of their new constables at the Court Leet holden at Michaelmas yearly, and of affrays, bloods and such other common annoyances, at both the said Court Leets, as are done and committed within the said several townships, and as are usually presentable at a Court Leet.

And they further say touching the said first article, that the said manor of Almondbury doth extend itself into the Manor or Lordship of Huddersfield, for that, that Edward Cowper one of the said Jury doth hold freely by soccage a messuage and certain lands lying within the said manor of Huddersfield, called Egerton, of the Queen's Majesty, as of the said manor of Almondbury.

And also the said manor of Almondbury doth stretch itself into the manor of Meltham for that, that one John Beamont holdeth certain lands and tenements, lying within the said manor of Meltham, by copy of Court Roll, of her Majesty, as of the said manor of Almondbury.

And also the said manor of Almondbury doth extend itself into the manor of South Crosland for that, that one Thomas Beamont and John Cryer do hold two messuages and certain lands freely, lying in South Crosland aforesaid as of the said manor of Almondbury ;

and also for that, that John Armitage of the Armitage holdeth one parcell of ground in South Crosland aforesaid, called Royd-bank and one meadow called Mere-holme, lyeing in South Crosland aforesaid, as of the said manor of Almondbury.

And as touching the dividing of the said manor of Almondbury from all other manors adjoyning, they say that the said manor of Almondbury is divided as followeth, that is to witt, from the manor of Woodsome on the south parte, from the manor or lordship of Honley on the west parte, from the manors of South Crosland and North Crosland on the north-west and north partes, from the manor of Huddersfield on the north parte, from the manor of Dalton on the north and north-east partes, and from the manor of Lepton on the east parte.

In their reply to the following inquiries, the Jurors certify that the Queen, in right of her Duchy of Lancaster, is chief lord of the manor of Almondbury, and of those lands in the outlying townships which have been specially named in the first answer; but that her lordship does not extend over the remainder of the lands in these places or hamlets, although they belong to the manor in respect of suit performed to the Court Leet. We also learn that Almondbury and Newsome were the only two several or distinct towns within the manor.

The fourth and fifth articles presented to the Jury were inquiries as to the existence of any mansion and manorial buildings belonging to the lord, and also as to the condition and present tenure of the Demesne lands. The answer thereto is of much interest, for we have here the historical record that the Castle, "which in antient time was the chief mansion house or scite of the said manor," had now "of long time since" been "utterly decayed." We find that the two acres of land whereon the Castle stood, and which have been named in the earlier surveys, are still returned as Demesne lands; and we have their exact position defined, *i. e.*, on the west side of the top of the Castle hill. Those who are familiar with the features of this hill at the present time will, I doubt not, find that the results of their own explorations are confirmed by this statement of the position of the Castle. For these two acres an annual rent of 20*d.* is said by the Jurors to be paid by the tenants of the manor to her Majesty's collector for the time being; this rent, however, comprised also three acres of Demesne land called the Wormecliffe, but, curiously enough, no one within the memory of man had

known where the Wormecliffe was. We may imagine that its memory had only been preserved by the mention of it in the return to the inquisition of Henry VI., a copy of which would, doubtless, be in the hand of Mr. Stanhope, the surveyor.

We have also mention of "one other scite or mansion house belonging to the said manor, called the Hall boure" (a name still borne by a small hamlet in the parish and township of Almonbury), with a garden, barn, and 38 acres of meadow and pasture land, now occupied by Edmund Blackburne, tenant to Francis Samwell, Esq., her Majesty's farmer of the manor. We recognize in this place the site of the ancient grange, referred to in the earlier surveys.

The Demesne also included the 26 acres of land which in 1425 had been in the tenure of John Wood; they are now said to have been lately occupied by John Ramsden, gent., but at present to be in the hands of John Lockwood, as tenant to the farmer of the manor.

The eight acres of meadow land called Hall-Inge had been surrendered before the date of this inquiry by the copyholders of the bond tenure into the hands of the said farmer of the manor; a house had been built on a portion of it, and it was now tenanted by Robert Anely.

The parcel of ground called Almondbury Park, containing about 60 acres, which we in vain looked for in the last returns, re-appears in the survey now before us. A new house and a new barn built there were occupied by John Lockwood, whilst the ancient house within the said Park was in the tenure of Robert Aneley.

"But as touching any other or more Demain land, or any other mansion houses, scites, gardens, orchards, stables, barns, dove-houses, or other houses of office belonging to the said manor (others than are before recited) they—the Jurors—knew none."

In answer to the 6th article, the Jurors give a list of twenty-three Freeholders, with the names of their respective lands and tenements; which, though of much interest to the holders of property in Almondbury, is too long for insertion in this paper. The first name on the list is John Ramsden, Gent., and we find in the middle of the long catalogue of his holdings, that some dispute had arisen between him and the authorities of the manor in respect of three fields called

the High Newsomes, his claim to which, though supported by ancient evidence exhibited in the course of this inquiry, was referred by the Jury to the consideration of the Queen's Court of the Duchy. The Jurors were unable, too, in one portion of the property, to distinguish the copyhold and freehold parts of the holding. We gather from a perusal of the list that a water corn-mill had been erected at or near Fenay Bridge before the period of the inquiry. We find, also, that one Giles Kaye held a burgage upon the top of the Castle Hill, freely at a rent of 1*d.* by the year.

The Jurors further say, touching this said 6th article—

That all and every of the aforesaid several freeholders (except hereafter excepted) do hold their said several lands and tenements by the services hereafter following, that is to witt, to collect her Majesty's rents whenever their course shall come, To repair the Queen's Majesty's mill-dam, when need shall be, with the copy holders of the bond-tenure of the said manor, of the Lord's timber, and to double the Lord's rent after the decease of their ancestors, that is to witt, to pay so much rent as is due to her Majesty for the same land in the name of a relief. And to make suite to the Lord's Court when they shall be thereunto lawfully summoned, and also to make suite to the Lord's Mill with so much of their corn and grain growing upon any of their lands or tenements within the mannour of Almondbury, which be holden of the same manor, as they shall spend in their house, after a certain rate of multure, that is to witt after the 16th vessell. But for such corn as any of the said freeholders shall buy, they be not bound to make suite with the same to the said mill, unless they will of good will and love, and then they pay their multure but after the rate of the 32nd vessell. But forasmuch as the said Edward Cowper of Egerton, John Armitage of the Armitage, Thomas Beaumontt and John Cryer are neither bound to collect her Majesty's rents nor to repair any parte of her Majesty's mill-dams as freeholders within the manor, therefore whether they be bound to make suite to the said mill or no, they know not. And they say further that Nicholas Fenay for his messuage called Fenay and 32 acres of freehold land to the same belonging is not chargeable to or with the repair of her Majesty's milldam of Almondbury as appears by antient records. And they further say that John Ramsden Gent. and John Kaye of Thorpe for an oxgang of land lying at Thorpe and Oaks are bound by the tenure of the same oxgang to make *fusillum molendini Domini de ferro Domini*, as often as need shall require, that is to witt the said John Kaye 2 parts thereof and the said John Ramsden the third part thereof."

It is noteworthy that this service of making and repairing the mill-wheel has appeared in each of the preceding documents as attached to a particular oxgang of land. In the time of Edward III. this land was held by Thomas de Thorpe,

John Lister and William de Thorpe, and in 1425 by Robert Rockley and Peter Kaye. It would seem probable, that Nicholas Fenay's exemption from the general service of repairing the mill-dam was obtained, when he was permitted to erect the water Corn-Mill at Fenay Bridge, to which we have already referred.

We next come to the inquiry relative to the copyhold tenures of the Manor, and we find them divided into two classes, *i. e.* those "which be copyhold and which bound tenure." We have nineteen names, the majority of them being the same as were contained in the freeholders' list, and we find full particulars attached to each name of the lands and tenements held by copy of court-roll, those lands which were held by the bond tenure being specified in their order.

The Jurors say, touching the said 7th article—

That the Copyholders (with one doubtful exception) severally hold their lands by doing suit to the Lord's Court and Mill in such sort manner and form as is before set down with regard to the freeholders : those of the bond tenure joining also with the freeholders in the repairs of the Mill dam. And that all the said copyholders of both kinds are to pay and make the like fine as well after the decease of their ancestors (from whom any copyhold lands to them doth descend) as upon any surrender whereby any estate of Inheritance passeth, as the freeholder doth for his relief after decease of his ancestor, that is to witt, a year's rent, and for a reversion, or term for life or years of copyhold lands, half so much rent as is paid to her Majesty in a year for the same lands, and upon a seizure two years' rent.

The Jurors then proceed to recite the customs of the manor, as to the surrender or passing away of copyhold lands by the ceremony of delivering a straw into the hands of the steward or his deputy, in open court, or to another copyholder of the manor, there being full power for a copyholder to pass away either a present estate, or an estate in reversion, or a lease for life or years, to what persons, in what order, and for what years it shall please him, such surrender or release being brought to the court for record or entry not later than the third head-court day next ensuing.

The remainder of the customs recited refer to a variety of special cases, relating to other peculiarities incidental to copyholds. The concluding sentence, however, is as follows :—

The said Jury do pray that (forasmuch as the customs of every manor are best known to the tenants of the same manor, and by them to be set down and expounded when and as often as occasion shall serve, and that the customs of this manor be more than be above recited, or can as now be remembered and set down) that the Tenants of this Manor may not hereby be so strictly tyed by reason of the setting down of these few customs, But that from time to time they may have the expounding and setting down of such other Customs as belong to their customary lands, as occasion from time to time shall serve.

To the eighth article they say, That there is and hath been for the most part within the time of their remembrance two Courts kept yearly for the Queen's Majesty within the said Manor of Almondbury, the one within the month next after Michaelmas, and the other within the month next after Easter, at the which Courts both matters touching the Court Leet and also the Court Baron are there dealt in : and that the same Courts have been for the most part kept in the upper end of the town of Almondbury, in a lath or barn of the bond tenure of Humphrey Beaumont. They further say that no three-week Courts have ever been kept at Almondbury, for that the three-week Courts are continually kept at Pontefract, whereof this Manor is parcel.

In reply to the following inquiry we are told that suit is owed to these Courts by all the freeholders and copyholders of the manor by the tenure of their lands ; and also that by reason of their compulsory residence¹¹ within the several places named,—

The Constable and four men of the township of Almondbury,			
Do.	„	„	Huddersfield,
Do.	„	„	Quicke,
Do.	two men	„	Honley,
Do.	„	„	Meltham,
Do.	„	„	South Crosland,
Do.	„	„	Slackthwaite,

are summoned to appear twice a year at these courts, and they there make presentment of their new constables, and of blood and fray, and such other common annoyances as are presentable in a Court Leet. We are, however, expressly told that the suit thus made has no reference to the tenure of their lands.

The tenth inquiry appears to have been intended to elicit information as to certain copyhold lands, records of which were preserved amongst the archives of the manor, but which lands themselves had (as it seems) ceased to yield any rent or profit to the lord. The Jurors, however, were not able to

¹¹ Reseantisia—vide Ducange, *sub voce*.

give much information on this head, and even as regards the lands called Will-Royd, Moldcrye Mill, and Wormcliff, they say that "they never knew any such grounds, nor cannot learn where the same do lye." A house which stood on a portion of copyhold land near the mill, on the side of the Tail-goit nearest to Almonbury, had (they say) been pulled down by William Ramsden, Gent., and the land had been included in the list of the holdings of John Ramsden, Gent., recited in their seventh reply.

To the eleventh, they say that they do not certainly know what lands or tenements, copyhold or freehold, hath been alienated to any person or persons within the memory of man. They know, however, that nothing had accrued to her Majesty, or the farmer of the manor, by reason of the alienation of any freeholds: but by right there ought to have accrued to her Majesty a fine of one year's rent upon every alienation of copyhold lands.

To the twelfth article they say, that all waifs, estrays, deodands, felons-goods, and such like do as they think appertain to the Manor of Almondbury; but as touching the serving of process within the liberties of the manor, they know not to whom the same of right doth belong.

And they further say that the Queen's Majesty's Leet Liberties and Royalties of the said manor do not extend themselves through the whole parish of Almondbury, for the Manors of Woodsome, Marsden, North Crosland, and the towns of Holme and Overthong (though part of the parish) are not subject to the Royalties of the manor: her Majesty claiming the Royalties within these places as being parcels of the possessions of the Dutchy of Lancaster by annexation or otherwise, but not as belonging to the Manor of Almondbury.

To the thirteenth and fourteenth inquiries they say that there be three little fairs (commonly called Tide-days) held within the town of Almondbury, viz. on the day of St. Martin the bishop in winter, on Easter Monday, and on Whit Monday: and a certain rent or toll is accounted for to the farmer of the manor, arising by the said Tide-days, together with the toll of two other little fairs kept in the town of Huddersfield on St. Helen's and St. Peter's days respectively. To none of these fairs or "tydes" did any stalls, standings, shops, or booths belong, so far as was known to the Jurors.

The next article requires a return of such augmentation lands (being no parcel of the ancient revenues of the manor) as had become the property of her Majesty in consequence of the dissolution of the Chantries, &c., "as Colledges, Chantrys, Cerechapells, lands given for the maintenance of obit lamps and such like uses," "and whether any of the same be purchased and by whom, and what tenths or other rents be reserved upon the purchase, &c."

In reply to this inquiry we have a long list of lands and tenements held by Nicholas Fenay, which formerly belonged to the "late dissolved Colledge of Jesus in Rotheram," but which had been purchased by his father William Fenay, from "Sir Edward Warner Knt., Silvester Leigh and Leonard Bates, Gentⁿ., who had the same (amongst many other things) by grant from the late king of famous memory, King Ed. VI.," the whole of them being held by the Queen's Majesty, as of the Manor of Wakefield, by fealty only in free soccage for all other services whatsoever.

Besides the above the Jurors say—

That there is one house called St. Nicholas House, and one acre of land to the same appertaining within the Manor of Almondbury, some time belonging as they think to the service of St. Nicholas in the Church of Almondbury, now in the tenure of John Hepworth, being in the hands of her Majesty or her Majesty's assignee or assignees, for which there is yearly answered to her Majesty by her Majesty's receiver 8s. 2d.

Before leaving the account of the lands, &c., which had been held by the College of Rotheram (to which the Church of Almondbury was granted) and which now were the property of Nicholas Fenay, we may note that they included one bay of the tithe barn situate in the Hall yards, two cottages called the "Personage," one cottage at the west end of the steeple, built upon the grounds of the said Nicholas for the use of the Clarke of Almondbury for the time being, one tenement with land adjoining called Flatts, lying near the Fenay Cross, in the tenure of Robert Nettleton, one chamber and one parlour called Priest-chamber.

The 16th inquiry (as to the Mills of the manor) had been in great part answered under the 6th and 7th articles. We find here that there was one water corn-mill belonging to Her Majesty as lord of the manor; the fulling mill on the tail-goit of the said mill, which has been mentioned in former inquiries, having fallen into utter decay, a second fulling mill "annexed to the corn-mill" had been built lately by William Ramsden, the farmer of the corn-mill, but this, too, is reported to be in some decay.

The usual road to the mill from Castle Hill, Longley, and the upper part of Almondbury, was over Her Majesty's waste land, called Ashynhurst, and so by the lane called the Mill-lane.

From Newsome, Dudmanstone, and thereabouts, the tenants of the manor carried their corn over a parcel of waste ground called Newsome Wood, and thence by a little short lane to the damside, which then they followed to the mill.

The inhabitants of the lower part of the town of Almondbury had formerly a road (in addition to that by Ashynhurst) over a field called Bernard Royd. This, however, had now been stopped ; and the Jurors were unable to discover whether any right of way to the mill had ever existed over this field, or whether the said way had only been used by licence and sufferance.

The woods and underwoods of the manor are the subject of the next inquiry, and the Jurors inform us "that the Queen's Majesty hath no woods within the said manor, saving certain bushes or underwoods of small value, being about eight or nine years' growth ; nor any timber trees except a few old doted trees, which are good for nothing except it be for the fire ;" this wood and underwood was growing in Almondbury Park, and the tenants of the manor claimed such timber and underwood as they required, for the repair of their hedges and fences, as well as for the repair of the Queen's mill-dam.

We find from the 18th article that there were at this time about 120 acres of waste or common land in Almondbury, viz., Almondbury Common, the Lumb, Castlehill Green, the Castlehill, Benomly, Newsome Wood, Ashynhurst, and Okenbank.

The 19th article gives us particulars of the encroachments made, within the few previous years, on the commons or wastes, by the tenants of the manor or their sub-tenants, together with the rents paid in each case to the farmer of the manor, or to the Queen's Majesty, on account of such encroachments, such rents being, as the Jurors say, "as much or more as most of the same encroachments are worth."

The greater part of them are said to have been made by the sub-tenants, without the consent or knowledge of their landlords, but by what right the Jurors know not. "For order's sake," however, the Jurors have, in their list of the encroachments, said that "the landlord by his tenant did encroach the same parcel."

The 20th reply furnishes us with a list of the houses

which had recently been built on the manor, with the lands whereon they had been erected ; and this reply serves also to assert on behalf of the occupiers thereof, a claim to the same rights of common and pasturage as were enjoyed by other tenants, in proportion to the extent of their holdings, inasmuch as “ they are from time to time rated towards the payment of the tax for the same common, as other the inhabitants and tenants within the same manor be.”

We find from the two next articles that there were no mines of any kind, excepting one coalpit of small value worked by John Lockwood ; and no quarries, excepting some small gettings of wall-stone, which the copyholders had been accustomed to use for the repairs of their copyhold buildings and fences. The freeholders had no right of access to these quarries excepting by licence from the lord, with due payment for the same, nor could the copyholder use the stone without payment except for the purposes above named.

The remaining articles of inquiry refer to the various officers of the manor, and from the certificates given in reply thereto, we are enabled to construct the following table of those who had held the honor of Pontefract within the memory of some of the Jurors.

Head Steward.	Under Stewards or Clerks.	Bailiff of West Pontefract (including Almonbury).
The Lord Darcy.	Thomas Gryce, Esq. —— Rawson.	Roger Thurgoland.
Sir Henry Saville, Knt.	Thomas Reynolds, Gent. John Kaye of The Heath, Esq.	John Fournes.
The Lord Talbott (now Earl of Shrewsbury).	Sir Thomas Gargrave. Mr. Lee, Gent. Henry Gryce, Esq.	William Whalley. Edmund Wilbore. Robert Scholefield.

All court rolls and records of the manor had always, within the memory of man, been prepared and engrossed by the understewards or clerks for the time being, and it was their duty to deposit them yearly in the Castle of Pontefract (amongst other her Majesty's rolls and records there laid up), there to be kept to the use of her Majesty and her tenants of the said manor.

No rentals, accounts, or rolls were known to be in the custody or possession of any person within the manor, excepting such copies of court roll as were held by the various tenants as their title-deeds, and such copies of the rental as were required for the collection of the rents.

We have previously seen that Francis Samwell, Esq., was the farmer of our manor. He, it appears, had re-let the manor to John Ramsden, Gent., as his under-farmer; but the term of this sub-letting had now expired, and it was again in the hands of Samwell. Both John Ramsden (whilst under-farmer) and Francis Samwell, by their servants or deputies, executed the office of bailiff within the manor, both in serving such process as came to their hands, as also in taking waifs, estrays, and such other things within the manor.

The record ends by reciting the names of those who by the custom of the manor, and in respect of their freehold lands and tenements therein, had the collection of her Majesty's rents and of the perquisites of the courts, "every one his year," in the order set down.

Each collector, in his turn, was bound to answer upon his account at the audit at Pontefract, the ancient and usual rent due to her Majesty from the manor, receiving 3s. 4*d.* for his pains taken therein. He was also bound to pay over such perquisites of the courts, as he could conveniently get.

If, however, he should be unable to levy any fine or amerciamment, the debtor having nothing whereupon to levy or make distress, the collector, on making oath to this effect, was entitled to be discharged from all liability in respect thereof.

VI.

We have now only to consider the fifth of these Almonbury inquisitions, viz., that made in the seventh year of King James I. Not more than twenty-seven years had elapsed since the Commissioners in Elizabeth's reign had completed their elaborate survey, on which we have just been dwelling, and we shall find that the inquiry now to be considered is much shorter. Instead of twenty-six articles of inquiry, only eight were submitted to the Jury. In the brief interval between the two, few changes could have taken place, and it would seem that the object of this later survey was little

more than to obtain further information respecting the number of the copyholders and the state of their holdings. One new item of inquiry is inserted as to the measurement of the acres described in the records of the manor, "whether the same acres are according to statute measure, or otherwise of some larger or greater measure." We find in the list of copyholders which appear in the Jurors' certificate some names identical with those inserted in the survey of 1584, and still retaining nearly the same lands and tenements. Other copyholds, though not in the same tenure, seem to have been divided amongst members of the same family, but we find very few new surnames in this later document.

The Jurors who were assembled on this occasion were :— John Lockwood of Linthwait, Nicholas Fenay, Robert Nettleton, Edmund Kaye, Thomas Bynnes, Edward Hanson, John Hirst, John North, John Beaumont of Meltham, William Brooke, Thomas Wilkinson, Edward Appleyard, Thomas Beaumont; and the Commissioner was Thomas Fanshaw, Esq., his Majesty's Auditor within the duchy of Lancaster.

After giving their list of the copyholders and their lands, the Jurors say the whole of them have been "anciently granted as copyhold." Amongst other names, we find the "Governors of the Free Grammar School of King James in Almondbury," as holding four acres of land by copy at an annual rental of 16*d*. It is, however, needless to go through the list of lands which were held on this tenure; we would only remark on the note made in reference to the holding of John Lockwood.

He (who was one of the Jurors) is said to hold by copy of Court Roll a messuage, a barn, half an ox-gang, and six acres of land, called "the Bottoms," of which land a great part hath been taken away by the water long ago, and now lies on the other side of the water above Lockwood Bridge.

The second article in this inquisition requires a true presentment of particular services, customs, works, boons, heriots or other duties to be paid to his Majesty by every particular copyholder for his copyhold lands, over and besides his rent and fine. To this the Jurors say, that they know not of any, saving suit to the Court, and to his Majesty's corn mill there, and the repair of the mill-dam, saving, also, the

usual fines upon admittances and surrenders. This answer, I conceive, applies to all the services and customs detailed in the answer to the seventh article of the inquiry in the preceding reign. After speaking of the woods and mines (or rather of the absence thereof), the jurors append their list of encroachments, which is numerically almost as great as that rendered at the time of the former inquisition, though as to the extent of the lands encroached there is a considerable diminution.

The fifth article in this survey conveyed an instruction to the Jurors, that they should proceed to make a new division of such copyhold and freehold lands, in the possession of any tenant of the manor, as had become intermixed and indistinguishable. In such cases the King's prerogative entitled him to have his specified portion of land selected from the lands of the best value and quality in the particular holding, and to have the same set forth and declared as copyhold. This being done, the Jurors were bidden to fix such meers and marks as should for ever afterwards serve as definite boundaries. We find, however, that the Jurors in this instance declined the responsibility thus thrown upon them; and, though they make presentment of William Ramsden, Esq., and Nicholas Fenay, as holders of two messuages and two ox-gangs of copyhold lands intermixed with their freeholds, yet they aver that it is impossible to "set forth" the copyholds from the freeholds, "forasmuch as they cannot learn by any record or otherwise how many acres an ox-gang of land in Newsome doth contain."

This inquisition concludes with a certificate to the effect, that the Jurors know of no lands occupied within the Manor, for which due rent is not paid, or which is not legally granted to the tenant. They also state that they know of no sale or conveyance of any copyholds whereby there has been any attempt illegally to enfranchise any portion of the King's lands.

And now, in drawing this paper to a close, I must apologise rather for trespassing so long upon your attention, than for not extending these extracts to a greater length. It has been my special object to direct the researches of our Members to those records, still in manuscript, which relate so closely to the history of our own neighbourhood; the

inquisitions, namely, of the reigns of Edward III., Henry VI., Elizabeth, and James I., and it would have been impossible to convey a just impression of their nature, without offering some examples from each ; and I would again say, that whoever hereafter shall undertake a comprehensive history of this district, will find, not a part, but the whole, of these inquisitions indispensable, in order to convey a correct impression of the feudal system, as it prevailed in this portion of the Honor of Pontefract.

The short extract from the Hundred Rolls of Edward I., may have escaped the attention of some Members of our Association, but it is not without its use in exposing the usurpations not only of the Barons themselves, but also of their insolent subordinates.

The dates of each of these records may with advantage be taken as successive stand-points, from which we may trace marked evidences of growth in the constitution of our country. We learn from the records of Edward I., that the preceding reign had been disgraced by flagrant abuses in other places as well as Almonbury, and yet it was in the same reign, that the parliament received a new character by the admission of representatives of the people. Nor have we to wait long before we find a new law ratified, providing that no tax should be levied without the consent of Lords and Commons.

In Edward III.'s time we find notices of fulling mills and dye-houses at Almonbury, thus proclaiming, without mistake, that manufacturers were able to exist in the vicinity of the baronial fortresses. The feudal customs were not abolished, but it might be shown, that there was scarcely a grievance introduced by the ingenuity of feudal lawyers, or the arrogance of feudal superiors, for which a legal and frequently an efficient remedy was not provided : and though there were not wanting events to interrupt for a time the progress of civil liberty in England, yet our constitution continued to advance, till its progress was suspended by the civil wars of York and Lancaster in the reign of Henry VI., in whose days our next inquisition was made.

Even in Elizabeth's reign we have seen that some vestiges of the feudal system still existed ; but in 1594, ten years later than our survey, a commission was issued, whereby all her bondmen and bondwomen might compound for their manumission.

We can say little as to the events of King James' reign, the period of the latest document which we have had before us. Fond as he was of absolute power on trifling and unworthy occasions, his reign was not without some useful enactments.

Villenage is by many supposed to have finally disappeared in his time, but there is great difficulty in saying when it ceased to be lawful. We have, in the course of this paper, taken occasion to refer to the causes which led to a great decrease in the number of bond-tenures at the time of Henry VI. Lord Macaulay, in his *History of England*, after speaking of the gradual and silent extinction of villenage towards the close of the Tudor period, goes on to say that "some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious, as late as the days of the Stuarts, nor has that institution even to this hour been abolished by statute." Blackstone, however, in speaking of certain feudal grievances, tells us that they continued till the 12th of Charles II., "when all tenures of honor, manors, lands, &c., were turned into free and common soccage," and this statute may fairly be considered as giving the final blow to the system. It was, however, in the middle of the 18th century that Lord Mansfield pronounced from the judicial bench the memorable sentence, "The air of England has long been too pure for a slave."

Mr. Thomas Brooke, while President of our Association, has done me the favour to examine this paper, and to his great ability and access to original documents I am indebted for much useful information. He has also made a happy selection of such parts of the inquisitions as are most worthy of publication.

THE WOMERSLEY CRUCIFIX.

By JAMES FOWLER, F.S.A., Wakefield.

DURING the alteration and repair of Womersley Church, in the Autumn of 1867, a crucifix was found in the nave, just below the chancel, buried about a foot beneath the surface. By permission of Lady Hawke, of Womersley Park, its present possessor, it was exhibited by Mr. Franks before the Society of Antiquaries in London, on November 21, 1867,¹ and is now engraved for this Association by Mr. Utting.²

The cross is sixteen inches in length by ten in breadth, and may be described as *potent-quadrate* in shape, each arm being an inch and a-half in width, but abruptly spread at the ends and at the intersection of the arms to two inches and a-quarter. It is of wood—now mahogany, but when first discovered, in all probability oak—encased in plates of copper gilt, enriched on both sides with blue, red and white champ-levé enamel, and inlaid in front with, in the first instance, thirty-two artificial gems, of which seventeen remain. Four spaces at the ends of the arms have been occupied by figures of saints in relief—that at the top larger than the rest, probably by the Virgin. The figure of the Saviour is crowned, clothed in a blue and white enamelled tunic, reaching from the hips to the knees in front and to the calves of the legs behind, and is attached to the cross by four nails. The legs are perfectly straight, not crossed, and the feet separate, without any support. The head leans somewhat towards the right, is without nimbus, and has on it a coif beneath the crown,

¹ *Proceedings of Soc. Antiquaries*, second series, vol. iv. p. 15.

² Crosses of one form or other are not infrequently found during the progress of "Restorations." An elegant one from Hemsworth, near Womersley, of the fif-

teenth century, silver-gilt, was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in 1867, by the writer. On one side was our Lord, surrounded by flowers; on the other the Virgin, surrounded by hearts. See *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* iii. 465.

falling to the shoulders, and concealing all but the face ; the face, youthful, without beard, of gentle expression, is undistorted by pain or suffering, and the eyes are open. There is no wound in the side. Above is the sacred monogram, S H S, intended for the ordinary I H S, in gold and blue enamel, enclosed within a border of white and gold. At the back, the cross is diapered with small raised stars, but there are no gems or figures in relief. At the intersection of the arms is a square enamelled plate, with a half-length figure of the Saviour represented young, with long flowing hair, beardless, with cruciform nimbus, clothed from the neck downwards in a dalmatic or tunic, and two fingers raised in benediction. At the ends of the arms, on raised plates, enamelled, are the symbols of the four great witnesses of the doctrine of the Cross, in the order given by Durandus ;³ and in the intervening spaces four lozenge-shaped plates with gilt stars on a blue ground. At the head of the cross is a demi-eagle, winged and nimbed, for S. John ; at the extremity of the right arm, a demi-lion, winged and nimbed, for S. Mark ; on the left, a demi-ox, winged and nimbed, for S. Luke ; and at the foot, a demi-angel, in a dalmatic, winged and nimbed, for S. Matthew.

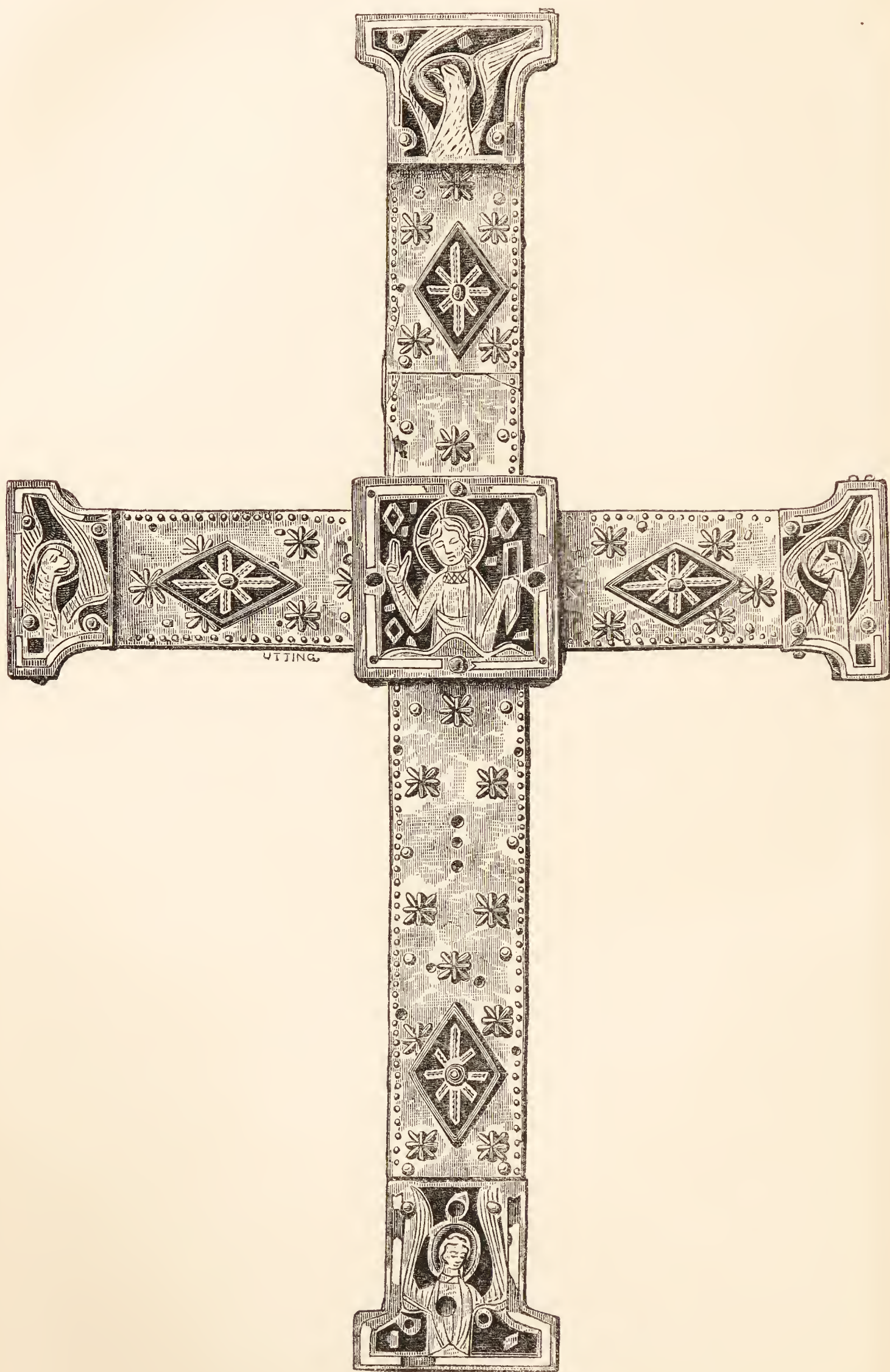
Though the Cross was received from the earliest times as the symbol of the Christian faith, it was necessary at first to be guarded in its use, being an object of scandal and derision to the heathen, and of offence to the weak—even amongst the Christians themselves. Accordingly, the Greek letter tau, the gammadion or fylfot, and various other forms sufficiently significant to the faithful, but unsuspected by the heathen, were employed in place of the more obvious and dangerous symbol. As Christianity, however, became established, the Cross was gradually more openly and freely used, and at the end of the fourth century we find it formed of the choicest woods and most precious metals, and enriched with gems and precious stones. The example was set first by the Emperor Constantine, who desired thereby to show in what honour the instrument of the salvation of all men, and of himself in particular, should be regarded.⁴ After this period

³ Durandus, *Rat. Div. Off.* Lib. I. § *De Picturis*. "Circumpinguntur . . . Apostoli quod fuerunt testes ejus verbo et opere usque ad ultimum terræ."

⁴ Stephen Borgia, secretary to the Pro-

paganda, 1779, cited in Pugin, *Gloss. Ecclesiast. Ornament*, p. 95, and Eusebius Cæsariensis, *Vita Imp. Constantini*, lib. iii. cap. 48.





the custom soon became general, and Roman pontiffs vied with one another in bestowing on their churches the richest and most costly crosses that could be made. About the middle of the fifth century, S. Hilary gave to the Lateran church a golden cross adorned with gems of twenty pounds in weight,⁵ and S. Symmachus, a little later, presented a similar one to the Church of S. Peter;⁶ nor are there wanting documentary evidences of others of less importance.

It is difficult for us at this distance of time, and accustomed to jewellery of far greater artistic merit, to fully enter into and estimate the feelings of surprise and joy with which these early crosses were regarded. It would seem, however, that just as at a later time the first Gothic churches, the first painted windows, the first pictures on the walls, excited an enthusiasm which could scarcely find adequate expression in words, and were looked on as direct inspirations of the Almighty, so these early crosses were regarded in the first instance with the utmost astonishment, and as too beautiful for human workmanship. If Bezaleel, the son of Uri, was specially sent by God to Moses, and specially “filled with the Spirit of God to devise cunning works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones to set them,”⁷ it seemed as natural to the people of that rude but deeply religious age, that those who framed these new and beautiful works—*tantæ pulchritudinis, ut oculi satiari non possent*, should likewise be the taught and sent of God. The following story sufficiently indicates the attitude of mind.

“Alphonsus, surnamed ‘The chaste,’ King of Castile and Leon, had by chance before him, on a certain day, a quantity of the most splendid gold and certain precious stones; and such was the holy devotion of the king, that he began to think within himself, how thence he might be able to have made a cross for the service of the Divine Altar. And when afterwards he had heard Mass at the Church of our Saviour, and was going towards the royal palace, there met him in the way two Angels in the likeness of wayfarers, who said that they were gold-smiths. So the king straightway delivered unto them the gold and stones, and commanded a house to be given unto them, wherein they might be able to

⁵ Anastasius Bibliothec. *Vitæ Pontificum Roman. In Vita S. Hilari. Papæ.*

⁶ Idem. *In Vita S. Symmachi Papæ.*

⁷ Exod. xxxi. 3.

work free from the hindrance of men. But the king, whilst he was at dinner, began to consider within himself, and to enquire who those persons were to whom he had given the gold, and straightway sent messengers, one after another, to see what these unknown gold-smiths were doing. And it was so, that when the servants drew nigh to the house, suddenly there shone so great a light within the house, that human eyes were not able to look upon it by reason of its so great shining. And when it was made known to the king, he quickly ran to the house, and found the cross only, without the gold-smiths, and the whole house lightened as by a sun. And the king receiving the blessed cross, having called all the clergy, with hymns and praises giving thanks to God, he reverently placed the same upon the Altar of the Holy Saviour.”⁸

It would appear from various sources that these early crosses, thus presented, were used habitually in the services of the Church. It is clear that as early as the commencement of the fifth century, the glorified symbol of our Redemption was carried in processions,⁹ and Charles the Great gave such a cross of pure gold about the close of the eighth century to Pope Leo III., which is expressly stated to have been carried before that Pontiff in processions. This was soon after stolen, but was restored in equal beauty about the middle of the succeeding century by Leo IV., who also presented to the Vatican Church—probably the noblest work of the kind then existing—a crucifix of the most pure silver, gilt, adorned with hyacinths, weighing 120 pounds.¹⁰ And that in the seventh century the cross was recognised even in so isolated and distant a province as Britain as a necessary portion of the furniture of the Altar, is clear from our own historian Bede, who mentions it in his account of the invasion of the kingdom of Northumbria by Penda, who slew King Edwin at Hatfield, near Doncaster, it will be remembered, on the 12th of October in the year of our Lord 633.

“The affairs of the Northumbrians being in confusion, by reason of this disaster, without any prospect of safety except in flight, Paulinus, taking with him Queen Ethelberga,

⁸ Vasæus, *Chron. Hispan. ad an.* 792; and Baronius, *Annales Ecclesiast. ad an.* 791, *num.* 9.

⁹ Baronius, *Idem. ad an.* 401.

¹⁰ Anastasius Bibliothec. *in Vita Leo* IV.

whom he had before brought thither, returned into Kent by sea, and was honourably received by the Archbishop Honorius and King Eadbald. He also brought with him many rich goods of King Edwin, among which were a large gold cross, and a golden chalice, dedicated to the use of the Altar, which are still preserved, and shown in the Church of Canterbury.”¹¹

In the twelfth century, Beletb speaks of the Cross as one of the principal ornaments of the altar, as a matter of course ;¹² and in the thirteenth, Durandus speaks at length of its religious uses, both upon the altar, and when carried in processions.¹³

Thus far of the Cross, speaking generally. The cross with the figure, the crucifix, was not known before the fifth or sixth century ; at first etched simply in outline, then painted on wood or other material, and lastly represented in relief. The first to consecrate it at Rome, and thus establish its use in the Western Church, was Pope John VII., elected A.D. 705. The Saviour was at that time represented clad in a tunic which descended to the heels ; his countenance young and beautiful, as free as possible from the attributes of humanity, without beard, unmoved by pain or suffering ; his head upright, and his eyes open, as in some sort indicating his immortality. In the eleventh century, however, the head had come to be represented bowed, and the robe shorter, the sleeves ending at the elbows and the skirt about the knees ; and in this and the succeeding century the figure was attached to the cross by four nails, the number stated by Gregory of Tours to have been found by S. Helena in the true Cross.¹⁴ During the latter part of the thirteenth century, and afterwards, the attachment was by three nails only, one foot of the Crucified overlying the other, as represented in the pictures of Cimabue and Margaritone. In the fourteenth century the robe, having gradually shortened up to this time, was exchanged for a cloth, or rather linen, rolled around the

¹¹ Bede, *Hist. Ecclesiast.* Lib. II. cap. xx.

¹² *Rat. Div. Off.* Cap. cxv. Edit. 1572.

¹³ *Rat. Div. Off.* Lib. I. *De altaris consecratione.* The cross in the midst of the altar is shown to represent the Passion of our Lord in the midst of the world, to wit, Jerusalem ; and for its use in processions, see note 22, *post.* It was not, however, until later times that the

universal custom became law, and it was made sin (venial) to celebrate mass without the crucifix standing between two candlesticks. See *Decret. Bened.* xiv. Edit. 1746, and D. Alphonsi de Liguorio, *Theologia Moralis*, vi. 393. Edit. 1773.

¹⁴ *Vita Dom. Nostr. Jesu Christi*, in Lipomani, *Hist. de Vitis Sanctorum*, vol. i. p. 158 ; edit. 1565.

loins; the body of the Lord was emaciated, in allusion to *Psalms* xxii. 18—*They may tell all my bones*—and there was a sadness of expression on the countenance which increased until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when the greatest possible amount of physical suffering was stamped upon His divine form, which was represented as nearly naked as possible; the head was bowed to the utmost, as though overcome by fatigue; instead of being crowned or merely bare, it was pierced with thorns; and the eyes—no longer, as in the first ages, looking out impassively into space, like the eyes of an Egyptian statue, or, as in later times, lovingly fixed upon the Virgin—were either raised to heaven in the extremity of agony, expressive of the words, *My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me!* or closed in death.¹⁵

The Womersley Crucifix, therefore, cannot be of later workmanship than late twelfth or early thirteenth century. Mr. Franks believes it to be a production of Limoges of the latter period. There is a figure of the Saviour precisely similar in the South Kensington Museum, described as “Champlevé Enamel, Figure of Christ Crucified, twelfth century;” and in the same collection is a casket of the same description as the Cross of the Womersley Crucifix, which is described as “Champlevé Enamel Chasse, thirteenth century.” The term “lapides,” or “stones,” used in the descriptions of ancient works of this kind, too frequently meant then, as now, only coloured glass. A receipt for making such as are in the Womersley Crucifix, exists in a contemporary MS. which has come down to us.

“Sic ex Romano poteris conficere vitro
Splendentes pulcros generis cujusque lapillos, &c.”¹⁶

The stones which are missing may either have been pilfered or unavoidably lost. We find this often noted in ancient inventories. Thus:—“Imprimis una crux nobilis, vocata Gueth in quâ deficiunt septem lapides diversæ, &c. . . .

¹⁵ Emeric David, *Hist. de la Peinture au Moyen Age*, pp. 26, 27, 61, 64 note, and 116, Edit. 1842; and Didron, *Iconog. Chrétienne*, pp. 242—278; *English Edit.* 1851. The writer must also express his obligation to the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A., for a valuable letter explanatory of some points in the Articles *Cross, Crucifix, and Nails in the*

Crucifix, in his *Dictionary of Sacred Archæology*, to which the reader is referred for further information. The subject is mentioned, but only incidentally, by Curzon, *Monasteries in the Levant*, p. xxxvii. Edit. 1849.

¹⁶ Eraclius, MS. formerly at Trin. Coll. Cam., now in the Brit. Mus., Lib. I. cap. 14.

et in pede ejusdem crucis desunt undecim lapides margaritæ; tres smaragdi parvi in borduris, &c.”¹⁷

It is impossible to say now, with certainty, whether this crucifix was intended for the altar, or for processions, or for both; the original wood matrix, which might have given, or at least suggested the information, having perished. To most of the English Cathedrals and larger Churches, there was, at least, one cross for the altar and one for processions. At York, for instance, they had *Una magna crux argentea deaurata cum ymagine B. Mariæ in uno tabernaculo inferiore parte, et ymaginem crucifixi cum Maria et Johanne in superiore parte stantes super quatuor angelos, ex dono M. Johannis Newton olim thesaurarii, pond. 8 li. 10 unc., and Crux processionalis cum ymagine crucifixi de auro, tribus pulchris saphyris in corneriis infixis, et una ballace in summitate, ponderans 3 libras 4 uncias dim., with many others.*¹⁸ At Lincoln they had *A double cross flory, of gold and silver, standing upon a plain foot of four lions, containing part of the holy cross, and relicks of St. Machabei, Alexander, Christopher, and Stephen, and of the hair of St. Peter, and the relicks of St. George and Innocents, weighing ten ounces and half quarter, and a cross of silver and gilt, with a crucifix, in the midst, Mary and John standing on two branches, and flower-de-luces in every of the four corners, with the four Evangelists graven, weighing fifty-seven ounces, and one staff, ornate with silver, having a bowl and a socket of silver, containing two yards, and a half, and one quarter and half, with many others.*¹⁹ And at Salisbury, they had crosses, the descriptions of which might almost stand for the one at Womersley—*Crux una bene deaurata orbicularis cum ymagine salvatoris cum lapidibus multis, and Crux una processionalia bene deaurata cum lapidibus multis, with others.*²⁰ In smaller churches and chapels, however, it would appear that one crucifix of far less pretension frequently served for all purposes. At All Souls’ College, Oxford, for instance, there was *Crux argentea deaurata cum ymaginibus Christi et Johannis. Item. 1 Baculus argenteus pro eâdem. Item, 1 Pes argenteus pro eâdem.*²¹

¹⁷ Inventory of S. George’s Chapel, Windsor, in Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1364.

¹⁸ Inventory of York Cathedral, Dugdale, *Op. cit.* p. 1204.

¹⁹ Inventory of Lincoln Cathedral,

Dugdale, *Idem*, p. 1280.

²⁰ *Inventarium Ornamentorum in Ecclesia Sarum. Rock, Church of our Fathers.* Vol. III. Pt. II.

²¹ *Collectanea Curiosa*, Vol. II. p. 259.

If the latter was the arrangement at Womersley, then have we here the very crucifix in sight of which, from the time it was presented to the Church to the Revolution of the sixteenth century, the villagers brought young children to the font for admission into the Christian fold, before which their sons and daughters at the Altar plighted their troths and joined their hands in wedlock, and under the shadow of which, as the joyful symbol of the faith in which they died, in due time they themselves went down into their graves to await the coming of Him who should appear, as they believed, even as thus He was displayed before them ; and, more especially, the very crucifix which, at every celebration of High Mass, was carried at the head of the procession which issued from the sacristy, accompanied by one bearing a thurible with incense, behind him two carrying wax candles, then the sub-deacon carrying the book of the Gospels, and lastly, the priest adorned with sacred vestments, between a priest and deacon. “And the cross is carried in processions as a royal banner and triumphal sign seeing that the ministry of the cross is our sign and banner ; whence Isaiah saith—*It standeth for an ensign of the people, to it shall the Gentiles seek,* and the Apostle to the Galatians—*nought is given unto us wherein to glory save the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, whereby the world is crucified unto us, and we unto the world.*”²²

²² Durandus, Rat. Div. Off. Lib. IV. *altarem et de processione.* Edit. Zainer, § *De accessu sacerdotis ac pontificis ad* 1470.

A SUBSIDY ROLL FOR THE WAPENTAKE OF AGBRIGG AND
MORLEY OF THE 15TH HENRY VIII.

Communicated by JAMES J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A., of London.

By a Statute passed, 14 & 15 Hen. VIII., a yearly subsidy was granted to the King, to be continued for four years. The preamble to this Statute plainly sets forth the uses to which the money raised was to be applied. We read first of Henry's recent royal "viage" to France, his victorious war there, and his triumphant return thence after the conclusion of an honourable peace. It was then hoped that all Christian nations, being in "unity, rest, and concord" among themselves, might combine their strength against the infidels and enemies of the Christian faith. "But the French King, nothing regarding his promise, oath, and covenant," had made war upon the Emperor, the King's dear friend, had withheld the dowry due to Mary, the French Queen Dowager, the King's sister, and had encouraged the Scots in their attacks upon England—"by reason of which ungodly dealing, as well for the conservation of his honour, and for the revenging of his wrongs to his highness and subjects, he hath declared himself enemy unto the said French King." To carry out this declaration effectively, "great and important charges" must be borne, to meet which the levying of this present subsidy has been found necessary. Hereafter follow minute details of the manner in which the collection is to be made, and of the assessments on each kind of property; these cannot be better illustrated than by a literal reproduction of the account of the Collectors for the Wapentake of Agbrigg and Morley, which further serves to give the names of principal persons in each of the townships named, and the relative values of the property held by each, and liable to assessment, with the sums collected in each place.

It will be observed that in some cases the value of the lands is given in marks, written "March" in the original. To economise space, Arabic instead of Roman numerals have been introduced, and the entries are printed consecutively instead of in separate lines, as in the original. In some cases, the modern name of the township is given in brackets, to assist the reader in identifying it. Many earlier Subsidy Rolls exist, but they are for the most part in bad condition, and it is doubtful whether any complete series for the whole county can be met with, of an earlier date than the year in which the following is taken. The original, from which the copy has been carefully made, is preserved, with all documents of the same class, in the Public Record Office in London.

WESTR.' COM. } **This Indentt^r.** maid the Secund Day of January
EBOR. } In the 15th yerr of the Reign of ovr Sovereign
Lord Kyng Henry the viijth, by the grace of God
Kyng of Yngland & of France, defensor of ovr faith & lord
of Irland, betwene Robert Nevill, knyght, & Thomas Grice, too of the
Commissioners of Ovr said Sovereign lord the kyng, namyd and
asseignyd by his Cōmission dated att Hampton Cortt, the xxxth
day of August, the xvth yerr off his Reign and deputyd asseignyd &
alottyd to the Wappentakes of Agbrig & Morlay with all the
liberties within the same, in the Westriding of Yorkshier for the
Execution of the Act of Subsidie granntyd to Ovr Sovereign Lord
in his last Parleament, of the oon partie, and Jamys Stansfeld and
John Wilkynson of Gretland, namyd and appoynttid Collectors by
William Middilton, Robert Nevill, William Mallyverer, knyghts,
John Vavasor, Esquire, Thomas Fairfax, seriant att the lawe,
Rauff Rerisby Esquier, Robert Chaloner, John Pullyn, Thomas
Strey, Thomas Grice, Walter Bradford, and Gilbert Copplyff, Com-
missioners of ovr said Sovereign lord the kyng in the Westriding
afforsaid to *leve & gedur* all the Sommes of money cessyd within
the said Wappyntakes and liberties & dew to ovr said Sovereign
lord the kyng for the first payment of the said subsidie by reason
of the said Act and grant of subsidie of the oder partie, and the
same James Stansfeld & John Wilkynson to truely contain & pay
all and every the same sommes to the use of ovr said Sovereign
lord kyng Henry the viijth in the Exchecor according to the said Act
of Subsidie. In witnessith heroff we thafforsaid Robert Nevill,
knyght & Thomas Gryce hath sette ovr sealls & subscribyd ovr
names the day & yerr above wryttyn.

VILLAT' DE BRADFORD—Niccolas Lekhay for 20*l.* in guds, 20*s.* ;
George Webster for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Rawson for 10 march
lands, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Thomas Bower for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Jamys Hill for
40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Rawson for 18*l.* guds, 9*s.* ; Edward Ellys

for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; John Langstrath for 12*l.* guds, 6s.; Christopher Rawson for 10 march lands, 6s. 8*d.*; Mylls Ward (?) for 6*l.* guds, 3s.; John Kent for 10*l.* guds, 5s.; Christyan Legeard for 4*l.* lands, 4s.; Richard Kyng for 10*l.* guds, 5s.; John Banke for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; John Horton for 4*l.* guds, 2s.; William Cook for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Bayly for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; William Mathew for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; Robert Lord for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Percivall Brodlay for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Newb . . . for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Higg for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Percivall Hallsted for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 4*l.* 2s. 10*d.*

VILLAT' DE ALLERTON—Robert Thorneton for 10 march lands, 6s. 8*d.*; Thomas Thorneton for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; John Greynwod for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; John Illyngworth for 20s. lands, 12*d.*; William Alderleys for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Thomas Threpland for 40s. lands, 2s.; William Greyngaytt for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 14s. 4*d.*

HETON—Richard Baylden for 40s. lands, 2s.; Edward Bollyng for 40s. lands, 2s.; Thomas Jowett for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5s.

BOLTON (in Bradford-dale)—George Gargrave for 4*l.* lands, 4s.; John Ratclyff for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5s.

BOLLYNG (Bowling)—Richard Tempest, knight, for 100*l.* lands, 100s.; Jamys Hayeson (?) for 53s. 4*d.*, 2s. 8*d.*; John Cordynglay for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*l.* 3s. 8*d.*

MANYNGHAM—John Illyngworth for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Richard Tong for 53s. 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*; William Northorp for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 3s. 4*d.*

HAWORTH—William Bayly for 40s. lands, 2s.; John Michell for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Edward Akeroyd for 4*l.* 6s. 8*d.* lands, 4s. 4*d.*; Thomas Whyttaker for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Richard Schakkylton for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; William Horsfall for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; John Clogh for his wages 20s. by yer, 6*d.*; Edward Holmes for 20s. lands, 12*d.*

Sum 12s. 2*d.*

HORTON—Christopher Scharp for 20*l.* guds, 20s.; William Feyld for 4*l.* lands, 4s.; William Thorneton for 20s. lands, 12*d.*; John Lister for 3*l.* lands, 3s.

Sum 28s.

CLAYTON—John Clayton for 40s. lands, 2s.; Thomas Deyn for 20s. lands, 12*d.*; Thomas Holyns for 20s. lands, 12*d.*; Brian Robynson for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; John Haynworth for 20s. lands, 12*d.*

Sum 6s. 4*d.*

WAPENTAKE OF MORLEY WITHIN THE HONOR OF PONTEFRET.

ROTHWELL-cum-CARLTON & LOFT HOUSE—William Croft for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Richard Grave for 40*l.* guds, 40*s.*; Agnes Lucas for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Robert Lucas for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Edmund Bekwyth for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Rauff Grave for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Henry Hunt for 10 march lands, 13*s.* 4*d.*; John Forman for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Robert Mokson for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Gilbert Moer for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Anntony Moer for 25*s.* lands, 15*d.*; Gilbert Dobson for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.*; John Clarburgh for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Christopher Calverlay for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; John Gamyll for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; Richard Rawson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Rauff Norres for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Marsh for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Bussy for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Manixer for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Croft for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Alice Banke, for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Johnson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Westerman for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Hall for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Appilyerd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Gibson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 8*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

METHELAY—William Nalson for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Thomas Burton for 50*s.* lands, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Robert Lawn for 53*s.* 4*d.* lands, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Richard Schaw for 50*s.* guds, 15*d.*; William Smyth for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Rauff Walker for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.*; William Hegger for 26*s.* 8*d.*, 16*d.*; John Schilyto for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*; the heires of Robert Carlton for 50*s.* lands, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the heires of William Lacy for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*; John Scharp for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; Richard Lund for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.*; William Schaw for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 20*d.*; John Wilssen for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 20*d.*; Richard Nalsen for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 20*d.*; William Carver, for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*; William Bawdwen for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 20*d.*; Thomas Best for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; William Perkyn for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*; Agnes Ward for 50*s.* lands, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Thomas Townnend for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; Heires of Robert Hagggar for 30*s.* lands, 18*d.*; Richard Gyyg for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Thomas Lund for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*; Thomas Bluet for 50*s.* guds, 15*d.*; Richard Esth for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Essawe (?) Dicconson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Jenet Waddyngton for 20*s.* lands 12*d.*; Edmund Townnend for 50*s.* guds, 15*d.*

Sum 3*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

MYDDILTON—William Legh for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* lands, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Elizabeth Legh, wydow, for 10*l.* lands, 10*s.*

Sum 36*s.* 8*d.*

BEYSTON (Beeston)—Radnor Beiston for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 26*s.* 8*d.*; William Mookeson for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sum 29*s.* 2*d.*

FARNELAY—Dame Marierie Danby for 40*l.* lands, 40*s.*; John Samson for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*

Sum 41*s.*

WIRKLAY (Wortley)—Rauff Hopton for 20*l.* lands, 20*s.*; William Lepton for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.*; John Musgrave for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.*

Sum 36*s.*

THORP OF THE HYLL—William Arthyngton for 16*l.* guds. 8*s.*; Elizabeth Redman for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*

Sum 12*s.*

CALVERLAY—Walter Calverlay, knyght, for 40*l.* lands, 40*s.*; Richard Calverlay for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.*; William Rawden for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; John Alanbryg for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Walker for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Alanbryg for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Byrkynshay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Gilbert Byrkynshay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Calverlay for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Smyth wyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Kytson wyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 54*s.* 6*d.*

BATTELEY—John Coppely for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* lands, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Robert Coventre for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; John Clarke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 28*s.* 8*d.*

NORTHBYERLL (North Bierley)—John Rowelay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Richard Rookes for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.*; John Byrtby for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Hammond for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 26*s.*

LIVERSEDGE—Robert Nevyll, knyght, for 50 pownds lands, 50*s.*; William Raner for 18*l.* guds, 9*s.*; Gilbert Bentlay for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; William Walker, for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; John Brooke for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Wyff of Richard Raner for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 64*s.*

MIRFIELD—John Beamont for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* lands, 3*s.* 4*d.*; John Thurgurland for 3*l.* lands, 3*s.*; John Fournes for 53*s.* 4*d.* lands, 2*s.* 8*d.*; John Fournes, of Etherr, for 5 march lands, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Thomas Hepworth for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Northorp for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; John Scott for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*

Sum 15*s.* 10*d.*

PUDDESAY—John Milner for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* lands, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Robert Lumby for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; John Dawson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Wayde for 10 march guds, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Robert Casson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Walker for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 10*s.* 8*d.*

IDYLL (Idle)—Richard Rookes for 5 march lands, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Edward Ratclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Greynnall for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*s.* 4*d.*

MORLAY—Adam Harrop for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; Thomas Grethed for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; Robert Ellys for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Tomson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 6*s.*

DRYGHLYNGTON—Richard Stringer for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 12*d.*

EKKYLSHYLL (Eccleshill)—John Ketchyn for 40s. guds, 12*d.*
Sum 12*d.*

GOMMERSALL—Edward Copplay for 10*l.* lands, 10s. ; Thomas Roger for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Robert Nayller for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Gilbert Gudayll for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Jamys Byrtby for 10*l.* guds, 5s. ; John Greer for 40s. guds, 12*d.*
Sum 19s. 4*d.*

TONG—Peter Mirfeld for 20*l.* lands, 20s.
Sum 20s.

ARDISLAW (Ardsley)—Robert Sayvell for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Richard Lyndlay for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Battelay for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; John Feyld for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Bollyng for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Herning for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Arnold for 40s. guds, 12*d.*
Sum 7s.

BRAMELAY—William Saxton for 10*l.* guds, 5s. ; Richard Oixer (?) for 10*l.* guds, 5s. ; John Morlay for 10*l.* guds, 5s. ; William Gibson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Symson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Musgrave for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Wilson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Dawson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Boy for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Peper for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Gyyslay for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Christopher Warton for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Stephen Wyssse for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Walter Herper for 20s. wages, 6*d.*
Sum 24s.

ELAND—John Sayvell of the Newhall for 20*l.* guds, 20s. ; John Sayvell of Holyngege for 20 march lands, 13s. 4*d.* ; John Wilkynson, th'elder, for 5*l.* 6s. 8*d.* lands, 5s. 4*d.* ; John Clay for 7*l.* lands, 7s. ; John Smyth for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Wilkynson for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Wytteyl for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Thomas Beamonnd for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Margarette Wilkynson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Gledhill for 5 march lands, 3s. 4*d.* ; Richard Elliston for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Gilbert Rammesden for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Geffray Rammysden for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Hugh Stansfeld for 40s. lands, 2s. ; Gilbert Clay for 40s. lands, 2s. ; Thomas Rammysden of the Heetreys for 10 march guds, 3s. 4*d.* ; Thomas Wilkynson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Marshall for 40s. guds, 12*d.*
Sum 3*l.* 7s. 8*d.*

ESTBYERLL—John Dyghton for 3*l.* lands, 3s. ; Roger Herttyllyngton for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Jamys Guddayll for 40s. guds, 12*d.*
Sum 5s.

SOUTHOROME (Southouram)—John Lacy for 40 march lands, 26s. 8*d.* ; Thomas Sayvell of Banke for 20*l.* guds, 20s. ; Edward Watterhowse for 20*l.* guds, 20s. ; John Haldisworth for 40s. lands, 2s. ; John Hemmyngway th'elder for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Gilbert Ottes for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; William Barrowclogh for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Hemmyngway, yonger, for 40s. guds, 12*d.*
Sum 3*l.* 13s.

HUNSLETT—George Tomson for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; John Tomson for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.*; Robert Atkynson for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.*; Thomas Bryghton for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; the wyff laite of John Fox for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Gilbert Casson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Hargrave, for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Calbeke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Henry Knolles for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; George Sydall (?) for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; John Lynkay for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; Richard Atkynson for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; Thomas Newsom for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; William Casson for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; Robert Rastryke for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; Thomas Sill for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*

Sum 45*s.* 6*d.*

CLAKHETON—Jamys Beyrson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Nayller for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Peyrson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Brooke, for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* Thomas Kytson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*s.*

SCHYPLAY (Shipley)—William Pykkard for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 12*d.*

THE WAPPENTAKE OF AGBRIG WITHIN THONOR OF PONTEFRETT.

WARMEFELD-CUM-HETH — John Schefeld for 10*l.* lands, 10*s.*; William Frankysh for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.*; Thomas Rawson for 10 march lands, 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Bradford for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*; Thomas Patterdayll for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; John Fryston for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Clarke for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*; Thomas Dolyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; George Wayllis for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Clarke for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; John Greyn for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; John Preston for 20*s.* wages for his labor, 6*d.*; John Hyll for 20*s.* wages for his labor, 6*d.*

Sum 36*s.* 6*d.*

SHARLSTON—John Flemyng for 20 march lands, 13*s.* 4*d.*; John Dolyff for 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* guds, 3*s.* 10*d.*; Charles Flemyng for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Thomas Jubbe for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Milnthorp for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Humfray Feyld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Feyld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Dolyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Eschton for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Feyld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 26*s.* 8*d.*

AYKETON-CUM-SNYTALL — William Frost for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Charles Jakson for 20*l.* lands, 20*s.*; Mathew Boyn for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; William Redman for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Freer for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Schilito for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Blome for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Nowell for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*; John Jubbe for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.*; William Lowkes for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.*; William Bargh for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Hertlay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 55*s.* 10*d.*

WHYTWOOD—John Wilkynson for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Thomas Wilkynson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Henry Monkhed for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Duffan for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*s.* 6*d.*

CROFTON — Christopher Rischworth for 10 march guds, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; William Lokwod for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; the Wyff of Edmund Wilcoke for 8 march goods, 2*s.* 8*d.* ; Thomas Cortlay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Feyld for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; Robert Feyld for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.* ; Richard Oxley for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Flemyng for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*

Sum 14*s.* 10*d.*

ALTOFTS—John Frobysher of Newland for 18*l.* guds, 9*s.* ; Thomas Smythson for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; George Fryston for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.* ; John Nalson for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; Robert Wilkynson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Wright for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Spynke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Beamond for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 38*s.* 6*d.*

MARSDEN—John Mellor for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Shey for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 2*s.*

HONLAY—Thomas Taylyor for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.* ; Roger Armitage for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.* ; Henry Wilson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 9*s.*

FERNELEY TYAS—William Rischworth for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; Charles Cay for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.* ; Thurston Cay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Snappe for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 11*s.*

NETHERTON-CUM-MIGELAY—John Wortlay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; William Ellis for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Bingley for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Matthewman for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.* ; John Stringer for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Helweys for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Richard Wryght for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Aymer Wynckworth for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 20*d.* ; William Hochonson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Rauff Bedford for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Burnett for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Richardson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Ewan Robynson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 55*s.* 8*d.*

WHITLAY—Richard Beamond for 40 march lands, 26*s.* 8*d.* ; Thomas Whitlay for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* lands, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; William Helweys for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Roger Copelay for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*

Sum 41*s.*

THORNELL—Thomas Turton for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Robert Nettleton for 53*s.* 4*d.* lands, 2*s.* 8*d.* ; Thomas Warren for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Robert Stringer for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Thomas Sayvell for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.*

Sum 12*s.* 8*d.*

WHYKE (Wyke)—Hugh Schofeld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Alexander Gaytsyd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Whewall for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 3*s.*

SLAGHTWATT (Slaithwaite)—James Sykes for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Barnard Campynott for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*
Sum 3*s.* 6*d.*

KIRKHETON—Christopher North for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*
Sum 12*d.*

HUDDERSFIELD CUM-BRADLEY—Arthur Pilkyngham for 40*l.* lands, 40*s.* ; Thomas Cay, for 40*l.* goods, 40*s.* ; John Hirst of the Gledholtt for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; John Hirst of the Greynhed for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.* ; Edward Cowper for 8 march guds, 2*s.* 8*d.* ; John Hirst of the town for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Katherine Cowper wydow for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; James Hirst of Smythed for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Brooke of Bradlay for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.* ; Thomas Brooke for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; William Brooke and John his son for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.* ; Thomas Brooke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; The Wyff of Thomas Steyd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Brooke of the Barkhouse for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Humfray Brooke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Edward Brooke of Wodhouse for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.* ; Edmund Brooke of Blakhouse for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Edmund Brooke of Greynhouse for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Brooke of Yathouse for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Armitage for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; Roger Cay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Cay for 5*l.* lands, 5*s.* ; Trolisse Brodley for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; George Chappell for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Richard Dodworth for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Richard Gawkroger for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*
Sum 6*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

LEPTON—Roger Thewles for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.* ; Richard Wodde for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Robert Crawshay for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Oliver Coppley for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Edward Coplay for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; William Ottes for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Edward Thewles for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Adam Hochonson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*
Sum 11*s.*

CROSLAND—Edmund Cay for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Beamond for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; William Cay for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Edmund Dyson for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Roger Hirst for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; Thomas Armitage for 4*l.* (lands), 4*s.* ; William Hirst of th'armitage for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.* ; Niccolas Morton for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; John Tonnyclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Cay of the yatte for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*
Sum 24*s.* 10*d.*

ALMONDBURRY—John Wodd for 10*l.* lands, 10*s.* ; Gilbert Beamond for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.* ; Niccolas Feney for 5 march lands, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Richard Appilyerd for 5 march lands, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Peter Cay for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Jenet Cay for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; John Lokwod for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John Perkyn for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; William Alderslay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Francis for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Hepworth for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*
Sum 28*s.* 6*d.*

FLOKTON HALFF—John Barneby for 20 march lands, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; William Clayton for 18*l.* guds, 9*s.* ; John Clayton for 18*l.* guds, 9*s.* ; Thomas Carter for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*
Sum 32*s.* 4*d.*

MELTHAM—John Beamond for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Adam Cay for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Robert Beamond for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Taylyor for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Armitage for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; Edmund Greyn for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*

Sum 11*s.*

WAKEFELD & THE LORDSHIP OF THE SAME.

KIRKGAYTT IN WAKEFELD—Bryan Jepson for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Thomas Calice for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Richard Norton for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.* ; John Methelay for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* guds, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; William Spenke for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.* ; Thomas Dey for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; John Wyndyll for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.* ; John Nelett for 10 march lands, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; John Schottworth for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.* ; The Wyff of Richard Tydyng for 40*s.* guds 12*d.* ; Thomas Gargrave, for 10*l.* lands, 10*s.* ; Jamys Dymond for 10*l.* goods, 5*s.* ; William Brisse for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Denton for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; William Wolhouse for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Agnes Goldsmyth for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Clarke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Lawnd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Jepson for 40*s.* land, 2*s.* ; James Scharpe for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Raner for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; Robert Musgrave for 30*s.* lands, 18*d.* ; William Dicson for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Robert Carter for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Henry Bocsysth for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Langfeld for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Henry Hayhirst for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; William Methelay for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; John West for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.*

Sum 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

NORTHGAYTT—John Peke for 20*l.* land, 20*s.* ; Thomas Horsfall for 40 march guds, 26*s.* 8*d.* ; Robert Wyndyll for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Thomas Grice for 30*l.* guds, 30*s.* ; Nicolas Eland for 20*l.* land, 20*s.* ; John Smith for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; William Richardson, draper, for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Richard Jenkinson for 30*l.* lands, 30*s.* ; William Flemyng for 20 march lands, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Richard Pymond for 19*l.* guds, 9*s.* 6*d.* ; Henry Godman for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John Scott, for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Mafheroder for 3*l.* goods, 18*d.* ; The Wyff of William Alayn for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; The Wyff of John Robert for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; The Wyff of Thomas Huddeswell for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Robert Nawden for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Edward Richardson for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Rawson for 5 march guds, 20*d.* ; John Kychyn for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Henry Brodlay 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.* ; William Richardson, bocher, for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 12*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

WESTGATE—John Rothelay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Crachlay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; William Sulgur for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Robert Wilson for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Niccolas Gargrave for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Christopher Feyld for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Birkhed for 30*l.* guds, 30*s.* ; Edward Bentlay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; The Wyff of Roger Clayton for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Richard Baytman for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Margaret Sturton for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; John Sulgur for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; The

Wyff of John Huddeswell for 9*l.* guds, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard Cay for 10 march guds, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; John Burne for 8*l.* 10*s.* guds, 4*s.* 3*d.* ; Thomas Penson for 7*l.* guds, 3*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Knolls for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.* ; Robert Greynwod for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; Richard Turton for 3*l.* lands, 3*s.* ; John Burton for 7*l.* guds, 3*s.* 6*d.* ; Matthew for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Wodd for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; Richard Sproxton, for 5 march lands, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; John Poytt for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Palmer for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; George Hanson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Gilbert Brown for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Shepperd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Christopher Henryson for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; John Mylns for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Edward Taylor for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; Oliver Addy for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Henry Huddyswell for 20*s.* wages, 6*d.* ; George Casson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Cokson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Altofts for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Simond Turton for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Richard Awkland for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*

Sum 12*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

STANLAY—George Cay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Brian Bradford for 10 march lands, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; George Hobson, for 10 march lands, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Roger Nowell for 10 march lands, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; George Snayth for 10 march lands, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Richard Bunny for 17*l.* lands, 17*s.* ; Thomas Stapulton for 30*l.* lands, 30*s.* ; Henry Bury for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert . . antson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Sayvell of Lupsett for 8*l.* lands, 8*s.* ; William Moer for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Niccoll for 33*s.* 4*d.* lands, 20*d.* ; John Ratclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Charles Whittell for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.* ; William Avyson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Barkar for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; The wyff of Robert Cokyll for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; John Casson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; George Kentt for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Hugh Frankysh for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Clarke, for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Clarkson for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; William Comsmith for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; George Sturdy for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Clarkson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Henry Purste for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Hall for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; The wyff of Richard Wyndyll for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; Edward Wormewall for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Wilcoke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Wilkynson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Kyghlay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Rookesey for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; Robert Burgh for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; William Cowppe for 3*l.* guds, 1*s.* 6*d.* ; John Oughty for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; John Battelay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Smyth, for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*

Sum 7*l.* 2*d.*

EMLAY—John Clayton for 50*s.* lands, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Thomas Clayton for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Alett for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.* ; Robert Whittaker for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; William Issott for 23*s.* 4*d.* lands, 14*d.* ; William Whetlay for 12*l.* guds, 6*s.* ; Thomas Copelay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Page for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Henry Page for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.* ; John Whettlay for 5 march lands, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Edward Lokwodde for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 34*s.* 6*d.*

DEWYSBURY—Robert Carter for 19*l.* guds, 9*s.* 6*d.* ; Christopher Naylor for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; William Richardson for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John

Awty for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Gilbert Wodd for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; William Richardson Jun., for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Roger Dawson for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Nowell for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Grayson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Lee for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Jenett Coplyff, Wydow, for 53s. 4*d.* lands, 2s. 8*d.*

Sum 41s. 10*d.*

HORBURRY—Richard Byrkhed for 20*l.* guds, 20s. ; Thomas Beamond for 33s. 4*d.* lands, 20*d.* ; Robert Pell for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Robert Rokelay for 6*l.* 13s. 4*d.* guds, 3s. 4*d.* ; Thomas Langfeld for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; The Wyff of William Brooke for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; The Wyff of John Buryh for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*

Sum 29s. 8*d.*

CUMBERWORTH HALFF—Edward Horne for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Hey for 20s. lands, 12*d.*

Sum 2s.

WESTARDISLAW—John Taylis for 20*l.* guds, 20s. ; William Lindlay, of Duninglay for 30s. lands, 18*d.* ; William Baytts for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; Richard Spence for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; James Bradlay for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Segefeyld for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; George Hall for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; William Lyndlay of Baghill for 33s. 4*d.* lands, 20*d.* ; Howlay wyff for 33s. 4*d.* lands, 20*d.* ; John Wolfett for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Nayler for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Miles Symson for 53s. 4*d.*, 16*d.* ; Robert Stringer for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Robynson for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Christopher Taylor for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Kitson for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; William Gudfellow for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Lee for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; James Holdisworth for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Thomas Croft, for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

40s. 2*d.*

HOLMEFYRTH—William Moerhouse for 18*l.* guds, 9s. ; William Banke for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Oliver Robert for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Richard Charlysworth for 30s. lands, 18*d.* ; John Brodhed for 30s. lands, 18*d.* ; John Moerhouse for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Poolay for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Robert Brueshay for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Cay for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Richard Littylwodd for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Richard Littylwodd, senr., for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Edmund Brodhed for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; John Lytyllwodd of the Hill for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Thomas Hynchlyff of the Crosse for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; John Tyngkar of the Scolls for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; John Greyn of Cartworth for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; George Caslay for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; William Lyttylwodd for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Litylwodd of Yatholme for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; John Cay of the Hill for 4*l.* guds, 2s. ; John Morehouse of Lidyatte for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; John Jackson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Bever for 46s. 8*d.* guds, 14*d.* ; Thomas Genne for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Laurence Royds for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Richard Bever for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Peter Gryme for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Hynchelyffe for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 40s. 4*d.*

WESTBRETTON HALF—John Bretton for 10 march lands, 6s. 8*d.* ;
John Walkar for 4*l.* guds, 2s. ; William Sykks for 4*l.* guds, 2s. ;
Thomas Kirkby for 20s. wages, 6*d.*

Sum 11s. 2*d.*

SCHEPLAY—Thomas Wortlay for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Pogson for
40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Ston for 20s. lands, 12*d.*

Sum 3s.

SHELLAY—John Wright for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; Robert Wodd for 40s.
guds, 12*d.*

Sum 2s. 6*d.*

WALTON—Thomas Watterton for 5*l.* lands, 5s. ; John Storrs for 10*l.*
lands, 10s. ; Richard Brooke for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Whetlay for
10*l.* lands, 10s. ; Roger Lyell for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; Richard Wytton
for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Codde for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Ryyll
for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Codde for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Niccolas
Watson for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 32s. 6*d.*

SOTEHILL—Thomas Sotehill for 33*l.* 6s. 8*d.* lands, 33s. 4*d.* ; John
Wormewall for 16*l.* guds, 8s. ; Robert Brooke for 3*l.* 6s. 8*d.* guds,
20*d.* ; William Speght for 16*l.* guds, 8s. ; Robert Janyn for 20s.
wages, 6*d.* ; Thomas Methelay for 5 march guds, 20*d.* ; Richard
Ramysden for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Holroyd for 3*l.* 6s. 8*d.* guds,
20*d.* ; James Whittaker for 53s. 4*d.* guds, 16*d.* ; Gilbert Wilkynson
for 20s. wages, 6*d.*

Sum 57s. 8*d.*

NORMANTON—John Brayton for 4*l.* guds, 2s. ; John Frobysher for
20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Thomas Nelson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Niccolas
Brayton for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Johnson for 20s. wages, 6*d.*

Sum 5s. 6*d.*

THURSTONLAND—William Blackburne for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Henry
Jelott for 4*l.* guds, 2s. ; John Walker for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 4s.

SANDALL—John Norton for 53s. 4*d.* lands, 2s. 8*d.* ; Simond Norton
for 5*l.* guds, 2s. 6*d.* ; John Child for 5*l.* 6s. 8*d.* guds, 2s. 8*d.* ;
Thomas Child for 5*l.* 6s. 8*d.* goods, 2s. 8*d.* ; Roger Blackar for 20s.
lands, 12*d.* ; John Taylor for 33s. 4*d.* lands, 20*d.* ; Edward Ston for
10 march lands, 6s. 8*d.* ; Henry Coplay for 19*l.* guds, 9s. 6*d.* ; John
Roo, yonger, for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Alexander Robynson for 40s. guds,
12*d.* ; Richard Wilson for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; Thomas Arundell for 3*l.*
guds, 18*d.* ; Richard Roo and his brother for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ;
William Abyson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Hagh for 40s. guds,
12*d.* ; William Blakeburne for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Edmund Oxle for
20s. wages, 6*d.*

Sum 38s. 10*d.*

OSSETT—Rauff Bemond for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Fayrbarne for
20s. lands, 12*d.* ; William Rokelay for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Awdis-

lay for 40s. lands, 2s. ; John Camsall for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Tyas for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Tomson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; George Methelay for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 9s.

FLOCTON HALFF—Robert Syks for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Richard Wilcoke for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Rauff Clayton for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Honlay for 20s. lands, 12*d.*

Sum 4s. 8*d.*

CRYGGILSTON—Rauff Blakar for 40s. lands, 2s. ; John Sprigenell for 4*l.* lands, 4s. ; Oliver Hagh for 40s. lands, 2s. ; John Boyn for 3*l.* lands, 3s. ; Robert Pell for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; John Wayd for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Robert Copelay for 5*l.* guds, 2s. 6*d.* ; James Moer for 12*l.* guds, 6s. ; John Grave for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Scharpp for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Wayd, yonger, for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Oxle for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; John Hagh for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Johnson for 20s. wages, 6*d.*

Sum 27s.

HERTISHED—Agnes Stanfeld for 3*l.* 6s. 8*d.* lands, 3s. 4*d.*

Sum 3s. 4*d.*

CLYFTON—John Constable for 20*l.* lands, 20s. ; Roger Dey for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Richard Blakburne for 20s. wages, 6*d.* ; Robert Hanson for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 22s.

STAYNLAND—Seth Moldson for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; George Helywell for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Prestlay for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; Richard Jaggar for 20s. lands, 12*d.*

Sum 4s. 4*d.*

HIPPERHOME—Richard Watterhouse for 20*l.* guds, 20s. ; John Rischworth for 20 march lands, 13s. 4*d.* ; John Smyth for 4*l.* lands, 4s. ; Robert Baghouse, for 4*l.* lands, 4s. ; William Thorpe for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; John Thorpe for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; William Blakburne for 26s. 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Rauff Royds for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; William Kytson for 20s. lands, 6*d.* ; Thomas Brighowse for 20s. lands, 12*d.*

47s. 2*d.*

RASTRYKE—Richard Bothroyd for 40s. lands, 2s. ; John Hanson for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Edward Fyrth for 20s. lands, 12*d.* ; William Greyn for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Gudayr for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

6s.

FYXBY—John Thornell for 20 march lands, 13s. 4*d.* ; Edmund M sth for 3*l.* 6s. 8*d.* guds, 20*d.* ; John Wodd for 33s. 4*d.* lands, 20*d.*

Sum 16s. 8*d.*

SHELFF—John Sunderland for 40s. guds, 12*d.* ; William Saltonstall for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 2s.

BARSLAND (Barkisland)—Jefferay Rammysden for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.*; John Fyrth for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*; Brian Wormewall for 53*s.* 4*d.* lands, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Thomas Wodhed for 53*s.* 4*d.* lands, 2*s.* 8*d.*; John Bedford for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; Richard Rawmislaw for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; William Rammysden for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Norclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 18*s.* 4*d.*

NORTHOROME (Northouram)—Christopher Both for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; William Haldsworth for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; John Northend for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Richard Awmbler for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; John Hemmyngway for 19*l.* guds, 9*s.* 6*d.*; Richard Sunderland for 6*l.* lands, 6*s.*; Thomas Fownes for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; John Drayk for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; John Boy for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; John Haldisworth for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; Richard Gibson for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; Richard Northend for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Henry Sherp for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Awmbler for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; James Stanclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Laurence Barrstaw for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; Richard Saltonstall for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; George Crowder for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; James Ottes, for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

WHARNEBY (Quarmby)—Richard Lokwodd for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* lands, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Thomas Hanson for 19*l.* guds, 9*s.* 6*d.*; John Dyson for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Robert Hirst for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Edward Hirst for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.*; George Hoyll for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Hey for 20*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Denton for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; George Thewles for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; George Dyson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 55*s.* 10*d.*

(DALTON)—Richard Dalton for 53*s.* 4*d.* lands, 2*s.* 8*d.*; John Gwharome for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Wodd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; . . . nde Hirst for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*s.* 8*d.*

(?)—John Migeley for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Thomas Stanfeld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Rilay for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; John Sutclyff for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.*; George Fournes for 16*l.* guds, 8*s.*

Sum 39*s.*

SKYRCOTT—Thomas Sayvell for 20*l.* lands, 20*s.*; John Waterhowse, sen^r for 20*d.* guds, 20*s.*; John Lokwodd for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; Edward Watterhowse for 6*l.* guds, 3*s.*; Robert Mawd for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; Richard Watterhowse for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Milner for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Watterhouse jun. for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Milner for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Wife of John Milner sen^r for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*

Sum 52*s.*

MIGELAY (Midgley)—Hugh Lacy for 20*l.* lands, 20*s.*; John Helywell for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Henry Ferror for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Richard Clayden for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Rich^d Dean for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Dean for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*; Richard Pagett for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; Niccolas Beamond for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Townnend for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Migelay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Alice Migelay

for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Robert Haldisworth for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Percivall Dean for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Migelay for 40s. guds, 12*d.*; Edward Migelay for 40s. guds, 12*d.*

Sum 44*s.*

WADDISWORTH—John Greynwodd for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Robert Heliwell for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Thomas Nayler for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Robert Sutclyff for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Edmund Fayrbanke for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Petur Crabtre for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Richard Bryge for 3*l.* lands, 3*s.*; Thomas Draper for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, lands 3*s.* 4*d.*; John Aykroyd for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; William Aykroyd for 5*l.* lands, 5*s.*; Thomas Horsfall for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; Henry Sutclyff for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Richard Michell for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; Richard Waddisworth for 3*l.* lands, 3*s.*; William Thomas for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; The Wyff of James Schakkilton for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; Richard Hardy for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; John Cokcroft for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Sutclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Richard Draper for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Sutclyff of the Hirst for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; William Walker for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*; Robert Sutclyff for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; Richard Crosley for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; Edmund Schakkilton for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; Christopher Schakkylton for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Schakkyton for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*; William Migelay for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.*

Sum 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

RISHWORTH—George Godlay for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; John Kendall for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; John Raner for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Henry Hagh for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*s.* 4*d.*

LANGFELD—Richard Horsfall for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; John Smyth for 40*s.* lands, 12*d.*; John Sutclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Robert Thomas for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 23*s.*

OVYNDEN (Ovenden)—William Brodlay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Richard Best for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; James Schay for 19*l.* guds, 9*s.* 6*d.*; John Cokcroft for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Christopher Halay for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.*; Richard Wodd for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; Thomas Wilkynson for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* lands, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Christopher Wodd for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.*; John Brodle for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*; William Rydyng for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; John Mawd for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.*; John Greynwodd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Illyngworth for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; William Illyngworth for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.*; John Whitlay for 20*s.* land, 12*d.*; James Bawmfurth for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; John Croser for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* guds, 3*s.* 4*d.*; William Mawd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Henry Cokcroft for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; (D)yonyssse Illyngworth for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 5*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

HEPTONSTALL—Thomas Grenwod for 16*d.* guds, 8*s.*; John Grenwod for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, lands 3*s.* 4*d.*; Thomas Grenwod, yonger, for 53*s.* 4*d.*, guds 16*d.*; William Grenwod for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.*; Edward Stansfeld for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*; John Sutclyff for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*; Richard Robertshay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*; Thomas Bentelay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Robert Horsfall for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; the wife of William Hardy for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Michell for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Sutclyff for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 23*s.*

WARLAY—Edward Saltonstall for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Mawd for 12*l.* guds, 6*s.* ; Richard Longbothome for 7*l.* lands, 7*s.* ; Brian Mawd for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Crowder for 3*l.* lands, 3*s.* ; Henry Brige for 53*s.* 4*d.* lands, 2*s.* 8*d.* ; Richard Mawd for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Thomas Oldfeyld for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Oldfeyld of Magson for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Richard Brige, for 33*s.* 4*d.* lands, 20*d.* ; John Schay for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Laurence Watterhowse for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Richard Brookesbanke for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; William Murgatroyd for 3*l.* guds, 18*d.* ; John Mawd for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Richard Denton for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Clarke for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; John Oldfeyld, sen., for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Christopher Brokesbanke for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Christopher Oldfeyld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Gilbert Deyn for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert Deyn for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Deyn for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Wilson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Warde for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Oldfeyld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Jamys Haldworth for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Thomas Blakwodd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 3*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

STANSFELD—James Stansfeld for 20 march lands, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Laurence Stansfeld for 18*l.* guds, 9*s.* ; John Sayvell for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.* ; John Michell for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.* ; Thomas Hoyle for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Horsfall, sen., for 30*s.* lands, 18*d.* ; John Horsfall of thestwod for 30*s.* lands, 18*d.* ; John Estwod for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; John Utelay for 5*l.* guds, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Edmund Stansfeld for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Horsfall jun. for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William B(?)ruyshay for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Richard Henryson for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.*

Sum 44*s.* 2*d.*

SOURBY (Sowerby)—George Haldisworth for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Dicson for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Baytts for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Thomas Foxcroft for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Townend for 33*s.* 4*d.* lands, 20*d.* ; William Dicson for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Robert Gledyll for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; Thomas Holgaytt for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; James Dobson for 36*s.* 8*d.* lands, 22*d.* ; William Gledhill for 10*l.* guds, 5*s.* ; John Crosley for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; William Prestlay for 4*l.* lands, 4*s.* ; John Hoyle for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Smyth for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; John Feyld for 33*s.* 4*d.* lands, 14*d.* ; John Banastur for 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* guds, 6*s.* 4*d.* ; William Hoyll for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.* ; John Royds for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Hopkynson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Wodd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Gilbert Hoyll for 53*s.* 4*d.* guds, 16*d.* ; George Rammysden for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Henry Draper for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.*

Sum 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

HALIFFAX—Robert Sayvell for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; Henry Ferror for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Haldisworth for 20*l.* guds, 20*s.* ; John Watterhowse for 10*l.* lands, 10*s.* ; James Lister for 5*l.* lands, 5*s.* ; Sibyll

Sayvell for 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* lands, 5*s.* 4*d.* ; Edward Hoppay for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* guds, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Richard Bayrstaw for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; William Murgatroyd for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Gilbert Ottes for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Brian Ottes for 20 march lands, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; John Smyth for 26*s.* 8*d.* lands, 16*d.* ; Robert Brodlay for 40*s.* lands, 2*s.* ; Richard Hall for 20*s.* lands, 12*d.* ; The Wyff of Richard Lacy for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; The Wyff of William Bayrstawe for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Michell for 8*l.* guds, 4*s.* ; John Lister for 4*l.* guds, 2*s.* ; Edmund Hanson for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John *Rommysden* for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Robert *Rommyden* for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Brodley for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; Brian Lister for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Saltonstall for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; William Holmes for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.* ; John Greynwodd for 40*s.* guds, 12*d.*

Sum 6*l.* 5*s.*

NOTES ON A BELL-INSCRIPTION FORMERLY AT ALL SAINTS' PONTEFRACT.

By the Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Old Bell of All Saints' Church, having at some time received a fatal injury, was broken up, that its metal might go into the new peal cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, a few years ago. Its inscription presented so many points of interest, that full-sized Indian-ink drawings of it were made at that time, and sold at six shillings each. The Rev. W. C. Lukis also procured plaster casts of some of the letters and devices. The drawings, or "fac-similes," as they were called, are artistically but not very accurately executed ; still we may, by comparison with other bells, know pretty well from them and the casts together what the inscription really was. We will now consider in order the words themselves, the letters in which they were inscribed, the trade-marks, and the remarkable series of heraldic devices which gave so special and peculiar a character to this bell.

The words were in three lines, thus :—

✠ HIC EST TVBA DEI IHE NOMEN EI (1)

✠ Hec Campana Beata Sacra Trinitate Fiat

(2) ANO (3) DŌ (4) M (5) D (6) LXXXX (7) VIII (4) M (8) D

the figures in brackets representing the situations of the badges, &c., described below.

The upper line is meant to be read thus :—

" Hic est tuba Dei,
Ihesus nomen ei."

The holy name of Jesus was often given to bells. I have met with it as late as 1672 ; and now and then we find names of saints also on post-Reformation bells. The abbrev-

viation IHE is unusual, and the E has, perhaps, been put in by mistake for C, a very similar letter in the alphabet here used. Whether "Hic" be meant for the adverb, or is (which is more probable) inserted by a grammatical error for "Hæc," we cannot positively know. "Tuba Dei" refers to the well-known analogy between the bells of the Christian Church, and the silver trumpets of the Levites. As the silver trumpets gave the signal for the holy convocations, and encouraged Israel of old to seek the Promised Land, so do our bells call us to church, and cheer us on our way to the heavenly Canaan.¹ (Levit. x. 1—10 ; 2 Chron. xxix. 27 ; Durand. Rat. Div. Off. I. 4 ; Roccha de Campanis, viii. ix. x.) These and other writers on symbolism agree in considering bells not only to represent the Levitical trumpets in their sacred uses, but also in their analogy to the living messengers of God, who have to "lift up their voice as a trumpet." (Is. lviii. 1, and see reff. to Trumpets in Concordance.)

The second line is a corrupt form of a very common inscription, which in the original and true order of the words forms a hexameter verse.²

It will be seen that all the examples in the note contain the same words, and that the spelling is the same in all, whatever the order may be. The reason of this will be seen presently. This inscription appears to be more

¹ Compare the following :—

- IHO HAN NYS 1584. Marsh Chapel, Lincolns.
- SCE ✠ MICAEL (cir. 1600). Stow, Lincolns.
- IHS NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM 1672. Blyton, Lincolns.
- STEPHANVS GEREE VICAR VEHEMENS ET S. BARTHOLOMEVS. VOX QVASI TVBA. (1664). St. Bartholomew's, Aldborough, Holderness.
- SPIRITIBVS TVBA LÆTA BONIS ODIOSA MALIGNIS. (1637). Elm near Wisbeach.
- VT TVBA SIC SONITV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES. (Commonly found).

² I here bring together, for the sake of comparison, all the examples of this inscription that I have been able to collect.

✠ Trinitate Sacra Fiat Hæc Campana Beata. (*Sedgefield, Durham, cir. 1450 ; † Somerby, Linc. 1431 ; ‡ Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Oxford ; ‡ Bakewell, Derbyshire.) Hæc Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata, (* Haxey, Linc. cir. 1600 ; * Laughton,

ib. 1607 ; * Spilsby, ib. 1744 ; * North Newbald, Yks. 1610 ; ‡ Ecclesfield, Yks. cir. 1625). Sacra Trinitate Fiat Hæc Campana Beata. (* St. Benedict, Lincoln, 1585) Hæc Campana Sacra Beata Trinitate Fiat (* East Kirkby, Linc. cir. 1600). Hæc Campana Beata Sacra Trinitate Fiat (* All Saints', Pontefract, 1598).

* All known by me to be from the same stamps.

† Known to be from totally different

stamps.

‡ Mode of lettering unknown to me.

common in the northern and midland counties than elsewhere, a reason for which also will appear, when we come to consider the foundry from which the Pontefract bell probably came.

The third line contains the date interspersed with Tudor badges, &c., and the letters H C, the C being reversed. We might naturally suppose these to be the initials of the founder; but though I have a list of seventeen founders, previous to 1700, whose surnames begin with C, and five with D, for which the reversed C might perhaps have done duty, not one of them had a Christian name beginning with H. Nor do these initials occur on other bells with the same trade-marks and letters so far as I know. Nor, again, do they correspond with the names of the Vicar or Mayor of the date of the bell. Perhaps they may stand for some unknown donor, or other person, whose name is yet to be discovered. The date, 1598, supposing there to have been no mistake on the bell itself, or in the copies, shows that it was cast in the forty-first year of Elizabeth—a reign in which great numbers of bells were cast; for no sooner had the *campanoclastic* era set in, than a strong reaction took place in the opposite direction.

We now come to consider the letters and initial crosses in this inscription. The upper line, and all the lower line, save the H and reversed C at the end, are in moderate-sized “lombardics,” of a kind much used by Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham, before and after 1600. They are roughly shown on a reduced scale in the Plate. The initial cross, so far as can be judged from the “facsimiles,” belongs to the same set, and is shown as seen on other bells on the left-hand side of the Plate. We cannot, in the absence of any infallible method of reproducing the inscription having been adopted—such as cast, rubbing, or photograph—be certain as to the identity of the cross and letters with those used so much by Henry Oldfield, but only that it seems probable they are from his foundry. There is much more interest attached to the lettering of the middle line, which is very fine and bold in character; in the Plate it is shown, unfortunately, on rather too small a scale, as compared with the rest of the inscription. The initial cross, shown full size in the centre of the Plate, is the same as one used with the similar inscription at St. Benedict's, Lincoln, quoted p. 62, note. Hence the fact above mentioned, that, whatever be

the order of the words, the spelling is always the same ; for this *Trinitate* inscription is almost always from these same stamps (p. 62, subnotes). And their history, so far as is known, is so curious as to seem worthy of being placed on record. It will be seen from the above note, that they were in use from about 1450 to 1744.³ There is another inscription, done in the same way, and in precisely the same sort of letters, on bells at St. Mary Bishophill Junior, York, St. Nicholas', Newcastle, and Heighington, Durham.

✠ ⊕ mater dia me sana virgo maria.

The initial cross and trade-marks here, are as at Sedgefield ; so that these three, and the earlier *Trinitate* inscriptions of the same type, are almost certainly from the same foundry. Now it will be seen that the capitals of this set, being separate from the stereotyped words, might be used in other inscriptions where they would come in ; and so they were, being still conspicuous by their large size and elaborate ornamentation. A bell at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, has them in this inscription—

Sum Nicolaius **Q**uans **C**unctis **M**odulamina **P**romans,

with the same trade-mark as the Sedgefield *Trinitate* bell. Both these bells were probably cast about the time when the towers in which they hang were completed. Two of this set reappear on much later bells at Scotter, in Lincolnshire, with these inscriptions ⁴—

Concordia sit vobiscum—1692.

Floreat ecclesia Anglicana—1692.⁵

Figs. 8 and 12 (G. M. p. 271) may serve to give some notion of the type of this set of capitals (T S F H C B O); but they are feebly done, and only half size. They are much floriated ; and the H contains a spirited mask of the

³ Or, possibly, exact facsimiles produced by casting—a method still employed when it is desired to have the old letters, &c., reproduced on a recast bell. It seems very likely that the old founders occasionally copied in this manner, for their own use, any stamps of letters or devices that took their fancy.

⁴ See Gent. Mag., Sept. 1865, pp. 270-

275 ; where correct the following errors of the press :—p. 272, line 13, for *Robert* Thornton, read *Roger* Thornton ; p. 273, line 7, for 1588, read 1598 ; p. 273, line 10, for 16, read 15.

⁵ The initials, **H** **C**, in the third line of the Pontefract inscription, also belong to this set.

human face, which is very poorly copied in the Gent. Mag. woodcut, and wholly lost sight of in the Pontefract "fac-simile." The small letters are of fine bold form (not "ribbon letter"), the shortest being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height. These letter-stamps were certainly made originally for some 15th century foundry, probably at York,⁶ as they have only been found with their earliest trade-marks in Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. It seems likely that a Nottingham founder, possibly an ancestor or, at least, a predecessor of the Oldfields, who cast so many bells in Nottingham and Lincolnshire before and after 1600, has become possessed of the original stamps, or of copies of them made by casting. The arms of Nottingham were on this Pontefract bell (see below, p. 66), and these same letters were used for the Spilsby bell (p. 62, note), by Daniel and Thomas Hedderly, of Nottingham, in 1744. The history of the great Nottingham foundry remains still to be made out: meanwhile it is certain that Henry Oldfield cast many bells himself, and used his peculiar stamp (a cross on steps between the **ho**, and the sun and moon above), and that some one else—probably a partner of his—at the same time cast many with the trade-marks and letters as at Pontefract (see below, pp. 67, 68).

We now come to the special feature in this bell, namely, the series of heraldic devices in the last line, most of them, as will be seen, badges of the royal house of Tudor.

I have met with another set of Tudor badges, much smaller, and coarsely executed, on about ten bells in North Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire, associated with scraps of

⁶ York was a great place for bell-founding from the 15th to the 18th century, as from its natural facilities for water-conveyance, and its ecclesiastical and commercial importance as the metropolis of the North, it was likely to be. One *Johannes Hoton de Ebor*, a founder mentioned in the York Fabric Rolls, 1473, may possibly have been the original owner of these stamps. For, 1, one *William Hoton*, who died 1445, and is commemorated by a brass in Sedgefield Church brought into a settlement of Hardwick, in the same parish. Roger Thornton, Esq. 2, The arms of Thornton of Newcastle are upon the bell at Sedgefield, above referred to. 3, The same arms, and also other stamps found with the same letters

at Sedgefield, Heighington, and Newcastle, are on the bell above mentioned, at St. Mary Bishophill Junior, at York. 4, This York bell may, likely enough, have been cast by John Hoton, who, if a relative of William Hoton, may for that reason have been employed by or through one of the Thornton family to cast bells in that neighbourhood. 5, John Hoton may have had the Thornton arms (a chevron and a chief indented) first made for the Sedgefield bell, and then have continued to use them on other bells (according to custom) as a mere ornament. He may, too, have liked to use it on account of family connection. (See Gent. Mag. above cited.)

the black-letter alphabet, and in one case the date 1578.⁷ These at Pontefract appear, from the drawings, and from casts of some of them which have been preserved, to have been extremely good, both in design and in execution, and I have never seen or heard of any of the same set elsewhere. There are other devices with them, which will be mentioned in their order.

- (a.) A conventional castle, having three embattled towers and an arched gateway, with the portcullis down. The flags on the side towers are flying in opposite directions, and each of the latter has a cruciform arrow-slit. The whole is ensigned by a Tudor crown. The "Castle of Castile" is not quoted as a Tudor badge by Mr. Boutell, but it may well have come in through Katharine of Aragon. And a castle occupies the place of honour between the rose and pomegranate on the Queen's closet, erected during her reign, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.⁸
- (b.) A pomegranate slipped, displaying seeds and leaves in the usual way, and ensigned by the Tudor crown, the badge of Grenada, and so, through Katharine of Aragon and Philip of Spain, a Tudor badge.
- (c.) Occurs twice. A shield bearing a cross raguly between three crowns, the fust of the cross being encircled by the crown in base. This is given as the arms of Colchester, in Guillim, 1724; but another, very much like it, is there assigned to Nottingham—argent, two ragged staves in cross, vert, between three coronets, two in chief, and one in base, or, the ragged staff in pale, passing through the coronet in base. There can be little doubt that the arms on the bell were meant for those of Nottingham.
- (d.) A Tudor rose, ensigned as above, as used by the house of Tudor, and, indeed, ever since, a royal badge.
- (e.) A Talbot or hound, the well-known Shrewsbury badge. A grant was made (7th Edw. VI.) to George, Lord Talbot, of all the Priory lands; and this noble-

⁷ See Gent. Mag., May, 1864, p. 643; and the conclusion of a paper on the "Vicissitudes of Hemsworth Church," in the "Ecclesiologist," October, 1867.

⁸ It has been suggested that the castle

is here a badge of Pontefract, like that impressed on the well-known Pomfret cakes; but the crown seems to fix it as a Tudor badge.

man is thought to have built the "New Hall," as a family residence, immediately afterwards.⁹

- (f.) A portcullis, with its chains, crowned as above. A well-known Tudor badge still in use, and derived from the Beauforts, by whom it was used, with the motto *altera securitas*, in punning allusion to their name.

These badges seem to show that the bell was given by one of the Talbots, or by some one closely connected with them, who may have here associated their badge with those of the royal house of Tudor, in proud and grateful remembrance of that act of spoliation for which the latter is responsible, and by which the former was enriched.

We now come to the bell-founder's shield, here standing between the letters H C above mentioned. It is one of very common occurrence in Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire, and is always found in conjunction with the square rose, which, in this case, was placed at the end of the first line (see Plate, right-hand side). This rose and shield are found on *Gabriel* bells, especially previous to the Reformation, and also on bells with alternate crosses and S's, the meaning of which is not ascertained: they cannot be meant for the *Tersanctus*, as the number is variable. Also on a bell at Haxey, with a figure of the Virgin and Child, exactly like one on the bells supposed to be John Hoton's (p. 65, note), but from a differently formed stamp, as if a reproduction. Also on post-Reformation bells, with the *Trinitate* inscription in the same letters as at Pontefract, occasionally dated, e.g. 1585 (Lincoln, St. Benedict), the latest-dated example of them I know being this at Pontefract (1598). So that if we assume the *Gabriel* and *Ave Maria* bells on which they are found, to belong to the beginning of the 16th century, these stamps were used for about one hundred years, and survived the *Campanoclastic* era. Another type (see Plate), in which an ill-formed shield bears precisely the same design in a debased form, has been found, with the same square rose, on bells of 1593, 1627, 1632, and on some undated bells. This later form is sometimes found associated with other shields bearing devices analogous to merchants' marks. I have not been able to trace any of these to any foundry, but strongly

⁹ See Paper on "New Hall," by Mr. T. W. Tew, in Report of Pontefract Excursion, 1870.

suspect them all to belong to Nottingham. The shield, in its earlier form (see Plate), as it occurred on the Pontefract bell, contains the letter R, and perhaps O as well, which may be the initials of some member of the Oldfield family.

I am afraid I have been very diffuse on the subject of the trade-marks and the letters of the *Trinitate* inscription; but my object has been not only to illustrate, as far as possible, the Pontefract bell, but to place on record what is known about these letters and stamps, as a guide in future investigations.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

The three lines of the inscription are given with some approximation to the original forms of the letters; but those in the middle line are unfortunately represented rather too small in proportion to the rest.

The smaller cross is from one which is commonly found in connection with similar letters, and is probably the one intended in the "*facsimiles*."

The larger cross in the centre is from that at St. Benedict's, Lincoln, and is evidently the same as the Pontefract one.

The square rose and shield (the former cut off, at the top, for want of room in the Plate) are from Lincolnshire examples.

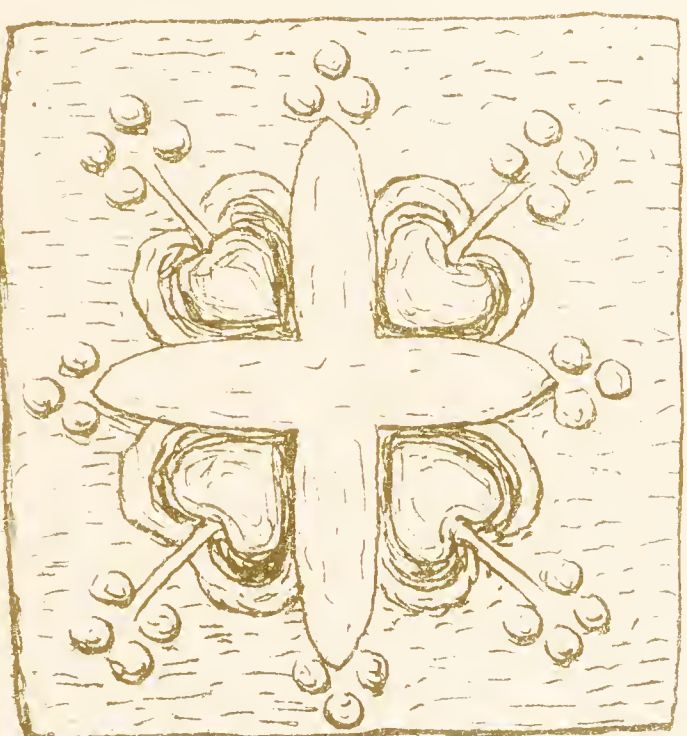
The shield in the left-hand corner is here introduced for the sake of comparison with its prototype on the right.

✠ HIC EST TVRA DEI INE NORMAN ET

✠ HIC CAMPANA BEATA SACRA CRIMITATE FIAT

✠ ANO DO M D LXXXVIII

Inscription about 1/2 size.



Stamps full size.

BURIED CRUCIFORM PLATFORMS IN YORKSHIRE.

By CHARLES MONKMAN, of Malton.

THREE discoveries of buried cruciform structures have been made in Yorkshire, two being on the Wolds, and a third being on the Howardian Hills. The discoveries were made separately, in the years 1866, 1868, and 1870, and it is desirable that descriptions of these curious and enigmatical remains should be brought together in one paper, not only for better preservation than in the file of a newspaper, but also for facility of reference and comparison at any future time.

The mounds beneath which the structures have been found were of an irregular tumulus-like form, but their examination showed that they were not tumuli (as generally understood, *i. e.*, burial places), though, whatever their purpose, they were certainly mounds intentionally reared.

The first discovery was made by Mr. Wm. Lovel at Helperthorpe on the Wolds, and was noticed in *The Malton Messenger* newspaper, on November 10th, and December 8th, 1866. The second discovery was made by the Rev. Jas. Robertson, at Swinton, on the Howardian Range, near Malton, and was noticed in the same journal, on April 25th, 1868; and the third discovery was made near Fimber, on the Wolds, by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffeld. Of this a notice (from memoranda, kindly furnished by that gentleman) also appeared in the same journal, on May 21st, 1870.

In all three cases the structures were of the form of a Greek cross, having arms of equal length, pointing approximately—at Swinton exactly—to the cardinal points. In the Helperthorpe find the cruciform platform was built upon the natural ground, the mound having been raised over it; but, in the other cases, the platforms were built upon the floors of deep excavations in the rock, the excavations

being also cruciform. In the Fimber excavation there were two platforms—one at the bottom, partly destroyed, and another more recently constructed at a higher level, but still some feet below the natural surface. It is worthy of remark—indeed, the sequel will show the importance of the remark—that in two of the cases (Helperthorpe and Swinton) the buried crosses were in close proximity to known lines of ancient road, presumably Roman.

THE HELPERTHORPE CROSS

was found in the largest of several irregularly-shaped mounds, situate in the hollow of a grass field on the Dotterill Cottage Farm (tenant Mr. Grantham Quickfall), belonging to Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., and situated in the Great Wold Valley. Mr. Lovel (who had frequently accompanied the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, in his tumuli-openings on the Wold hills) undertook the work of examination, under the impression, at first, that he was about to open a barrow. He commenced his excavation from the south and destroyed a portion of the southern limb of the cross before he detected the regularity of the walling. (*See dotted part of Fig. I. in Plate.*) Immediately this was discovered, great care was taken to preserve the remainder of the structure, and the other three limbs were bared without further damage. In many parts the platform was as perfect as on the day it was built. The walls were of rough and irregular pieces of the native chalk rock, faced inwards, so that they presented two long trough-like buildings, walled up at the ends, and intersecting at right angles, the arms thus formed being each about ten feet six inches in length. On the outside the walls had been left as rough as possible. The two troughs which, crossing each other, formed the four arms of the structure were filled with a stiff yellowish clay, rammed hard, and more clay of the same kind was placed all round the exterior of the chalk walls. When the inside clay had been removed, there was a deposit, in some parts six inches thick, of dark unctuous matter, as if of decayed vegetable growth and wood ashes, but neither this, nor the clay, yielded a relic of any description. (A search afterwards made under the cross, was also fruitless.) The walls of the cross were wide at the bottom, and irregular :

Buried Cruciform Platforms in Yorkshire.

(Sketch Plans & Sections, not drawn to scale.)

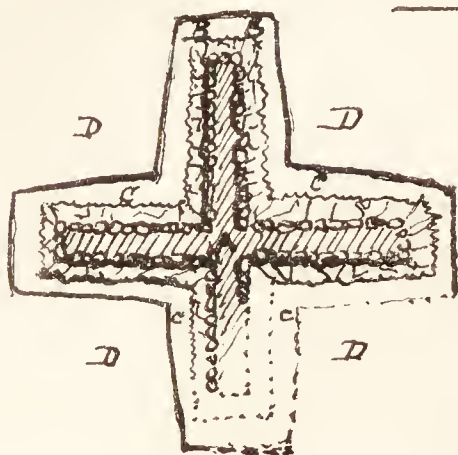
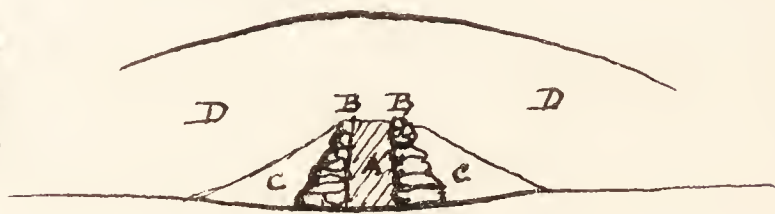


Fig. 1.



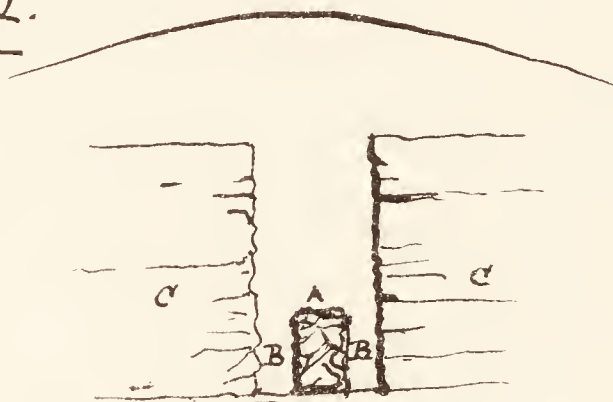
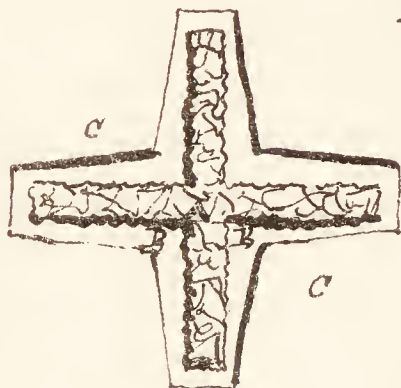
Section.

Plan.

Helperthorpe Cross.

A clay. - BB Chalk walling. - cc. clay. - D. Soil,

Fig. 2.



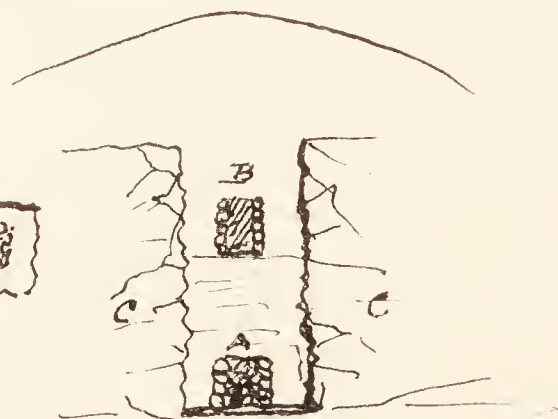
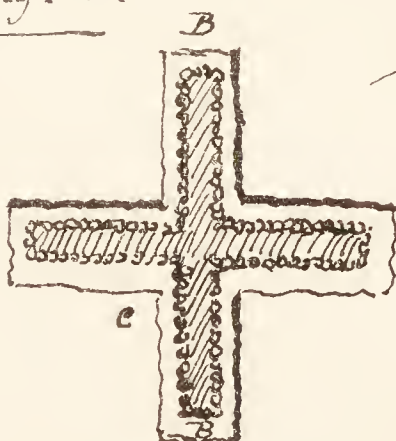
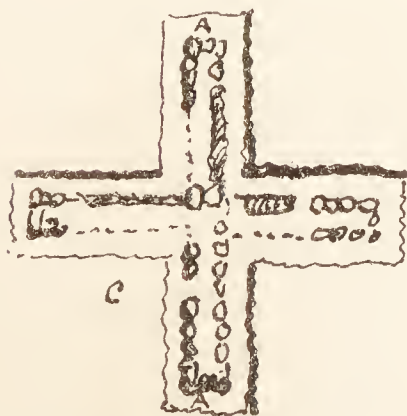
Plan.

Swinton Cross.

Section.

A. Walled platform. B. Soil. C. Solid oolite rock..

Fig. 3.



Lower Cross.

Upper Cross.

Section

Double Cross at Timber.

A. Lower Cross. B. Upper Cross.

C. chalk Rock.

C. Monkman. del.

the blocks of chalk varying in size from nine to eighteen inches ; and the walls tapered upwards until the top course or layer of chalk stones consisted of mere pebbles, simply marking the outline of the structure. This at once showed that no superstructure had ever been raised upon them. The taper of the walling was, however, limited to the outside, the inner face being perpendicular. The cruciform platform in this way made, was about eighteen inches wide at the top, between walls ; and about two feet high. The opening from the south seemed at first to indicate the foundations of old buildings (the legendary story about all the other hillocks in the field), but when the transom was reached this idea was, of course, quickly dispelled. After the opening had been completed the bared structure was left exposed for some weeks, and great numbers of persons visited it, to whom its use and meaning were a thorough puzzle.

The mound which had been accumulated over the structure, and which gave the tumulus-like character to the whole, was composed in parts of distinct layers of earth of different kinds, and was raised fully two feet above the walled structure, at the crown. In the lower part two pieces of soft dark pottery, very like British ware (but which is common at the Roman Station at Malton) were found, together with bones of deer, ox, dog, and swine. At a higher level there were numerous shards of Roman pottery, of local and of Caistor ware, some rough paved floors of sandstone, showing signs of burning, and, higher still, were parts of a very large vessel of supposed Anglo-Saxon, but probably of Roman ware,¹ and an Anglo-Saxon bead of glass (now in the collection of the Rev. W. Greenwell, at Durham²). Above these were portions of glazed pottery, usually attributed to a more recent date, but probably Roman ; with a horse's shoe of iron (not grooved), scraps of iron, fragments of red tile, glass, lamps of burnt sandstone, and shells of *Helix nemoralis*, indiscriminately mixed with the soil. The conclusion arrived at was that the platform was certainly of Roman, if not of earlier date, and that the *débris* overlying it, which contained relics thought to be

¹ I may here remark that the excavations now going on in the Roman cemetery near York have yielded parts of an immense vessel of similar ware, associated with Samian ware, bronzes, Roman

coins, and Roman burials. The many fragments are in my possession.

² Though put down as Anglo-Saxon, I am disposed to regard the bead as being Roman.

more recent, in ascending order, indicated a gradual accumulation, through a long period of time. This idea was based on the supposition, which I think to be untenable, that some of the pottery was Anglo-Saxon and some even mediæval.³

The three arms of the cross not destroyed were eventually re-covered with soil, after the central area had been voided in search of sepulchral remains. The diameters of the hill would be about eighty feet north and south, and sixty feet east and west.

THE SWINTON CROSS

was of a very different character, in regard to construction (*see* Fig. II. in Plate), but was of equal interest, and was equally enigmatical. The Rev. Jas. Robertson undertook the excavation and examination of it at a very considerable cost, and I had the pleasure of attending during his researches.

The mound in this case was nearly circular, and about seventy feet in diameter; it was much ploughed down, and was situate close to the village of Swinton, within a few yards of the old "Roman road" (now quarried away) from Eburacum (York) to Prætorium (Dunsley Bay). The mound was, and still is, popularly known as "St. Peter's Liberty," and there is a tradition that, in former times, no thief could be taken who was once safely landed upon it! Another local name is "The Intake," the area of the hill having been formerly enclosed, but it now forms part of the estates of Thos. Preston, Esq., of Norton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The mound (as at Helperthorpe) was opened in the expectation of its proving a tumulus. After some weeks of digging, a cruciform excavation of eight feet nine inches in depth, cut into the solid oolite, was exposed. The arms of this excavated cross, were in line with the cardinal points, and were exactly of the same length, measuring from extremes, north and south, and east and west, just nineteen feet; they were six feet wide at the point of intersection, and five feet at the ends. The sides were perpendicular, cut with great exactness, and at the bottom was a perfectly flat surface of oolite. Upon this level bottom was built a platform, also in the form of a Greek cross, the arms of which

³ The pottery was all re-interred.

extended nearly the whole length of the excavation and were two feet high, and two feet wide. (*See Fig. II. in Plate.*) At the point of intersection there was a large square block of calcareous freestone, and the whole of the cruciform platform was made of the same rock, in large blocks at the bottom, and smaller stones upwards, all very carefully placed.⁴ The space between the sides of the excavation and the platform was filled up, to the level of the platform, with soil, and over all there was a thick bed of beaten clay. Above this, in ascending order, the excavation was filled with soil containing Roman pottery, a "Roman" horse-shoe, beds of clay and charcoal, quantities of the so-called "mediæval" glazed pottery (which, as at Helperthorpe, was, I consider, all Roman), burnt stones, flag-slates (one with a hole bored through it), a bone pin (plain), &c. ; and over all these a mound of about three feet altitude, of soil, clay, and burnt stones. The mound has been restored to the same outline, but cultivation will, in a few years, obliterate all trace of it.

THE FIMBER CROSSES,

examined by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, were still more remarkable, combining, as they did, to some extent, the peculiar features of the two already described. (*See Fig. III., in Plate.*) The mound, in this case, was situate about one-sixth of a mile north-west of the village of Fimber, on the Yorkshire Wolds, and the discovery excited peculiar interest, it being the third of the kind so far made in Yorkshire. It has not been ascertained whether a line of ancient road passed near. The mound was known as "Mill Hill" by the oldest inhabitant, and it is not improbable that one of the old wooden mills—which were not uncommon on Wold nabends—formerly stood there. The mound was formed of gravel and clay, and stood upon a bed of clean chalk gravel, which caps the narrow eastern end of a chalk eminence at the bifurcation of a deep valley—a position of much prominence. The examination was commenced at the southern margin, near which a disturbance in the gravel was observed, running towards the centre of the mound, where branch lines of disturbance were

⁴ This rock crops out about a mile distant, at Hildenley, and there is no other bed of it in the locality.

traced east and west, and a fourth, northwards, thus forming, as at Swinton, a perfect cross, with arms of equal length in the direction of the cardinal points. The depth of the cruciform excavation was nine feet, and the length of each arm from the point of intersection was ten feet six inches. The width of each arm at the bottom, was nearly four feet, and the floor, which was perfectly level, consisted of undisturbed gravel. Upon it was built a regular, but partly destroyed wall, or platform of oolite, "lias," and chalk stones with some clay. With the exception of the chalk, these materials had all been brought from a distance. This platform was also cruciform, having been built along the four arms of the excavation, and terminating within two feet of the ends in all four cases. Where perfect, this walled platform measured eighteen inches in width, and eight inches in height, and thus far the discovery exactly coincided with the Swinton find. At Fimber, however, there was the additional feature of a second, and more recently walled cross or platform, which ought, properly, to have been first described. This was of course, destroyed, in reaching the bottom. It occurred at an elevation of five feet above the base of the excavation, and was four feet below the natural surface of the ground, and this later cross partook of the character of the Helperthorpe discovery. It was nearly perfect, and was walled with two, and in some cases, three courses of stones, and was filled in, between walls, with chalk, gravel, and clay. Each arm of this upper cross was about eight feet six inches long, sixteen inches wide, and from eight inches to ten inches high. The stones composing the outer walls were chiefly of chalk (some of which showed signs of slight tooling), with some pieces of rough "lias"⁵ and oolite. The excavated part between the lower and upper crosses or platforms was filled in with gravel, containing numerous pieces of split bones of animals, some shards of *glazed* pottery, portions of charred wood, and many very greatly corroded iron nails. Upon and around the upper cross or platform was also chalk gravel, which contained a greater number of shards of *glazed* pottery, broken bones of animals, and animals' teeth (oxen), burnt and decayed wood and corroded iron, mostly nails, to some

⁵ The rock known in the district as North Grimston, on the Wolds, the "lias" lies below the chalk; and at chalk, "lias," and oolite are in contact.

of which remains of wood adhered. The miscellaneous articles picked out of the contents of the upper part of the mound, were a bronze buckle or fibula, and some thin straps of bronze.⁶

THE BURIED CROSSES: WHAT ARE THEY?

The foregoing notes are those made of the three interesting discoveries of buried cruciform platforms in Yorkshire. The question is, what are they, or, what have they been? Some have considered the remains I have described to be sepulchral relics, but, for this hypothesis, there does not seem to be any foundation; others have regarded them as having been places for religious rites, but nothing has been advanced to support this notion; and others again say they are connected with Roman agrimensorial operations. This view is held by leading antiquaries, and I think it the only view in favour of which evidence can be adduced. In vol. xlii. of the *Archæologia*, p. 127, H. C. Coote, Esq., F.S.A., has, an exhaustive article "On the Centuriation of Roman Britain," shewing that the civilization which Western Europe received at the hands of Rome was due in great part to the colonies planted by her in every subjected portion of it, and his inquiry whether that colonization extended itself and its benefits to this country, is clearly answered in the affirmative. He gives also a lengthened history of the work of the *agrimensor*, supported by references to early Latin writers, and illustrates the method of setting out roads and forming boundaries and landmarks, by numerous English examples. Of these signs used, the simplest consisted of centurial stones, inscribed and uninscribed, denoting the *trifinium* or *quadrifinium*, that is, the point where three or four centuriæ all met. Where good stone failed, wood was used, or cairns of stone (of the country), or stone walls, or necks of amphoræ were stuck into the ground. These were above ground, but the *agrimensores* were not content "to leave the evidences of their craft upon the surface only. They established a system of underground signs also, to supply the place of those which should be removed from the surface." "Some of

⁶ Mr. Mortimer suggests the desirability of a proper record and investigation of places bearing the traditional names

of "mill-hill," "moot-hill," "cross-hill," &c., which are not infrequent.

these underground monuments *were walled substructures made to support mounds or hillocks of earth*, the latter being artificially heaped over them." "Of this nature was the *arca*, a substructure of four walls." "The mound of earth itself answered a purpose in the *agrimensura*, and, under the name of *botontinus* was a true *terminus*." "It is obvious, however, that these *botontini* would have failed to answer an agrimensorial purpose if there had not been something else to identify them with it, in a manner which should be significant to an agrimensor, if to no one else. Accordingly means were adopted to make them clearly significant. *On the ground which should form the base* upon which these mounds and hillocks would be subsequently heaped, the *agrimensores* deposited *charcoal, broken pottery, gravel, pebbles*, brought from a *distance*, lime, *ashes*, pitched stakes,—all things which upon a subsequent excavation of the mound would demonstrate that the hand of man had placed them there to serve with their surroundings as a token of something more abstruse." At page 151, of the same volume, Mr. Coote proceeds to show that the system of centuriation or division and assignment of private estates to and among the colonists, has existed in Roman Britain, and proves that England and Wales are exceptionally rich in proofs of centuriation and limitation. "There are in this country stones which show the *numerus limitum*, others which show the *numerus pedaturæ*, others, again, which, deficient in these particulars, have evinced by their presence and position the external lines merely of the estate, all, however, identifying themselves and the land by bearing the *nomen possessoris*. Besides these monuments which once spoke out plainly, we have examples of those others which, though less obviously intelligible, were significant enough to the initiated, the trifinial and quadrifinial stones, the *botontini* with their selected contents, and the subsecival stone." Mr. Coote also gives illustrations and localities for each class. The division comprising the Roman *botontini* in England, as will appear from the quotations already made, appears to be the one most applicable to our inquiry. The careful observer, Gough, in his time, was struck with their agrimensorial meaning, and is cited by Mr. Coote in support of his view. He remarks, "The writers of boundaries say little hillocks of earth, called *botontines*, were

placed as bounds, so that I am apt to think most of the *tumuli* and round hillocks we see scattered up and down the country were raised for this purpose, and that *ashes*, *coals*, *potsherds*, would be found under them if they were searched.”⁷ A grand example of the *botontinus* is Silbury Hill. Of this, Gough says, “Major Drax, digging perpendicularly through this hill in 1777, found only a rotten post and a rusty knife.” At Lilborne, in the county of Northampton, “there is, (says Gough), a conical hill near which, some people digging, in hopes of treasure, found only coals (*i. e.* charcoals, the *carbones* of the *agrimensores*).” “When Cuckhamsley barrow in Berkshire was opened, there was found in the centre “an immense oaken stake, bound with twigs of willow and hazel.” This stake presented evident traces of the action of fire. These posts were examples of the *palus picatus*. Bellas Knap, in the county of Gloucester, is a very interesting specimen of these *tumuli*. It has been minutely and carefully described by W. L. Lawrence, Esq., F.S.A., in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries. The rough walls under the mound are the “*substructio ad terras excipiendas*” of the *agrimensores*. The broken pottery, *nearly* all of the Roman or Romano-British period, and the deeply strewn wood ashes found in the interior, are, as we have seen, normal contents of the *botontinus*.

A perusal of Mr. Coote’s paper leads to the conclusion, that the buried crosses at Helperthorpe, Swinton, and Fimber, are new forms of the *botontinus* division of agrimen-sorial marks ; and, as to date, they are certainly Roman. A more extended research and comparison is desirable, the probability being that the blank barrows sometimes met with are simply *botontini*. There is one feature in the Yorkshire discoveries worthy of especial remark. The Swinton cross and the lower cross at Fimber are of the same type. The upper cross at Fimber and the Helperthorpe cross are much alike. This seems to indicate that the solid walled platform at the bottom of the cruciform excavation into the solid earth was the earlier method, and that the hollow-trough platform, less substantially made, was a later plan. At Fimber, this conclusion was self-evident, and it is curious that in that *botontinus*, the first and lower subtruc-

⁷ Gough’s Camden, ii. 271.

ture of four walls had been partly destroyed, but that at a higher level, a second and more recent platform, of the same shape and intention, had been built. Why the lower cross had been destroyed is a problem to be solved when the true meaning of the varied forms of cross has been ascertained; it was evidently destroyed on purpose, and the combination of both forms of cross in one *botontinus*, under such circumstances, makes the example one of great importance, should the true significance of each form be hereafter discovered. The further examination of Roman *botontini* in Yorkshire—in England, in fact—is one that deserves attention, and I can only say I shall be glad to receive notes of any other discovery not yet recorded, or of any that may occur in the future.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS ON BURIED CRUCIFORM PLATFORMS IN YORKSHIRE.

By HENRY CHARLES COOTE, Esq., F.S.A., Doctors' Commons, London.

THE details given in Mr. Monkman's very able paper leave no other conclusion possible than that which he has drawn, viz., that the examples in question (startling as they are) are *botontini* of a more than ordinarily complete character. In them we have, therefore, agrimensorial evidences of great archæological importance, not only for Yorkshire, but for England in general. It is impossible to estimate these discoveries too highly, for every additional proof of the extent of centuriation in this country is also an ethnological demonstration, from the necessary bearing which it has upon the Roman colonization of Britain.

In the instances recorded by Mr. Monkman there is, as I have intimated, besides the usual features of the *botontinus*, an accompaniment which has never yet, I believe, been observed in conjunction with it, either in England or on the Continent, viz., a buried cruciform platform, in the one case built on the natural ground, in the other cases upon the floors of excavations in the rock forming of themselves another cross.

It must be admitted that the books of the *agrimensores*, as we now have them, make no express reference to such buried crosses. But as the agrimensorial significance of the

botontinus superimposed upon each of them is incontestable, it might be confidently maintained that an additional feature, whether it were a cross or anything else, could in no way detract from a meaning otherwise ascertained.

We are not, however, reduced to the strait of thus ignoring the cross: for we can show that that feature performed a most important part in the art of the *agrimensores*. By them it was called *antica et postica*, i.e., the two intersecting lines which represent the four cardinal points. These intersecting lines contained the leading principle by which the *limitatio* of the territory of every colony was governed. (See the *agrimensores* generally, and especially the diagrams Nos. 127 and 229, and pp. 166, 167, 303, Lachman's edition.)

The cross, therefore, is not only not out of place where Mr. Monkman has found it, but, on the contrary, its position therein is in perfect accordance with agrimensorial propriety. Under these circumstances, we have a right to conclude that the adjunct of the buried cross to the superficial mound was an addition intended to give to what was already significant a more durable impression of liminary meaning.

I should mention that there are two passages in the *agrimensores*, which may have reference to these crosses. Unfortunately these passages are in treatises which have come down to us in an abridged and somewhat corrupt state.

In what is entitled "expositio limitum vel terminorum" (Lachman, p. 360), is the following rule: "Terminus si decum. [X] habuerit, quatrifinium exponet."

In another treatise entitled "Item expositio terminorum" (ibid. p. 364), which is in much the same condition, the same rule occurs in much the same words, "X si in termino inveneris quatrifinium exponit, et pro decumano finem habebis."

It is possible that we may have a reference to the buried cross in these two rules.

These examples from Yorkshire are perfectly distinct from the *arca finalis* found on Jordan Hill, near Preston, in Dorsetshire. (See "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," second series, vol. 4, p. 225, *et seq.*)¹

They are equally distinct from what was discovered on Heydon Hill in Essex. (See "Journal of the Archæological Association," III. 340.)

¹ The critic in the *Revue Archéologique* (vol. 20, N. S. p. 293), agrees

with me in considering this subterranean chamber an *arca finalis*.

There, at a depth of four feet from the summit of the hill, were found three walls built with bricks of solid clunch chalk, presenting a longitudinal *cul de sac*. On clearing this of loose soil (apparently some kind of ash) there appeared a chamber about ten feet deep from the top, nine feet long by five broad. The centre was occupied by a species of altar in solid clunch, attached to the end at the narrow or cross wall. Round three sides of this there was a passage with just room enough to squeeze between it and the wall. In the centre of this (?) on the floor there was a gutter, three inches in diameter. The remains taken from this chamber were a bronze bracelet, two or three iron instruments, one coin of Constantine,—eleven in brass; a great many bullocks' horns, fragments of many sorts of pottery, and three colanders.

This account is given by the Hon. R. C. Neville.

I mention these two very curious excavations, because a comparison of the various discoveries of this nature which have been and will continue to be made, now that attention is fixed on the subject, must materially tend to elucidate the operations of the Roman *agrimensura* in England.

An esteemed friend has reminded me of the horizontal stone cross in Richborough Castle, near Sandwich, Kent. In the interior area of this Roman *castellum*, towards the north-east, is a platform of flints embedded in mortar and covered also with a layer of mortar four or five inches thick. In relief, upon this platform, is a Latin cross of square stones four to five feet above the surface. (*See* "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lymme," by Chas. Roach Smith, F.S.A., and plan of the Castle, at p. 44.)

This Kentish cross has long excited the curiosity of southern antiquaries, but has not elicited any very plausible explanation.

There are, however, two curious and valuable texts which, I think, will materially assist in clearing up the destination and object of this pagan cross.

We know that the agrimensorial cross which we have been considering, was augural and sacred, being applied to the division of land, in order only to give to all allotments made in pursuance of that division a religious and unalterable sanction.

Hyginus, one of the two writers of that name, who lived

respectively under Constantine and Valentinian (*see* Lachman's *agrimensores*, p. 404 in note) after fully describing the *antica et postica*, adds, "ex quo hæc constitutio liminibus templorum adscribitur" (*ib.* p. 167, and *see* diagram No. 127). This shews that on the threshold of a temple a cross was inscribed; and Dolabella, a later writer and a Christian, confirms the assertion.

He says (*ib.* p. 303), "Quare per ædes publicas in ingressus antiqui fecerunt crucem, antica et postica? Quia aruspices secundum aruspicium in duabus partibus orbem terrarum diviserunt, una parte ab oriente in occidentem, alia a meridiano in septentrionem. Ideoque si qui imperatorum aut consulum pugnantes terras adquisierunt nomini Romano, et partiti sunt veteranis, aut militibus Romanis, et pro voto suo dis templum ædificaverunt, ut sciretur a posteris quia adquisierant terras nomini Romano, *secundum aruspicium signum fecerunt in ædes Deorum suorum, ut scriberent antica et postica.*" I have quoted the whole of the passage, because it shews that to a late age the connexion between augury and the *agrimensura* was perfectly understood.

These texts give us a right to expect the sign of the cross "in liminibus," or, "in ingressu templorum." Now, as is well known, in all fortified barracks (*castra* or *castella*) of the Romans, there was a *sacellum*, or chapel, wherein were deposited the ensigns of the troops, the Emperor's images, and the donatives previously given to the soldiers (*see* Vegetius, lib. 2, c. 20.) There was, of course, an altar also. This being so, have we not in the two curious but perfectly trustworthy texts which I have quoted, a full and satisfactory explanation of the Richborough cross? Is it not an augural cross, such as was inscribed upon the threshold or the entrance of a Roman temple? Further, does it not mark upon the area of Richborough the entrance to the now lost *sacellum* of the Roman barracks?

I think that the two texts which I have recited, authorize us to answer these questions in the affirmative.

The Richborough cross, therefore, is not agrimensorial like its congeners on the Wolds, because it has a different object and destination, but in form and origin it is identical, being the same augural *antica et postica*.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CHURCH BELLS OF THE EAST RIDING.

Communicated by W. CONSITT BOULTER, F.S.A., of Hull.

I. HOLDERNESS WAPENTAKE.

Aldbrough (S. Bartholomew) 3.

1. STEPHANVS GEREE VICAR VEHEMENS ET S BARTHOLOMEVS VOX QVASI TVBA
ivs 1664 ss
2. + Maria uirgo peperit cristum
3. SOLI DHO GLORIA 1635
LH wo ih RH

Atwick (S. Lawrence) 2.

1. (nil).
2. + CAMPANA INHONORE
[SANCTI PETRI

Barmston (All Saints) 1.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1731

Beeford (S. Leonard) 3.

1. + IHESVS BE OVR SPEDH
[1599 h†o
2. + GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH OVR QVEENE AND REALME AND SEND VS PEACE
[IN CHRIST h†o
AMEN 1599
3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675
TH IS^{CHVRCH}WARDENS^{SS.} Ebor.

Bilton (S. Peter) 2.

(in bell-gable; nil.)

Brandesburton (S. Mary) 2.

1. C R R 1754
2. + CAMPANA DE BRANDES
[BURT ECCE ANCIILLA
[DOMINI ETC

Burstwick (All Saints) 1.

REV. WILLIAM CLARKE A.M. VICAR *SANCTITAS DOMINO*

EDWARD WARD & WILLIAM INGLEBY CHURCHWARDENS 1817 JAMES HARRISON
[FOUNDER]

Burton Pidsea (S. Peter) 3.

1. GOD BE OVR GOOD SPEED TS 16AG77
2. IOHN MITCHINSON AND SAMVELL NIGHTINGAILE CHVRCHWARDENS 16AG77
3. + ANDREVS GVRNEY FECIT ME ET DVOS ALIOS HONESTE + 16 + 77.

Catwick (S. Michael) 2.

1. + **CAMPANA IHESU CRISTI**
[+ **THOMAS DEKUN ME**
[**FECIT**

2. + **AUE MARIA GRACIA PLENA**

Easington (All Saints) 3.

1. JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER 1793
2. Rev. William Potchet Vicar
John Fewson & John Stark Church-Wardens 1793
JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER
3. + *Sancte Iohannes Ora Pro nobis*⁽¹⁾

Elsternwick (S. Lawrence) 1.

+ **LAVRENTIUS EST NOME**
[**MEY STEPHANVS**
[**FRANKVS MEIER**

Frodingham, North (S. Elgin) 3.

1. REV GEORGE H' PAUL VICAR
Edmund Julian & John Dent Church-Wardens 1794
JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER
2. IESVS BE OVR SPEED
1627 TI W W
3. JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER 1795

Goxhill (S. Giles) 1

I. C [and the crest of Constable of Wassand]

Halsham (All Saints) 2.

1. + *Maria mater dei miserere mei*
2. + *ihc est nomen meum*

Hedon (S. Augustine) 6.

1. Richard G [illegible, but of 18th cent.]
2. WIND THEM AND BRING THEM AND I WILL RING FOR THEM.

^{s.s.}
Ebor.

- 3, 4, 5. WILLIAM AND PHILIP WIGHTMAN MADE MEE 1686

6. THE GVIFT OF CHARLES DVNCOMBE TO THE CORPORATION OF HEDON IN
[YORKESHIRE 1687

^{s.s.}
Ebor.

¹ The final "s" of nobis is *reversed* on the bell.

84 INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CHURCH BELLS OF THE EAST RIDING.

Hilston (S. Margaret) 1.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1713

E. Seller.
Ebor.

Hornsea (S. Nicholas) 3.

1. Robert Cotes Vicar: William Whytehead Curate 1767
2. John Prudom James Moor, William Wilfon John Bedell Church-Wardens 1767
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1634.

Humbleton (S. Peter) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1700

AN. SLATER	CHVRCH	S.S.
THO. OWBRIDGE	WARDENS	Ebor.

2. † ON SABOTH AL TO CHVRCH WE CAL BEN. HARDY. † A.G. 1676 † PETER
[TYMPERN CHVRCH WARD

3. VT TVBA SIC SONITV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES
RM TH RR BB TS ⁽²⁾ IH GL IB 1594

Leven (All Saints) 4.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845

Lissett (S. James) 2.

1. † WCCFHII
3. (nil)

Marfleet () 1.

JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER 1794

Ottringham (S. Wilfred) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1699 ^{S.S.}
Ebor.
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1699 ^{S.S.}
Ebor.
3. CLANGORE DVLClSONO PSALLAM TIBI DEVS 1699 ^{S.S.}
Ebor.

Patrington (S. Patrick) 5.

1. † GOD SAVE THE KING 1674 G † G
2. Christopher Churchwardens 1768 [partly illegible]
3. † AGREED ON AT PATTRENGTON TO CAST THES BELLS BY SAMVEL PROVD
[RECTOR T HILDYARD
WARDENS E WEBSTER T BVRTON I DALTON E SMITH I PICKARD 1674 G † G ⁽³⁾
4. in well and wo laud ES DE ZYXWVTSRQPONMLKIHGFEDCBA
5. JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH LATE OF ST NEOT'S OXFORD
[& BUCKLAND BREWER DEVON 1846

Preston (All Saints) 3.

1. † Ut Sic Tuba Sonitu Domini Conduco Cohortas Anō Dom 1662 *U S*
2. † Marmaducus Smith Francis Turnholme Guardiani Ecclesie Anō Dom
[1662 *U S*
3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1696 ^{S.S.}
Ebor.
RA : BVRNSALL GVIARDIANI
WIL : WINDER

² The letter "s" in sic, sonitu, and in the initials, ts, is reversed.

³ The letter "s" is reversed in every instance on this bell.

Rimswell (S. Mary) 1.

RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1864 JESUS BE OUR SPEED
PATENT PHW JN FC RB JP WH
1630

Rise (All Saints) 3.

1, 2, 3. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845

Riston, Long (S. Margaret) 2.

1. + **SANCTA MARGARETA ORA**
[PRO NOBIS]

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1665 SS
TIMOTHIE RHODES RECTOR HW CW TV ^{CHVRCH}WARDEN^S

Roos (All Saints) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1665 SS
PK AR ^{CHVRCH}WARDEN^S

2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1700
^{S.S.}
Ebor.

3. PACIO CRVENTOS ANDREAS GVRNEY ME FECIT NL I^D THET WM CW 1676

Routh (All Saints) 1.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1732
E. Seller
Ebor.

Sigglesthorpe (S. Lawrence) 3.

1. James Harrifon Founder Barrow 1785 JH
2, 3. James Harrifon Bell-Founder Barrow 1785

Skeffling (S. Helen) 2.

1. James Harrifon Bell-Founder 1792
2. TEMPVS EDAX RERVMS MS ELIZABETH HOLME
M W 1692

Skipsea (All Saints) 3.

1. C & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845
2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1676
C.F. I.I. TD. WI ^{CHVRCH}WARDEN^S ^{S.S.}Ebor.
3. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1695 RALPH BANTON ^{CHVRCH}WARDEN ^{S.S.}Ebor.

Skirlaugh, South (S. Augustine) 2.

1. SABBATA PANGO + R+I +AG 1678
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS A G 1678

Sproatley (formerly S. Swithun, now All Saints) 2.

1. + **CAMPANA BEATI**
[SVWITHVNI]
2. + **CAMPANA BEATE MARIE**
[IK (4)]

⁴ The letter "N" is reversed in every instance on both these bells.

Sutton (S. James) 3.

- 1, 2. 1795
3. REV GEORGE THOMPSON MINISTER
Matthew Spencer & Thomas Ewbank Churchwardens 1795
JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER OF THIS PEAL

Swine (S. Mary) 4.

- 1, 2, 3. JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER 1800
4. Rev. Matthew Williamfon Vicar : James Harrifon of Barton Founder
William Thorp, John Acklem, William Raines & Thomas Turner, Church
[Wardens 1800

Tunstall (All Saints) 2.

1. + trinitate sacra fiat hec campana beata ihc
2. +IOHES FRANKYS ME FECIT
[IN HONORE SÆI AUGUSTINI

Ulrome () 1.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675 ^{S.S.}
Ebor.
I. I. CHVRCH
WARDEN

Wawne (S. Peter) 3.

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1638
2. THE LORD IN CREAS OVR FAITH
RK CC 1632
3. GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1629
W W

Welwick (S. Mary) 1.

EST CAMPANA IESVS MARIBVS DANS OPTIME PLAVSVS + WK + TC + CWARDS
[16AG76
THO CRATHORN SP (5)

⁵ The letter "P" is reversed on the bell.

SOME LASCELLS DEEDS AND EVIDENCES.

Communicated by the Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., F.S.A.,
a Vice-President of the Association.

DURHAM, *May* 1, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. BARBER:

I SEND you transcripts of some deeds connected with the family of Lascells, of Sowerby, near Thirsk, which I think are of sufficient importance to be placed on record in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*. Four of them are as early as the 13th century, and they all contain valuable genealogical matter, which adds to the pedigree of that branch of the house of Lascells. Two documents of the 15th century, concerning boundaries, are in English, and are interesting on that account. It was, at one time, my intention to have given notes, and to have endeavoured to weave the disjointed threads of evidence into a connected pedigree, but I found that more time would be required to do so than I can at the present afford; I must, therefore, leave them as they are, simple transcripts.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

W. GREENWELL.

To Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A.,
Hon. Sec.

I.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Henricus clericus et Susanna uxor ejus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos reddidisse et quietam clamavisse, de omnibus heredibus nostris et de nobismet ipsis, Willelmo de Lascell' et heredibus suis unam bovata[m] terræ in villa de Brakienbrec, illam, scilicet, quam in eadem de prædicto Willelmo tenuimus, et ego præscriptus Henricus et Susanna uxor mea et heredes nostri prædictam bovata[m] terræ, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento, prædicto Willelmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus. Nos vero prædicti Henricus et Susanna prædictam bovata[m] terræ red-

didimus et hanc quietam clamanciam prædicto Willelmo et heredibus suis fecimus pro tribus marcis, quas nobis dedit in nostra magna necessitate. Ut hæc igitur quieta clamancia perpetuum robur obtineat præsentī scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus, Rannulfo de Neusum, Thoma de Sinderbi, Thoma de Brahenbrec, Thoma filio Eustacii, Radulfo de Lascell', Roberto de Thor'eni, Willelmo de Thor'eni, Conano, Adam de Garton' et satis aliis.

[*Remains of one of the seals in white wax.*]

II.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmo filius Ærnaldi de Brakenbergh salutem in Domino. Noveritis me imperpetuum de me et de heredibus meis Willelmo de Lascell', domino de Soureby, et heredibus suis vel assignatis, pro quadam summa pecuniæ, quam mihi dedit præ manu, unam bovatom terræ cum pertinenciis suis omnibus in villa et terrura de Brakenbergh quietam clamasse, illam, scilicet, bovatom terræ cum tofto et crofto pertinente, quæ jacet inter terram Radulfi de Lascell' et terram quam Alanus de Hou tenuit de Willelmo de Lascell' prædicto. Ita videlicet eandem bovatom terræ cum tofto et crofto pertinente et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis eidem Willelmo de Lascell' et heredibus suis vel assignatis de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum quietam clamavi, quod nec ego Willelmus filius Ærnaldi nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos vel pro nobis aliquid jus vel clamium in prædicta bovata terræ nec tofto et crofto pertinente nec in aliquibus aliis pertinenciis nuncquam de cetero vindicare vel exigere poterimus. Et ut ista mea quieta clamacio rata et stabilis permaneat præsentī scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Domino Galfrido de Huppessal', Domino Alano de Leke, Domino Willelmo de Buci, Willelmo de Carleton', Willelmo de Neub', Hugone de Thorneton, Roberto de Neusum, Johanne de Miton', Radulfo Stiuel de Sourebi', Roberto de Tresk clerico filio Hugonis et aliis.

[*Seal gone.*]

III.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Radulphus de Lascell' eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me resingnasse, relaxasse et penitus de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Willelmo de Lascell' domino meo et fratri unam bovatom terræ cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, pro quadam summa pecuniæ, quam mihi dedit præ manu quietam clamasse, illam, scilicet, quam habui ex dono Willelmi de Lascell' patris mei in villa et terrura de Brakenbergh, ita scilicet dictam bovatom terræ cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis eidem Willelmo domino meo et fratri et heredibus suis vel assignatis quietam clamavi, quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos vel pro nobis aliquid jus vel clamium in prædicta bovata terræ nec in tofto vel crofto de cetero vindicare poterimus vel exigere. In præmissorum testimonium præsentī scripto impressionem sigilli mei feci apponi. Hiis testibus, Domino Galfrido de Huppessal', Domino Willelmo de Busci, Domino Petro de Wassand, militibus, Domino Willelmo persona de

Kirkeby Wisk, Domino Thoma vicario de eadem, Johanne de Miton', Ricardo de Kirkeb', Petro fratri suo, Waltero de Carleton', Hugone de Thorneton, Radulph de Bretteb', Baudowino de Skipton', Willelmo de Neusum, Thoma filio Adæ de eadem, Roberto de Tresk clerico et aliis.

[*Seal gone.*]

IV.

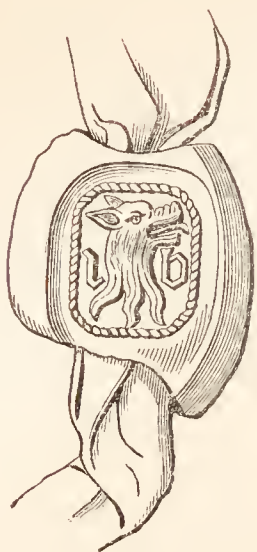
Finalis concordia erit talis quod Dominus Willelmus de Lasceles recognoscet omnes terras et tenementa contenta in brevi Regis, videlicet, Shoureyby juxta Tresk, Brakanberg, Arlawethorp et Thexton esse jus Willelmi de Lasceles filii sui, ut ea quæ habet de dono ipsius Willelmi patris, habenda et tenenda eidem Willelmo filio et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, pro homagio suo et servicio, de prædicto Willelmo patre tota vita ipsius Willelmi patris, faciendo inde ei forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad tanta tenementa, et reddendo inde annuatim prædicto Willelmo patri in tota vita ipsius Willelmi patris, videlicet, pro Shoureyby et Brakanberg xl marcas ad duos terminos, videlicet, medietatem ad festum Pentecostes et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme; et post decessum ipsius Willelmi patris erit prædictus Willelmus filius quietus de prædictis xl marcis, et tenebit omnia prædicta tenementa de capitalibus dominis feodi, faciendo inde servicia debita et consueta; et pro hac recognicione, fine et concordia prædictus Willelmus filius concedet prædicto Willelmo patri manerium de Arlawethorp et omnia tenementa qua habet in Thexton, habenda et tenenda prædicto Willelmo patri tota vita sua de prædicto Willelmo filio et heredibus suis, reddendo inde annuatim prædicto Willelmo filio et heredibus suis unum denarium ad natale Domini, et faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi pro prædicto Willelmo filio et heredibus suis servicia inde debita et consueta; et post decessum ipsius Willelmi patris prædictum manerium de Arlawethorp et omnia tenementa de Thexton prædicto Willelmo filio et heredibus suis sine contradiccione alicujus revertentur; et si prædictus Willelmus filius sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato decedat, prædictus Willelmus pater concedet quod Thomas frater ipsius Willelmi filii teneat omnia prædicta tenementa sibi et heredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreatis, de ipso Willelmo patre in tota vita ipsius Willelmi patris, faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad prædicta tenementa, et reddendo inde annuatim prædicto Willelmo patri in tota vita ipsius Willelmi patris xl marcas, videlicet, medietatem ad festum Pentecostes et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme; et si prædictus Thomas sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato decedat, prædictus Willelmus pater concedet quod Isabella soror prædicti Thomæ teneat omnia prædicta tenementa sibi et heredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreatis, de ipso Willelmo patre in tota vita sua, faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad prædicta tenementa, et reddendo inde annuatim ipsi Willelmo patri tota vita sua xl marcas, videlicet, medietatem ad festum Pentecostes et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme; et prædictus Willelmus pater warrantizabit omnia prædicta tenementa cum suis pertinenciis prædicto Willelmo filio et heredibus suis, de corpore sua legitime procreatis, contra omnes gentes imperpetuum; et si prædictus Willelmus filius sine

herede de corpore suo legitime procreato decedat, prædictus Willelmus pater warantizabit omnia prædicta tenementa cum suis pertinenciis prædicto Thomæ et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis contra omnes gentes imperpetuum; et si prædictus Thomas sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato decedat, prædictus Willelmus pater warantizabit omnia prædicta tenementa cum suis pertinenciis prædicta Isabellæ et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis contra omnes gentes imperpetuum.

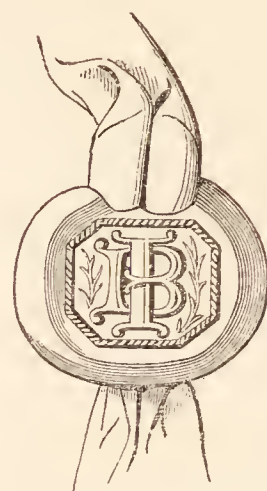
[*Seal gone.*]

V.

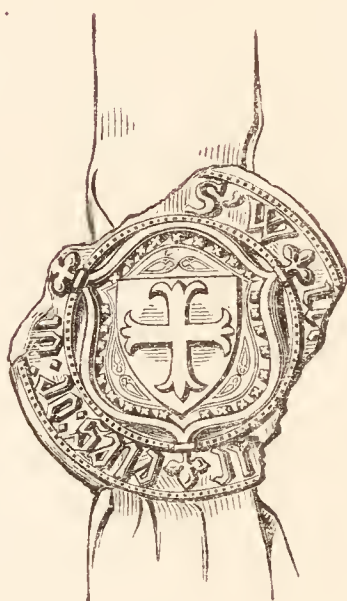
Omnibus hoc scriptum indentatum visuris vel audituris Willelmus Lassels senior de Soureby salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hoc scripto meo indentato confirmasse Johanni Cleruaux, Johanni de Barton, Guidoni de Rouclyff et Petro de Multon totum scitum manerii mei de Brakenbergh, cum omnibus ædificiis infra dictum scitum ædificatis, et novem bovatas terræ dominicalis et septem acras prati de dicta dominicali et certa prata dictis novem bovatis terræ pertinencia, in tenura Johannis del Dale, et unum mesuagium et unum cotagium et sex bovatas terræ et prati in eadem villa, in tenura Johannis de Thornberg, et unum mesuagium et sex bovatas terræ et prati in eadem villa, in tenura Johannis Brown, unum mesuagium, unum toftum vastum et duas bovatas terræ et prati in eadem villa, in tenura Roberti de Fraunce, et unum mesuagium et unam bovatom terræ et prati in eadem villa, in tenura Johannis filii Hugonis, cum suis pertinenciis, salvis semper michi prædicto Willelmo Lassels seniori et heredibus meis dominio manerii de Brakenbergh, piscaria in marisco ibidem et omnibus aliis terris et tenementis, redditibus et serviciis, tam liberorum tenencium quam nativorum, wardis, releviis et escaetis, simul cum nativis et eorum sequelis in manerio prædicto seu ad manerium prædictum quovis modo spectantibus seu pertinentibus. Habenda et tenenda prædictum scitum, terræ, prata, mesuagia, tenementa, bovata terræ et prati cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis supra exceptis, præfatis Johanni, Johanni, Guidoni et Petro, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, sub tali condicione, quod prædicti Johannes, Johannes, Guido et Petrus feoffabunt Willelmum Lassels juniorem et Elizabeth uxorem ejus et heredes ipsius Willelmi Lassels junioris, de corpore prædictæ Elizabeth procreatos, de prædictis scitu manerii, terris, pratis, mesuagiis, tenementis, bovatis terræ et prati cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis supra exceptis, infra unum annum postquam dictus Willelmus Lassels junior ad plenam ætatem, scilicet, viginti et unius anni pervenerit et non antea, si tunc superstites existerint; et si contingat dictum Willelmum Lassels juniorem obire antequam ipse ad plenam ætatem pervenerit vel antequam prædictum feoffamentum per præfatos Johannem, Johannem, Guidonem et Petrum prædictis Willelmo Lassels juniore et Elizabeth uxori ejus de prædictis scitu, terris, pratis, mesuagiis, bovatis terræ et prati cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis supra exceptis, in forma prædicta factum fuerit, quod tunc prædicti Johannes, Johannes, Guido et Petrus feoffabunt prædictam Elizabeth de prædictis scitu, terris, pratis, mesuagiis, tenementis, bovatis terræ et prati cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis supra exceptis, habenda et tenenda prædictæ Elizabeth ad terminum vitæ suæ,



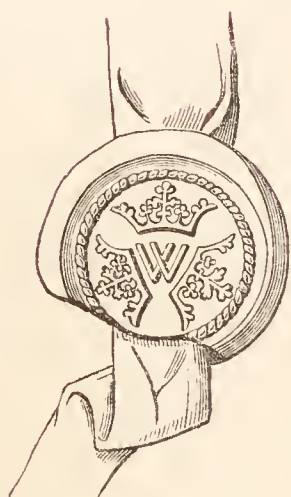
II.



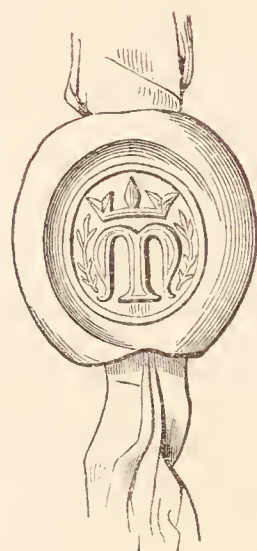
III.



I.



IV.



V.

Seals to Lascells Indenture and Counterpart of 11th October, 9 Hen. IV.

ita quod post decessum dictæ Elizabeth prædicta scitus, terræ, prata, mesuagia, tenementa et bovataë terræ et prati cum pertinenciis, exceptis supra exceptis, remaneant rectis heredibus prædicti Willelmi Lassels junioris, de corpore prædictæ Elizabeth procreatis; et si contingat dictum Willelmum Lassels juniorem obire sine herede de corpore prædictæ Elizabeth procreato et post mortem dictæ Elizabeth, prædicta scitus, terræ, prata, mesuagia, tenementa, bovataë terræ et prati cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis supra exceptis, remaneant rectis heredibus dicti Willelmi Lassels senioris imperpetuum. Et ego vero prædictus Willelmus Lassels senior omnia prædicta scitum, terras, prata, mesuagia, tenementa, bovatas terræ et prati cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis supra exceptis, præfatis Johanni, Johanni, Guidoni et Petro heredibus et assignatis suis in forma prædicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium partes prædictæ partibus hujus indenturæ sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, Rogero Ask, Thoma Moumford, Johanne Sutton et aliis. Datum apud Brakenbergh undecimo die Octobris Anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum nono.

[*Seal to Indenture—Round seal in red wax, No. I. in Plate. Seals to counterpart—four in red wax: first, No. II. in Plate; second No. III. in Plate; third, No. IV. in Plate; fourth, No. V. in Plate.*]

VI.

To alle maner of men to whome thys present wrytyng schall come, Maister William Dale, Maister William Grayberne and Maister William Skelton greetynge in our Lord. For as myche as I ye [the] sayde Maister William Dale knowe wele yat [that] iche man is by conscience bunden to say ye [the] treuthe in thynges yat [that] ben in varyance betwene any persons, and specially where disherytance myght growe or com, for sparyng of sayng of ye [the] treuthe, or of untreuthe sayng. Wyt ye that I was born at Brakenbargh besyde Kyrkeby Wysk in ye [the] schyre of Yorke and yere [there] many yeres dwelt, and my fadyr afore me, and that I never hard tell of my fadyr ne of none oder that ony lordes or tenauntz of Sand Hoton made ever ony clame to have ony gronde or comon within ye [the] bondys or soile folowyng, that is to say, of the north syde of ye [the] syke that rennys estewarde by ye [the] south ende of Stubthornehyll to Wodsall feld syde, the whyche syke was wonte in my tyme and in my fadyr days, as he sayd me, to be drawyn with a plough for a mere on yat [that] syde bytwene Sand Hoton and Brakynbargh, layng on fur of ye [the] soile of Sand Hoton and yat [that] othir fur on the soile of Brakenbargh, ne I harde never telle that ony lorde or tenants of Sand Hoton clamyd ever ony gronde or comon within ye [the] gronde or soile of ye [the] north syd of an olde dyke, yat [that] bygynnys at ye [the] sayd syke procedyng westward by ye [the] southe ende of Brakenhyll, nor within ye [the] thorn yat [that] stondes at Moskarende to the hye way betwyx Sand Hoton and Neusome, ne fro that way westward by furesyke to ye [the] water of Swale. In my tyme alle on that northe syde there was sawen lande except v landes next Hoton felde, whyche fyve landes was brome a furlonge or lytyll more, and no space was for ony drawght of ony catell thare. Also I never hard telle that ony lordes or tenants of Sand Hoton had tytyll or clamyd to felle, take, have or

use any thornys, wode, comyn or othir thyng wythin ye [the] sayde Stobthornehyll or Brakenhyll, or wythin any of the bondes afore rehersyd toward Brakenbergh, for weele I wote that in my tyme and in lykewyse told my fadyr me yat [that] in hys tyme and afore, that alle thoo that toke ony thornys or wodde wythin the forsayd boundes in hys tyme ware amersyed in ye [the] courte at Brakenbergh. Also Y never knewe ne harde tell that ony lordes or tenauntes of Sand Hoton had or clamyd ony draught with yer [their] catell wythin Moskar, Brakenhyll or Stubthornehyll, or within ony of ye [the] boundes afore rehersyd on ye [the] northe syde thereof toward Brakenbergh. And I say and dar say opone my conscience and presthode that all that I have sayde afore is treught wythoute ony dought, and yerfore [therefore] to thys my wrytyng I have put my sele, and also I have desyryd and prayd the sayd Maister William Grayberne and Maister William Skelton to subscrybe and seele ye [the] same, and so yey [they] have done. Wrytyn the xiiij day of June. And we the sayd Maister William and Maister William knowyng veryly that ye [the] sayd Maister William Dale, in siche matyrs of inherytance, wolle not say bot that he knowys veryly is treught, at hys request affermyng hysse sayng afore to be trewe have hereto also sett our selys and subscrybyd the day aforesayd.

By Master W. Dale,
Vycar of Baryngton.

M. Wylliam Graybarne,
felow of Clare halle yn Cambrege.

M. Wylliam Skelton,
felowe of Mychaell hows in Cambryge.

[*The remains of three seals in red wax : the middle one has a W with a crown above it. Endorsed, Brakynbaugh. Testimoniall by William Dale.*]

VII.

Be hitt knawen unto all cristyn men that I John Wales in hole mynde, beyng in age off four skore yeer and xj, never knewe in my dayes bott att the heires off Sir John Mynneott knyght hathe been peasebely sesyd off the more off the north half the feeld off the town off Sande Huton besyde Thryske unto on certayn bounde callyd Beggerthorne, and so estward to Woddall feeld nuke, and for mor preyfe, in my tyme the tenantes off the town off Sand Huton hath ever takyn and cutt down brakannys within the seid bowndes and more growyng and to theyr propour use feld and takyn away, moreover my modir qwatt tyme scho was sole and in service with Syr John Mynneott knight told me hitt happynd a man to be kyllyd att the Beggerthorn, and ther by the townschyp off Brakynbargh, that tyme beyng lorde theroff on Sir John Lasselles, and also the towneschyp off Sande Huton, that tyme beyng lorde thereof Sir John Mynneott, with other townschyppes, was chargeed with the body off the dede person, and qwen the lawe hade determyned Sir John Mynneott was charged with the bereall off the body, for alsmekyll as hitt lay upon his grownd, by the knowlege off the forseid Sir John Lasselles, nor never other interrupcyon I knewe bott nowe late in this mannys dayes, that nowe is lorde off Brakynbargh, nor I never knewe no pyndyng off noo catell off the tenantes off Sand Huton for noo etyng off noo gresse in the seid bowndes growyng, bott oonly fro scapes

makyng into Brakenbargh feelde the tenantes cornes ther dystroyng, and this I confesse off my fre wyll in the presaunce off John Copeley son and heyr to Lyonell Copeley, John Hudson vicar off Hamstwayth, Robert Talyour the parysch preyst off the same town, Henry Spens off the same town with other. In wytnesse qwereoff we the forseid hath sett to our sealles. Gyffyn at Hamstwaytt the xix day off the moneth off Juny the yeer off our Lorde m. cccc. lxxvj.

[*Three seals in red wax. 1. Eagle, wings displayed, before beak. 2, 3. Defaced.*]

VIII.

Henricus Octavus, Dei gracia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, fidei defensor, Dominus Hiberniæ et in terra supremum caput Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ, omnibus ad quos præsentēs literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos, de gracia nostra speciali ac pro triginta et duobus solidis nobis solutis in hanaperio nostro, concessimus et licenciam dedimus ac per præsentēs concedimus et licenciam damus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, Ricardo Gresham militi et Isabellæ uxori ejus quod ipsi duo mesuagia, triginta acras prati et sexaginta acras pasturæ cum pertinenciis in Balderby et Kirkby Wyske in Comitatu Ebor., quæ de nobis tenentur in capite, dare possunt et concedere, alienare aut cognoscere, per finem in curia nostra coram justiciariis nostris de comuni Banco seu aliquo modo quocumque ad libitum ipsorum Ricardi et Isabellæ, Cristofero Lassellys armigero. Habenda et tenenda eidem Cristofero et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum. Et eidem Cristofero quod ipse mesuagia, pratum et pasturam prædicta cum pertinenciis a præfatis Ricardo et Isabella recipere possit et tenere, sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia prædicta imperpetuum, sicut prædictum est tenore præcencium, similiter licencia dedimus ac damus specialem, nolentes quod prædicti Ricardus et Isabella vel heredes sui aut prædictus Cristoferus vel heredes sui, ratione præmissorum per nos vel heredes nostros, justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros heredum vel successorum nostrorum quoscumque inde occionentur, molestentur, perturbentur, inquietentur in aliquo seu graventur aut eorum aliquis occionetur, molestetur, perturbetur, inquietetur in aliquo seu gravetur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quarto die Maii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.

[*The Great Seal in white wax. On the bottom is written,*

“Recepti per Snowe pro sigillo 20s. 4d.
Item pro fine 32s.”]

IX.

OLD evidences concerning Brakenburgh lapt up in a paper, in number 12.

1. A deed of bargaine and sale of the mannors of Brakenburghe and Allerthorppe, and of the pasture of Grange garthes, from Christopher

- Lascell Esq. to Francis Lascell his son and heire, dated 1 May 4 Eliz. N^o. 1^o.
2. A cancelled deed from Francis Lascell concerning mariage, 20 Aug., 8 Eliz.
 3. Lascells kt., and William his son, to Rock church 200li., 15 Oct., 43 Eliz., cancelled.
 4. A release from Christopher Lascells to Francis Lascells, his son, of all manner of debts and demands whatsoever. N^o. 2^o.
 5. Queen Elizabeth grant to Christopher Wray, of the wardship of Thomas Lascells, dat. 24 April, 15 Eliz., N^o. 4^o.
 6. An indenture of bargaine and sale by Henry Best and John Burges to Thomas Lascells kt., of divers messuages, tenementes, cottages, and landes, in Brakenburgh and Marston, in com. Ebor. Dat. 23 April, 42 Eliz. N^o. 6^o.
 7. The one part of a defeazance concerning a statute acknowledged by me Thomas Lascells to Mr. Alderman Robinson. Dat. 3 April, 32 Eliz. N^o. 2^o.
 8. A coppie of an indenture of bargaine and sale, made by Sir Thomas Lascells and Dame Elizabeth his wife, and William Lascells, Sir John Sulliard, and John Mallorie to Sir Marmaduke Wivell, Sir William Wray and William Blake, of the mannors of Walburne and Brakenbrugh. Dat. 4 Dec., 15 Jac. N^o. 10.
 9. Fower more cancelled deeds, the one bearing date 20 Aug., 8 Eliz., one other 1 Feb., 8 Eliz., another 5 March, 8 Eliz., and the other, 16 Aug., 2 Jac.
 10. An old intayle of Sowerby, Brakenberghe, Allerthorp, and Theaxston. Edw. 6.
 11. Sir Richard Gresham's bargain and sale to Christo. Lascells and his heires of Balderby, also of the Grange garthes, &c., belonging to the dissolved monastery of Fountaines in Yorkeshire. Dat. 28 Aprilis, 33 Hen. 8. N^o. 3.
 12. A license of alienacion for Christopher Lascells, Esq. Dat. 4 May, 33 Hen. 8, to William Lord Burleigh and others upon the special livery made to the said Thomas Lascells. Dat. 30 Nov., 17 Eliz. N^o. 5.
 13. Another for Francis Lascelles, Esq. Dat. March, 4 Eliz.
 14. A counterparte of an indenture made by Thomas Lascells.
 15. A coppie of an office found after the death of Christopher Lascells. 30 Sept., 14 Eliz.

All these in the great box.

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1. A license of alienacon from Sir Thomas Lascells to Sir Marmaduke Wivell. Dat. 1 Dec., 15 Jac. Rs. Bacon.
 2. Francis Tunstall's surrender, release, and confirmacon to Marmaduke Tunstall and George Wilton of the Grange garthes in the mannor of Kirkby Wiske. Dat. 10 Oct., 1623. 21 Jac. Rs. N^o. 29.
 3. An indenture of bargaine and sale made by Sir Marmaduke Wivell, Sir William Wray and William Blake to William Lascell of the mannor of Brakenburgh, Grange garthes, &c. Dat. 18 June, 17 Jac. N^o. 13^o.

4. An exemplificacon of a recovery by William Belt and John Belt against Sir Marmaduke Wivell and others of the mannors of Warburne and Brakenburgh. Dat. 4 May, 16 Jac.
5. A fine levied by Sir Thomas Lascells and others to John Sulliard and others of the mannor of Brakenburgh. Termino Trinitatis, 15 Jac. N^o 7^o.
6. An assignment of a lease from Sir William Wray, which was the 7 July, 17 Jac. Rs., by William Lascells, Esq., &c. Dat. 7 July, 17 Jac. N^o. 14^o.
7. Elizabeth Lascells release to Marmaduke Tunstall and others of her right to an annuity of 100li. per annum. Dat. 12 Oct., 21 Jac. N^o. 17^o.
8. A deed between William Lascells, Esq., and Mary his wife of the one part, and Marmaduke Tunstall, &c., of the other part. Dat. 9 Feb., 20 Jac. Inrold.
9. William Lascells, Marmaduke Tunstall, and George Wilton's demise of the mannor of Brakenburgh to Sir Marmaduke Wivell and others. Dat. 15 Oct., 1623. 21 Jac. 24.
10. Three cancelled deeds bearing these several dates : 15 June, 16 Jac., 16 June, 16 Jac., 6 March, 19 Jac.

All these in the old little box.

1. A defeazance, William Lascells to Roger Beckwith, performance of covenantes. Dat. 16 May, 16 Jac.
2. Mr. Lascells statute of 3000li. to Sir Arthur Ingram. Dat. 9 Dec., 21 Jac.
3. A covenant made by Francis Tunstall, &c., to Sir Arthur Ingram, within six months they procure pardon of alienacon. Dat. 8 Dec., 21 Jac.
4. One parte of an indenture of covenantes made between Sir Arthur Ingram of the one part and Francis Tunstall and William Lascells of the other part concerning the yielding up the possession of the houses and groundes belonging to the mannor of Brakenburgh, Grange garthes, &c. Dat. 8 Dec., 21 Jac.
5. Thomas Beckwith and Dorothy his wife, their release to Sir Arthur Ingram and Francis Tunstall, Esq. Dat. 8 Jan., 13 Car.
6. The counterpart of an indenture of defezance made by Sir Arthur Ingram unto William Lascell, upon a statute of 3000li., &c. Dat. 9 Dec., 21 Jac.
7. Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Lascells acquittance for 1500li., in part of 3500li., &c. Dat. 17 Dec. 1623, 22 Jac.
8. Marmaduke Wivell, William Mallorie and others, their acknowledgment and acquittance for 2000li. due to them for the full purchase of the mannor of Brakenburgh, &c. Dat 14 Oct. 1625, 1 Car. N^o. 26.
9. Sir Marmaduke Wivell and others, their acquittance for 1000li., of Sir Arthur Ingram, in part of 2000li., due to them for the purchase of Brakenburgh. Dat. 20 Nov., 22 Jac. 23.
10. The counterpart of an indenture of bargaine and sale made by Sir Marmaduke Wivell, Sir William Wray, and William Blake to Roger

Beckwith and James Boyes, of the mannor of Wawborne. Dat. 14 May, 16 Jac. No. 31. .

11. William Lascells and Mary his wife, Francis and Marmaduke Tunstall and George Wilton, their bargaine and sale of the mannor of Brakenburge, &c., for 3500li., to Sir Arthur Ingram and his heires. Dat. 20 Oct., 1623, 21 Jac. 19.

(*Endorsed*) "The note of the evidences left with Sir Boulstod (Bulstrode) Whitlocke."

POSTSCRIPT TO PAPER ON WOMERSLEY CRUCIFIX (pp. 35—42).

SINCE the above paper was sent to press, the writer has read the able monograph by M. Grimouard de Saint Laurent, upon the Iconography of the Cross and Crucifix, commenced in the twenty-sixth volume of the *Annales Archéologiques*; and is pleased to find his conclusions substantiated and supported by that accomplished Antiquary. Many more illustrative monuments of Ancient Art have been preserved, and many more valuable works of reference in this particular department have been compiled—abroad, than in our own country. Of these, as well as of such English works as we possess, M. Grimouard has fully availed himself; nor is his work less valuable for the extensive learning and research brought to bear on this important subject, than for the beautiful plates of rare and curious ancient crosses and crucifixes with which it is illustrated.

JAMES FOWLER.

THE REGISTER OF MARRIAGES IN YORK MINSTER.

By ROBERT H. SKAIFE, The Mount, York.

A Register¹ of those persons that have been marryed in the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church of St. Peter in York since November 11th, 1681, when Nicholas Procter was made Clerk of the Vestry.

(1). 1681, Nov. 13. Benjamin Tennant, of Land Fulforth, and Elizabeth Dove, of the City of Yorke

(2). 1681, Nov. 15. Richard Walker, of the City of York, and Ann Torton, of Lowhutton.

(3). 1681, Nov. 16. William Cade, of Pocklington, and Ann Stoaker, of Osbruke.

(4). 1681, Nov. 29. John Williamson and Mary Grosse of the City of Yorke.

(5). 1681, Dec. 1. Mr Thomas Poole and Mrs. Ann Richardson of the City of Yorke.

(6). 1681, Dec. 13. Mr Henry Marsden², of Gisburn, and Mrs. Margaret Drake, of Barnalswick-Coates in Thornton Parish.

(7). 1681-2, Feb. 12. Mr. Francis Duckworth³ and Mrs. Jennett Kirkby of the City of Yorke.

¹ The Register of Burials in York Minster (1634—1836), to which frequent reference is made in the following notes, is printed in the first volume of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, pp. 225—330.

² Henry Marsden, esq., of Gisburn, in Craven, and of Wennington, co. Lanc., eldest son of Henry Marsden, esq., of Gisburn, and Jane, his wife. He died intestate, and, on 26th July, 1695, administration of his effects was granted to his widow Sarah, who, before 6 July, 1709, re-married Edward Hoyle, gent. By his first wife Margaret, daughter of William Drake, esq., of Barnoldswick Coats, Mr. Marsden left issue a son Henry, and two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth. The latter became the second wife of William Dawson, esq., of Langcliffe Hall, the friend of Sir Isaac Newton.

³ Francis Duckworth, merchant, chamberlain in 1659, and sheriff in 1683-4. Will dated 12 Dec., 1710 [Pro. 29 May, 1711].

(8). 1681-2, Feb. 14. John Goulard and Elizabeth Shipton of Knapton.

(9). 1681-2, Feb. 26. John Smith and Margaret Hartley of the city of Yorke.

(10). 1682, May 11. Joseph Waud, of North Duffield, and Mary Hadlesey, of South Duffield.

(11). 1682, May 14. Mr. Peter Dawson⁴ and Mrs. Catherine Day of y^e city of Yorke.

(12). 1682, June 23. Samuel Ogden, of Thorwood, and Hellen Cottom, of Ribchester.

(13). 1682, June 27. Matthew Mackpeace and Jane Wilson of the city of Yorke.

(14). 1682, Aug. 6. Robert Blackburne, of Howsome, and Ann Robinson, of the city of Yorke.

(15). 1682, Aug. 13. Mr. Walter Baines⁵ and Mrs. Elizabeth West, both of the city of Yorke.

(16). 1682, Aug. 17. Robert Walters,⁶ Esq., of Cundall, and Mrs. Ann Ascough, of Yorke.

(17). 1682, Aug. 24. Mr. John Bradley⁷ & Mrs. Sara Burley of Yorke.

(18). 1682, Sept. 9. Mr. William Broadbelt, of Knasbrough and Jane Owseman, of Yorke.

(19). 1682, Sept. 19. Mr. Thomas Ball & Mrs. Sara Brice, both of Yorke.

(20). 1682, Sept. 27. Mr. George Greene, of Bramley & Mrs. Elizabeth Gerrard, of Yorke.

⁴ Peter Dawson, innkeeper and postmaster, sheriff 1692-3. "Katherine Dawson, Post-Mistress," was buried at St. John's Micklegate, 9 Feb., 1717-8.

⁵ Walter Baines, vintner, free in 1667, sheriff in 1694-5. His first wife was buried at St. Martin's, Coney street, 27 Nov. 1681.

⁶ Robert Watter *alias* Walters, esq., eldest son of Robert Watter, esq., of Cundall (by Lettice, daughter of Thomas Stockdale, esq., of Bilton Park), and great-grandson of William Watter, lord mayor of York in 1620.—Ann, widow of William Ayscough, esq., of Osgodby, and daughter of Richard Thornton, esq., of Tiersall, co. York. Will dated 28 Sept., 1700 [Pro. 30 May, 1710]. Anne Walters, their daughter and eventual heiress, married William Robinson, esq., of Rokeby, co. York, and was mother of Richard Robinson, archbishop of Armagh, who was created lord Rokeby in 1772.

⁷ John Bradley, of Jesus College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon at Bishopthorpe, 19 Sept., 1680, and priest, 29 May, 1682. He was afterwards one of the vicars choral, rector of St. Mary's, Bishophill Senior, and canon of York. See No. 240.

(21). 1682, Oct. 5. Mr. Henry Iveson,⁸ of Blacke-banke, & Mrs. Elizabeth Harland, of Yorke.

(22). 1682, Oct. 6. Stephen Hoggart & Elizabeth Pearson, both of Bilsdale.

(23). 1682, Oct. 10. Richard Jackson & Catherine Coultas of Slingsby.

(24). 1682, Oct. 26. John Wharton of Hornington, in y^e parish of Bolton Peircy, & Sara Harrison, of Yorke.

(25). 1682, Oct. 29. Nicholas Cowper, of Fetherston, & Sara Savile, of Snape.

(26). 1682, Nov. 7. John Beverley & Elizabeth Surbert, both of Yorke.

(27). 1682, Nov. 7. Mr. Timothy Harrison, of Malton, & Mrs. Jane Cowper, of Yorke.

(28). 1682, Nov. 12. Henry Beckwith & Ann Skelton of Yorke.

(29). 1682, Nov. 19. Thomas Bradley, of Otley, & Mary Newsome, of Yorke.

(30). 1682, Nov. 21. Mr. Christopher Lister, of Braithwaite, & Mrs. Mary Metcalfe, of Kirkby Malziard.

(31). 1682, Nov. 28. Edmund Wightman & Mary Tayler,⁹ both of Heslington.

(32). 1682, Nov. 30. William Weightman¹⁰ and Anne Morrett, both of par. St. Samson's, Yorke.

(33). 1682, Dec. 19. Theophilus Holdroyd, of y^e parish of St. Martin's, in Coney Street, and Mary Boyer, of the parish of St. Michil's of Belfrayes, Yorke.

(34). 1682, Dec. 27. John Shaw, of Hotton, par. Royston, & Elizabeth Wareing, of Ryall.

⁸ Henry, son of Lancelot Iveson of Leeds, by Hannah Bonnell of Moor Monkton. Mayor of Leeds in 1695 and 1709; high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1708; died 3 Aug., 1713, æt. 56.—Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Harland of Copmanthorpe, was his first wife. He married, secondly, Alice, daughter of Thomas Wise, esq., of Burton Leonard.

⁹ Mary Taylor was his third wife. By his first wife, Jane Bean, of Middlethorpe, Edmund Weightman had a son John, who was father of Charles Weightman, sheriff and alderman of York.

¹⁰ William Weightman, miller, sheriff in 1710–11, died 12 Feb. 1724–5, aged 73, and was buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, Feb. 14. "Mrs. Weightman, a widow," was buried there 7 Nov., 1726.

(35). 1682-3, Jan. 16. Will. Barnard, of Yapham, & Mary Ringrose, of Skirpenbeck.

(36). 1683, Apr. 3. Simon Nicholl, of Folkton, & Anne Skelton, of Thornton in Pickeringlyth.

(37). 1683, Apr. 8. Christ^r Richardson & Elizab. Kipling, both of Yorke.

(38). 1683, Apr. 10. Mr. James Bownes,¹¹ of Owston, & Mrs. Margerie Pearson, of Yorke. (*Mar^d by John, lord bishop of Man.*)

(39). 1683, Apr. 22. Tho^s Hawkins & Ursusæ Burrows, both of Yorke.

(40). 1683, May 7. Anthony Appleby & Katherine Brogden, both of par. St. Mich'is de Belfraye.

(41). 1683, May 29. Mr. Abraham Favor¹² & Ann Lodge, both of Yorke.

(42). 1683, July 30. Tho^s Wrigglesworth & Elizabeth Greaves, both of Topcliffe.

(43). 1683, Aug. 7. John Wheelwright & Mary Bayock, both of par. St. Michil's de Belfrayes, Yorke.

(44). 1683, Aug. 8. Mathew Craven & Sara Swaine, both of Kingston super Hull.

(45). 1683, Aug. 20. George Smith, of Allarston, & Jane Vasie, of Marishes.

(46). 1683, Aug. 20. Mr. Marmaduck Holtby & Mrs. Joyce Etherington, both of Yorke.

¹¹ James Bownes, of the English College at Douay, was ordained deacon at Bishopthorpe, 20 Dec. 1674, and priest 12 Sept. 1675. By will dated 19 Sept. 1698 [Pro. 3 Sept., 1699], James Bownes, of York, clerk, bequeaths his estate at Hutton in the Hay, co. Westmerland, to Robert Bownes, his eldest son by his former wife Lydia.—His "crucifix & biggest bible" he leaves to his friend Robert Sudbert, merchant-tailor, York; appointing him, and his eldest son Robert, guardians of his younger sons, James, John and Ralph Bownes.—On 25 March, 1702, tuition of Ralph, son of James Bownes, of York, deceased, was granted to William Pearson.

¹² Abraham Faber, tallow-chandler, son of William Faber, of York. Free in 1646; chamberlain in 1650, and sheriff in 1665-6. Married, first, at St. Cuthbert's, 29 Jan., 1644-5, Margaret Moore.—Ann Lodge, his second wife, was the widow of John Lodge, sadler, York. She died in 1708, and was buried at St. John's, Micklegate. See No. 287.

(47). 1683, Aug. 21. Mr. Thomas Crossland,¹³ of Cobcroft, par. Womersley, & Mrs. Mary Cook, in y^e Minster Yard of St. Peter's in Yorke.

(48). 1683, Aug. 21. Robert Coopland & Isabell Buckle, both of Yorke.

(49). 1683, Aug. 28. Mr. George Smithson,¹⁴ of Moulton, & Mrs. Elizabeth Danby, of Yorke.

(50). 1683, Nov. 12. Robert Askue and (*blank*) of the citye of Yorke.

(51). 1683, Nov. 20. William Simeson & Ann White.

(52). 1683-4, Jan. 1. Richard Maugham, of Yorke, & Grace Overend, of Guiseley.

(53). 1683-4, Feb. 5. Thomas Inghland, of St. Martin's (*sic*), Castlegate, Yorke, and Ann Jibb, de eadem.

(54). 1683-4, Feb. 7. Mr. William Marshall and Mrs. Lydiae Horsfeild,¹⁵ both of Yorke.

(55). 1684, Apr. 1. Mr. Francis Rogers¹⁶ & Mrs. Elizabeth Aikeroyd, both of Yorke.

(56). 1684, Apr. 2. Richard Page, of Yorke, & Jane Chappelle, of the same.

(57). 1684, Apr. 3. Mr. Walter Hickson,¹⁷ of Cottingham, & Mrs. Isabella Matthews, of Yorke.

¹³ Thomas Crosland, of Jesus College, Cambridge, eldest son of Thomas Crosland, esq., of Crosland Hill, in the parish of Almondbury, by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Brearey, alderman of York. Ordained deacon, at Bishopthorpe, 21 Dec., 1684, and priest 15 March, 1684—5. On 27 March, 1685, he succeeded his father-in-law in the rectory of Kirk Bramwith, and died in 1714. Mary Cooke, his first wife, was the daughter of Dr. Marmaduke Cooke, rector of Kirk Bramwith, and canon of York (*see* Burials in York Minster, No. 89). She died in 1694.

¹⁴ George, eldest son of George Smithson, esq., of Moulton, co. York, by Eleanor, daughter of Charles Fairfax, esq., of Menston, a younger son of Thomas lord Fairfax of Cameron.

¹⁵ Lydia, daughter of Robert Horsfield, sheriff of York in 1672—3 (by his first wife Elizabeth Jefferson), and granddaughter of Thomas Horsfield of Hemsworth, co. York. Baptized at St. Martin's, Coney-street, 3 Aug. 1666. Her mother was buried there five days afterwards. Jeremiah Horsfield, esq., her half-brother, married Sarah, eldest daughter and coheiress of Richard Mann, esq., of York, and was father of Mann Horsfield, esq., of Thorpe Green, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1774.

¹⁶ Francis Rogers, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Kirkby Overblow, 28 Jan. 1685—6, which he held until his death in 1712, vacating at the same time the stall of Grindall at York, to which he was collated 27 April, 1709.

¹⁷ Walter Hickson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon at

(58). 1684, Apr. 15. John Rycroft, of Wheldrake, & Mary Benson, of Yorke.

(59). 1684, Apr. 28. James Brocks and Ann Dales, both of Stillingfleet.

(60). 1684, May 5. Mr. Simon Scott, of par. St. Martin's in Conystreet, & Mrs. Dorathy Feewler, both of Yorke.

(61). 1684, May 18. Thomas Pearson, of Bosby, par. Stoaksley, & Elizabeth Adamson, in par. Hemsley.

(62). 1684, July 19. Lucæ Robson, of Upper Catton, & Mary Witty, of Butter Cramb.

(63). 1684, Aug. 11. John Hick, of Abberforth, & Mary Hesom, of St. Martin's par. in Micklegait, Yorke.

(64). 1684, Sept. 9. Mr. Gilbert Drake,¹⁸ of Yorke, & Mrs. Jane Day, of the same.

(65). 1684, Sept. 23. Mr. Richard Lambert¹⁹ and Mrs. Susanna Redman, both of Yorke.

(66). 1684, Oct. 20. Henery Edmonds,²⁰ Esq., of Worsbrough, and Dame Elizabeth Herbert, of the City of Yorke.

(67). 1684, Nov. 4. Thomas Anlaby, of Thorpbassett, & Margaret Atkins, of the same.

(68). 1684, Dec. 11. Charles Smeaton, in y^e par. of St. Michael's of Belfrayes, & Mary Hudd, in the par. of St. Trinitis, York.

(69). 1684-5, March 22. John Fowler, in par. St. Michil's pontis Owze, & Mary Longbotham, of the same.

Bishopthorpe, 25 May, 1673, and priest, 12 Sept. 1675. On 19 Dec., 1678, he was licensed to the curacy of Cottingham; in 1699, he was appointed vicar, and held the living until his death in 1722.

¹⁸ Gilbert Drake was apprenticed to Joshua Drake, mercer, York, in 1677, and admitted into the Merchants' Company in 1685. He died in 1691, leaving a widow Jane.

¹⁹ Richard Lambert, bookseller, whose shop was at the Crown, within the Minster Gates, died in 1690. Susanna, his widow, re-married, at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, 30 Nov. 1690, Robert Clarke, bookseller, then one of the city sheriffs. He succeeded to Lambert's business, and was buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, 7 Dec. 1729.

²⁰ Henry, eldest son of Thomas Edmonds, esq. of Worsbrough, died without issue 22 March, 1708-9.—Elizabeth, his second wife, widow of Sir Thomas Herbert, bart., of York (see Vol. I. p. 206), and daughter of Sir Gervase Cutler of Stainbrough, died 13 May, 1696. His first wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Robinson, esq., of Thicket, died in 1683.

(70). 1685, Apr. 23. William Johnson, of Yorke, & Jane Fenby, of Middleton.

(71). 1685, Apr. 23. Richard Hardy, of Yorke, & Ann Hogg, of the same.

(72). 1685, May 5. John Smith & Ann Hardwick, both of Yorke.

(73). 1685, May 7. Robert Chapman & Jane Lounsbrough, both of Pocklington.

(74). 1685, May 18. Robert Cooke, of Allerthorpe, & Sara Fawcett, of East Cottingworth, co. Yorke.

(75). 1685, May 28. Thomas Hickson & Jane Dove, both of Yorke.

(76). 1685, May 30. Mr. William Thomlinson²¹ & Mrs. Dorathy Levet, both of Yorke.

(77). 1685, June 16. James Dunch²² & Mary Walker.

(78). 1685, June 23. William Cooper, of South Cave, & Jane Coulson, of the same.

(79). 1685, June 23. William Trowsdale, of Farndall, par. Kirkbymoore, & Elizabeth Boyes, of the same.

(80). 1685, July 2. Henry Hunter & Mary Plaine, both of Yorke.

(81). 1685, July 14. Thomas Wilson & Jane Thompson, both of Yorke.

(82). 1685, July 14. Thomas Milner & Rachell Shemeld, both of Yorke.

(83). 1685, Aug. 5. Edward Hall & Mary Beckett, both of the par. of St. Samson's, Yorke.

(84). 1685, Aug. 25. Will^m Busfeild & Hanna Carr, both of Yorke.

²¹ William Thomlinson, of York, gent., in his will, dated 20 March, 1710-11 [Pro. 19 June *seq.*], bequeaths "to Mr. Topham, my usher, the two folios of Episcopius." His wife was the daughter of Mrs Mary Levett, who was buried in the Minster in 1697. Dorothy Thomlinson, of York, widow, made her will 26 March, 1721 [Pro. 16 Aug., 1722], appointing her brother, Thomas Levett, of Leicester, gent., a trustee, and her niece, Mary Levett, sole executrix and residuary legatee.

²² Perhaps James Dunch, clerk, who was licensed to the curacy of St. Sampson's, York, 28 Oct., 1698.

(85). 1685, Sept. 10. Mr. Henry Brabine²³ & Mrs. Justiniana Dawson, both of Yorke.

(86). 1685, Oct. 29. Mr. George Middleton, of Shipton, & Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, of Yorke.

(87). 1685, Nov. 12. Richard Tindall, of par. St. Michael Berefride, & Elizabeth Turnbull, both of Yorke.

(88). 1685, Nov. 14. Thomas Lumley, of Could Kerkby, & Christianæ Blackbeard,²⁴ of par. St. Michaell Berefride.

(89). 1685, Nov. 15. Richard Davison & Elizabeth Lodge of Yorke.

(90). 1685, Nov. 19. Daniel Nicolson, of Yorke, & Ann Romans, of Wistow.

(91). 1685, Nov. 24. Will^m Banister & Ann Chapellow, both of Yorke.

(92). 1685, Nov. 30. John Horsley, of Pocklington, & Elizabeth Wilson, of the same.

(93). 1685, Dec. 22. Richard Hill and Frances Thomlinson, both of Yorke.

(94). 1685, Dec. 29. Nathaniel Dissnay and Rebeckæ Rickittson, both of par. St. Martin's the Great, Yorke.

(95). 1685, Dec. 29. Mr. Charles Redman²⁵ & Mrs. Frances Headlam.

(96). 1685-6, Jan. 10. Mr. William Foster & Mrs. Priscilla Procter, both of par. St. Samson's, Yorke.

²³ Henry Brabine was apprenticed to John Priestley, grocer, York, in 1674, and admitted into the Merchants' Company in 1683. He was cousin and heir of William Brabine, merchant, York (son of Henry Brabine of Kendal, co. Westmerland, gent.), who died at Königsberg, in Prussia, in 1684. On 3 Sept., 1694, administration of the effects of Justina Brabine, of York, deceased intestate, was granted to Thomas Benson, her father.

²⁴ She was probably of the same family as Nicholas Blackbeard (son of Thomas Blackbeard of East Ness, in the parish of Hovingham), town-clerk of York, 1646-1671, who was buried at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 29 May, 1671.

²⁵ Charles Redman, merchant, York, son of John Redman of Fulford, gent. Baptized 1 July, 1655; elected an alderman, 3 Aug., 1702; lord mayor in 1705 and 1722; buried at St. Cuthbert's, 15 March, 1731-2.—Frances, youngest daughter of John Headlam, esq. of Kexby, and granddaughter of Leonard Headlam, town-clerk of York from 1626 to 1645.

(97). 1685-6, Feb. 21. Mr. John Stamper²⁶ & Mrs. Jane Dealtary, both of Yorke.

(98). 1685-6, Feb. 23. Mathias Spinck, of Melforth, & Mary Smith, of par. St. Trinitis in Yorke.

(99). 1685-6, March 21. John Cussans, of Hesslinton, & Isabella Davis, of Kexby.

(100). 1686, Apr. 6. Mr. Francis Langley²⁷ & Mrs. Susanna Squire.

(101). 1686, Apr. 15. Mr. Benjamin Mangey & Mrs. Dorathy Baines of par. St. Helen's, Stonegate.

(102). 1686, May 1. Mr. William Lund & Elizabeth Pickering of Ulleskelfe.

(103). 1686, July 7. Richard Russell, of Kingston super Hull, & Ann Robinson of Yorke.

(104). 1686, July 7. Henry Whitby, of Whitby, & Judeth Panton of Grimston.

(105). 1686, Aug. 25. Will^m Harryson, of Yorke, & Mary Thorpe, of Crambe.

(106). 1686, Oct. 18. Mr. Joseph Crescy,²⁸ of Sherif-hutton, & Mrs. Martha Thurscrosse, of Yorke.

(107). 1686, Nov. 2. Mr. Thomas Wilson,²⁹ of Bridlington, & Mrs. Lucie Harrington, of Yorke.

(108). 1686, Nov. 4. Mr. Joseph Dawson, of Ould Hutton, & Mrs. Esabella Kirkby, of York.

²⁶ John Stamper, of York, died intestate, and administration of his effects was granted to Robert Carr, his grandson, 5 Aug., 1708.—Jane Dealtry was his second wife.

²⁷ Mr. Francis Langley will occur afterwards (*see* No. 171). His wife Susannah was buried at Christchurch, 19 July, 1686.

²⁸ Joseph Crescy, of St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son, I believe, of Everingham Crescy, esq., of Birkin, was ordained deacon at Bishopthorpe, 23 Sept., 1677, and priest, 22 Sept., 1678. On 14 March, 1680-1, he was admitted to the vicarage of Sheriff Hutton, which living he resigned before 1 April, 1700. On 9 March, 1713-4, he was instituted to the vicarage of Church Fenton, which he held in 1717. Martha Thurscross was his second wife. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1683, was Anne Trotter, of Skelton Castle.

²⁹ Thomas Wilson, merchant, "descended from a worthy family of Thirsk in this county," died 24 Feb., 1714, aged 74, and was buried in the priory church at Bridlington.—Lucy, daughter of Edward Harrington, esq., of the county of Rutland, and, by her mother's side, great granddaughter of Sir Walter Alexander, cup-bearer to King James I. She died 7 Aug., 1723, aged 59.

(109). 1686, Nov. 8. Walter Ramsey, of Leeds, & Ann Boltee, of Yorke.

(110). 1686, Nov. 23. Mr. George Watson, of Scauby, & Mrs. Doria Richardson, of Yorke.

(111). 1686, Dec. 4. Samuell Sharplesse, of Butterwick, & Mary Warroner, of Kirkby Misperton.

(112). 1686, Dec. 9. Matthew Rawe & Elizabeth Merrit, both of Yorke.

(113). 1686, Dec. 16. Tristram Hood & Ellen Briggs, both of Yorke.

(114). 1686, Dec. 22. Peter Fawcett, of East Cottingwith, & Jane Thurnley, of Shipton.

(115). 1686-7, Jan. 27. Thomas Elwood & Ann Stothard, both of Cawood.

(116). 1686-7, March 3. Richard Williamson & Jane Tate, both of Yorke.

(117). 1686-7, March 10. Thomas Hill, of Sutton super Forrest, & Jane Eshleby, of Alne.

(118). 1687, July 13. Henry Parke & Elizabeth Parke, both of Pickering.

(119). 1687, Oct. 1. Mr. Thomas Ball & Mrs. Jane Alderson, both of Yorke.

(120). 1687, Nov. 16. Mr. Thomas Hilileigh & Mrs. Jane³⁰ Thomlinson, both of Yorke.

(121). 1687-8, Jan. 12. Mr. Emanuel Justice³¹ & Mrs. Dorothy Barron, both of Yorke.

(122). 1687-8, Feb. 2. Mr. Charles Newby & Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, both of Yorke.

³⁰ Jane Hilileigh, of York, widow, died intestate, and, on 26 Dec. 1719, administration of her effects was granted to her son John Hilileigh.

³¹ Emanuel Justice, merchant, second son of Richard Justice, innholder, York. Baptised at Holy Trinity, Micklegate, 22 Jan. 1659-60; sheriff in 1692-3, and lord mayor in 1706; died 4 Feb. 1716-7, and was buried at All Saints, Pavement, Feb. 6th. Dorothy, his first wife, daughter of William Barron, grocer, York, was buried at St. John's Micklegate, 3 March, 1710-11. Alderman Justice married, secondly, at Riccall, 4 July, 1715, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Wormley, esq. of Riccall, and daughter of Robert Ash of Cottingham. She re-married, 2 Feb. 1719-20, the Rev. Thomas Cooper, vicar of Riccall, and was buried there 1 May, 1743. See No. 438, *postea*.

THE YORKSHIRE

Archæological and Topographical Journal

Is edited under the direction of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, but the writers are alone responsible for the statements and opinions contained in their respective papers.

The Journal is at present issued to Members only. It is designed to form a medium for the collection of facts and documents, not hitherto published, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, and to supply for the whole of Yorkshire the great want which has been long felt in this respect. The frequency with which parts appear is regulated by the number of Members, and it is believed that with 500 Members a quarterly issue will be possible.

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PART VI.

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MDCCCLXXI.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the seventh ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Wellington Rooms, Queen Street, Huddersfield, on Wednesday, the tenth day of January, 1872, when the usual business of an Annual Meeting will be transacted.

The early payment of annual subscriptions, due January 1st, 1872, is requested. These may be paid either to the Hon. Sec. or to the Collector, Mr. W. Schofield, accountant, Queen Street, Huddersfield.

Members will greatly help the Council, and further the progress of the Association if they will extend, each among his own friends, the knowledge of its objects and of the work that is being done by it. To assist them in this, a short prospectus has been printed, a copy of which will be found in this Part of the Journal; and it is hoped that as many members as possible will make use of the form of proposal of a member annexed to the prospectus, by sending it to the Hon. Sec., duly filled up with the name of some friend interested in the history and topography of Yorkshire.

Members are reminded that in taking this course they are securing a resulting benefit to themselves; for, as the number of members increases, a proportionate increase is made in the bulk of the Journal and in the frequency with which Parts can be issued.

By order of the Council,

FAIRLESS BARBER, *Hon. Sec.*

December 1st, 1871.

(123). 1687-8, Feb. 7. Thomas Inman & Jane Tomson, both of Yorke.

(124). 1687-8, Feb. 7. Samuell Liversidge, of Royston, & Mary Nurse, of Linton.

(125). 1687-8, Feb. 23. Will^m Watters, of Knaisbrough, & Ann Mann,³² of Osburne.

(126). 1687-8, Feb. 27. Mr. (*Blank*) Mitchell & Mrs. (*Blank*) Robinson, both of Yorke.

(127). 1688, Apr. 14. Mr. Henry Scott³³ & Mrs. Jane Rookeby, both of Yorke.

(128). 1688, Apr. 19. Robert Young & Hanna Cobb, both of York.

(129). 1688, May 3. Robert Judson, of Marton, & Ellen Cooper, of Wrelton, co. York.

(130). 1688, June 5. Mr. John Baines³⁴ & Mrs. Ann Challoner, both of Yorke.

(131). 1688, June 29. George Heblethwaite & Elizabeth Allen, both of Hayton, co. Yorke.

(132). 1688, July 15. Robert Jackson & Elizabeth Abbott, both of Yorke.

(133). 1688, Oct. 9. Abraham Broxupp & Sara Freeman, both of Yorke.

(134). 1688, Nov. 15. John Hall & Ann Jackson, both of Yorke.

(135). 1688, Nov. 20. Charles Ciplin³⁵ & Ann Hewerden, both of Yorke.

(136). 1688-9, Jan. 2. Will^m Fowler & Ann Shotton, both of Kingston-super-Hull.

³² Ann Mann was probably of the same family as "Mr. Jon Mann, merchant, a benefactor to the Rector & the Poor" of the parish of St. Mary's, Castlegate, who "dyed the 25th of Aug: and was inter'd at Little Ousburn, Aug: 27th, 1692."

³³ Henry Scott, merchant, son of Joseph Scott of York (son of William Scott, lord mayor in 1638), by Sarah, sister of Sir Henry Thompson, knt., of Middlethorpe, alderman of York.—Jane, daughter of William Rokeby, esq., of Ackworth Park, and coheirress to her brother Thomas.

³⁴ John Baines, merchant, second son of Adam Baines, esq., M.P. for Leeds, by Martha, daughter of Richard Dawson, gent., of Heworth, near York.—Anne, second daughter of Sir Edward Chaloner, knt., of Guisbrough. Henry Baines, brother of the above John, was lord mayor of York in 1717 and 1732.

³⁵ Charles Kipling died intestate in 1706, and his widow Anne in 1721.

(137). 1688-9, Jan. 23. Mr. Jonathan Hopkins, of Bainebridge, & Mrs. Mary Westropp, of Yorke.

(138). 1688-9, Jan. 26. Will^m Halliday, of Sheriffe Hutton, & Ellen Gaythorne, of Yorke.

(139). 1688-9, Feb. 9. Mr. John Bolling & Mrs. Ann Escrick, both of Yorke.

(140). 1688-9, March 2. Mr. John Lavie & Mrs. Mary Haskoll of y^e citty of London.

(141). 1689, Apr. 13. Thomas Willis, of par. St. Michael's de Belfrayes, & Margaret Easton, of Bilsdale.

(142). 1689, June 2. Mathew Mordant, of Murton, & Clare Drinckrow, of Yorke.

(143). 1689, July 9, Andrew Masser, of Harlington, & Jane Barnard, of Earswick, both in co. Yorke.

(144). 1689, Aug. 1. Will^m Ezart, of Beverley, & Martha Annison, of New Malton.

(145). 1689, Aug. 13. Will^m Horner, of Massam, & Frances Redman, of Yorke.

(146). 1689, Aug. 13. Thomas Swaine, of Horsforth, & Ann Holmes, of Badsworth.

(147). 1689, Sept. 15, John Hodgson, of York, porter, & Ellen Barker, of Yorke.

(148). 1689, Sept. 19. Thomas Tyreman & Margrett Waugh, both of Yorke.

(149). 1689, Nov. 14. Thomas Inman & Mary Heavy-sides, both of Yorke.

(150). 1689, Dec. 26. Will^m Cowlin, of Richmond, & Isabella Murthwaite, of Yorke.

(151). 1689-90, Jan. 27. Mr. Thomas Ward³⁶ & Mrs. Mary Dewtris of Yorke.

(152). 1689-90, Feb. 19. Robert Lowson, of Norton, & Cicille Coulson, of New Malton.

³⁶ The will of Thomas Ward, of York, gent., bears date 17 Nov., 1698, and was proved 8 Feb., 1699-1700. His widow Mary remarried Sir Humphrey Herbert, bart., of Middleton Whernho, who died in 1701, and was mother of Sir Thomas Herbert, the 4th baronet. She died intestate, in London, and on 16th March, 1707-8, administration of her effects was granted to Armand de la Bashde, esq., in right of his wife Mary, the only child of the above Thomas and Mary Ward.

(153). 1689-90, March 1. Mr. Will^m Stanforth³⁷ & Mrs. Dorathy Dalton.

(154). 1689-90, March 18. Henry Smith, of Barnby Moore, & Gartrid Raines, of Thornton.

(155). 1690, Apr. 24. Mr. Will^m Sowray, of y^e city of London, & Mrs. Ann Hill, of Knaresbrough.

(156). 1690, June 19. Mr. John Jeffreys and Mrs. Frances Hutchinson of Yorke.

(157). 1690, Sept. 17. George Taylor, of Leeds, & Elizabeth Coward, of Harwood.

(158). 1690, Sept. 18. Gabriel Bell, of Yarme, & Mrs. Sara Hewitt.

(159). 1690, Nov. 27. Mr. Jonathan Dryden,³⁸ of Lonsbrough, & Mrs. Margret Manklin, of Yorke.

(160). 1690, Dec. 27. John Kent, of Harwood, & Ellen Midgeley, of Adle.

(161). 1690-1, Jan. 13. Mr. Richard Stokeham³⁹ & Mrs. Elizabeth Creyke, both of Yorke.

(162). 1690-1, Feb. 19. Jeremie Busfeilde, of par. Mounckton, & Elizabeth Addamson, of Yorke.

(163). 1691, May 12. Mr. Thomas Noble⁴⁰ & Mrs. Elizabeth Orfeur, both of Yorke.

(164). 1691, May 22. Mr. John Sye & Mrs. Ann Womball, both of Yorke.

(165). 1691, June 1. George Horsman & Sara Jefferson, both of Leeds.

³⁷ William Stainforth, canon of York, and Dorothy (his second wife), daughter of Sir William Dalton, knt., of Hawkswell. He was buried in the Minster, 10 Aug., 1713, and she, 17 April, 1707. *See* Burials, Nos. 143, 148.

³⁸ Jonathan Dryden, rector of Lonsbrough, and canon of York, and Margaret, widow of Samuel Mancklin, merchant, York, and daughter of Henry Harrison, esq., of Holtby. He was buried in the Minster, 27 Aug., 1702. (*See* Burials, No. 136.) She died 1 May, 1735, and was interred in the church of St. Maurice.

³⁹ The will of Richard Stokeham, of York, gent., dated 10 Aug., 1714, was proved by his widow Elizabeth, 1 July, 1723. His mother, Sarah Stokeham, of York, widow, in her will, dated 22 March, 1698-9, [Pro. 22 March, 1699-1700] desires to be buried in the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

⁴⁰ Thomas Noble, of Queen's College, Oxford, was ordained priest at York, 3 June, 1694. On 2 May, 1700, he was collated to the stall of Givendale at York, which he resigned for that of Ampleforth, 20 Feb., 1715-6. On 28 May, 1701, he was instituted to the rectory of All Saints, Pavement, and, on the following day, to that of St. Crux, holding both livings until his death in 1722.

(166). 1691, June 4. Mr. Theophilus Skelton & Mrs. Margaret Marsh, both of Wakefield.

(167). 1691, July 8. Christopher Basy, of Allerston, & Jane Ecclesfeild, of the same.

(168). 1691, Sept. 15. John Preston & Ann Barker, both of Yorke.

(169). 1691, Oct. 24. Francis Clarke & Ann Hewes, both of York.

A Register of all marriages celebrated in the Cathedrall Church of York since y^e 22^d of December, 1691, and faithfully entred by Oswald Langwith, Clerk of y^e Vestry of the said church.

(170). 1691-2, Jan. 12. John Thomlinson,⁴¹ clerk, one of y^e Vicars of this Church, and Sibill Bulwere, of y^e par. of St. Martin's in York, spin^r.

(171). 1691-2, Jan. 12. Francis Langley⁴² & Martha (*sic*) Parrott, both of York.

(172). 1691-2, Feb. 16. Lawrence Agar, of Bolton, par. Bishop Wilton, & Jane Peirson, of par. St. Saviour's, York.

(173). 1691-2, Feb. 28. Thomas Thomson & Sarah Northouse, both of par. St. Micale de Belfreys.

(174). 1691-2, March 8. Edward Harpley, of Hallikell, & Mary Hewerden, of Yorke.

(175). 1691-2, March 10. Lancelott Pearsen & Anna Smith, both of Yorke.

(176). 1691-2, March 19. Thomas Wrightson, of par. St. Michael de Belfreys, & Elizabeth of Grimston (*sic*).

⁴¹ John Thomlinson, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon at Bishopthorpe 20 Feb, 1675-6, and licensed, on the following day, to the curacy of Poole, in the parish of Otley. On 23 Sept., 1677, he was ordained priest at Bishopthorpe. On 6 Aug., 1681, he was instituted to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, and to the rectory of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, 2 Jan., 1683-4. He died about 1721.

⁴² Francis Langley, of York, gent. (*see* No. 100), made his will 19 Dec. 1722 [Pro. 10 Oct. *seq.*], appointing his wife Mercy sole executrix. She was his second wife, and the daughter of Andrew Perrott, alderman of York, by Martha, daughter of Charles Vaux, notary, Hull. She died at Hull, in 1737. Her sister Martha Perrott married the Rev. Thomas Mason in 1704. (*See* No. 357.)

(177). 1692, March 27 (Easter Sunday). Phillip Oliver, of Pocklington, & Mary Fox, of Yorke.

(178). 1692, March 31. Thomas Maulyverer,⁴³ rector of Sprotbrough, & Castilliana Beckwith, of Yorke.

(179). 1692, Apr. 17. Mr. Thomas Ramsden,⁴⁴ of Crowston, par. Halifax, & Elizabeth Finch, of Barsland Hall.

(180). 1692, Apr. 18. Thomas Barker, of Weighton, & Barbra Yeoman, of Melburne.

(181). 1692, June 12. Thomas Moxon & Frances Procter, both of York.

(182). 1692, June 14. Jeremiah Spinke, of Wakefeild, & Mary Hewitt, of the same.

(183). 1692, Sept. 28. John Rooth, of Sowersby, & Ann Ward, of Thirkelby.

(184). 1692, Sept. 23 (*sic*). George Perkin & Elinor Renolds, both of Yorke.

(185). 1692, Nov. 24. William Lazenby, of Gill Ryding, & Ellenor Richardson, of Clifton.

(186). 1692-3, Jan. 20. John Abbot, of Oldbiland, & Ann Kitchenman, of Kilburn.

(187). 1692-3, Feb. 21. Arthur Eastgate, of the Belfreys, & Elizabeth Morris.

(188). 1693, May 18. Edward Harrison, of Newcastle, marchant, & Theodosia Procter.

⁴³ Thomas Mauleverer, M.A., the son, it is believed, of Thomas Mauleverer, esq., of Letwell, by Ann, daughter of Richard Scott, gent. Baptized at Laughton, 26 Nov., 1646; entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, 15 March, 1661-2; instituted to the rectory of Sprotborough 10 June, 1679; died 5 Sept., 1701. A high character is given of him in his monumental inscription at Sprotborough (*South Yorks.* I. 344).—Castiliana, daughter of Lionel Copley, esq., of Wadworth, by Frizalina, daughter of George Ward, esq., of Capesthorpe, co. Chester. Married, first, 23 Sept., 1675, John Beckwith, esq., of Sleningford, who died in 1688. She died 13 May, 1700, and was buried at Wadworth.

⁴⁴ Thomas Ramsden, esq., of Crowstone, eldest son of Joseph Ramsden of Greetland, gent., and grandson of John Ramsden of Haworth, co. York. In his will, dated 22 Jan., 1697-8 [Pro. 16 June, *seq.*], he bequeaths to Elizabeth, his wife, "the piece of plate I won at the horse race on Rastrick Moores." Thomas Ramsden, his eldest surviving son, was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1726.—Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Finch, gent. of Westonhanger, co. Kent, by Judith, daughter of William Horton, esq., of Barkisland Hall, co. York. She remarried Sir Richard Musgrave, bart., of Hayton Castle, co. Cumberland, and died in 1714.

(189). 1693, July 6. Mr. Thomas Sowtheby,⁴⁵ of Burd-sall, & Anthoniæ Wickham (*By Tobias Wickham, Deane of this Church*).

(190). 1693, Aug. 31. Josiah Bowton & Elizabeth Hirst, both of York.

(191). 1693, Sept. 10. William Vevers, of Barwick-in-Elmet, & Sarah Horne, of Hardwick.

(192). 1693, Nov. 13. John Blyth, of Acomb, junior, & Elinnor Johnson, of Knarsbrough.

(193). 1693-4, Jan. 14. William Daget, of Borrow-bridg, & Mrs. Dorathy Moor.

(194). 1694, Apr. 23. Mr. James Torr⁴⁶ & Mrs. Ann Lister.

(195). 1694, May 29. Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Beverley, & Magdalen Nelthorpe, of York.

(196). 1694, Aug. 21. S^r Thomas Seylard,⁴⁷ Knight and Barronet, of Boxley, in y^e County of Kent, and Mrs. Elizabeth Fortescue.

(197). 1694, Oct. 23. Thomas Harker & Ann Frank, both of Pickering.

(198.) 1694, Oct. 30. John Wilkinson & Hellen Ripley, both of York.

(199). 1694-5, Jan. 15. Mr. John Batt⁴⁸ & Mrs. Henerieta Metcalfe, of York.

⁴⁵ Thomas Southeby, esq., son and heir of Robert Southeby, esq., of Birdsall, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Lister, esq., of Linton, co. Yorke.—Anthonina, daughter of Tobias Wickham, D.D., dean of York. She was buried in the Minster, 14 Jan., 1737-8. (*See Burials*, No. 179.)

⁴⁶ James Torre, esq., of York, the eminent antiquary, and his second wife Ann, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Lister, of Rigton, co. York. (*See Burials*, No. 116.)

⁴⁷ Sir Thomas Sylyard, the third baronet, of Bexley, co. Kent; succeeded in 1692; died in 1701.—Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Sandys Fortescue, of Fallapit, co. Devon.

⁴⁸ John Batt, esq., of Oakwell Hall, in the parish of Birstal, third son of William Fatt, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of William Horton, esq., of Barkisland Hall, co. York. He died without issue in 1707.—Henrietta-Catharina, daughter of William Metcalfe, esq., of Northallerton, by Anna, daughter of Sir George Marwood, bart., of Little Busby. She re-married —— Smith, esq., and died at York, 7 Dec. 1740, aged 67. In her will, dated 26 Nov. 1740 [Pro. 13 Dec. *seq.*], Henrietta-Catharina Smith, of York, widow, desires to “be buried in the church-yard, on the south side of the church wall of St. Olive’s, Mary-gate, so near to where my brother Metcalfe was buried, within the church, as may be.—My grave to be made eight foot deep, walled about with a brick & an half thick, so as to bear a stone upon it within ground, I would

(200). 1694-5, Feb. 4. Francis Hinds, of Boynton, & Mary Hickson, of Amotherby.

(201). 1695, Apr. 14. Thomas Lambert, of Kingston-upon-Hull, & Elizabeth Lowther, of Kexby.

(202). 1695, May 12. Mr. Jonah Smith, of Cawood, & Mrs. Ann Sugar,⁴⁹ of York.

(203). 1695, May 28. Robert Raynard, of Hob Greene, par. Rippon, & Jane Hatkinson, of Shipton.

(204). 1695, June 23. Thomas Richardson & Mary Raper, both of par. Belfreys.

(205). 1695, June 25. Mr. Robert Ray, of London, & Elizabeth Broadhead, of Batley.

(206). 1695, June 27. Evann Garrett, of Mansfeild, Notts, & Hannah Litchfeild, of the same.

(207). 1695, July 16. Christopher Wayne, of Copt Hewick, & Sarrah Craven, of Ripon.

(208). 1695, July 16. Robert Hayes, of Dringhouses, & Ann Hotham, of Storwood, par. Thornton.

(209). 1695, July 30. Robert Wayeman, of Draughton, par. Sipton, & Elizabeth Mason, of York.

(210). 1695, Aug. 28. Marow Waines, of Leckonfeild, & Ann Carlisle, of York.

(211). 1695, Sept. 5. Robert Rymer & Anna Brathwait, both of York.

(212). 1695, Nov. 23. Richard Fisison, of Headon, & Margrett Elcock, of York.

(213). 1695-6, Feb. 24. William Oliver, of Pocklington, & Elizabeth Pickring, of York.

have in readiness to be laid over me, no matter how rough a one. My executors may do as they please above ground.—My funeral to be as private as possible with decency, without the pompous shew of herallry; and my coffin to be a very plain one, only lined within, & covered on the outside with black & white base, & to be made by William Firth.”—To my niece Ashby, “my own picture & that of Mr. Batt’s.”

⁴⁹ Ann, daughter of Nicholas Sugar, of York, gent. Her children James, Nicholas, and Elizabeth Smith, were living in 1721. (*See* No. 299.) On 25 May, 1724, the guardianship of Nicholas Smith, aged 19 years, and Elizabeth Smith, aged 12 years, children of Jonah Smith, gent., late of Cawood, deceased, was granted to their mother, Ann Smith, widow.

(214). 1695-6, March 16. Francis Moss, of Burley, & Jane Oates, of Weatley.

(215). 1696, March 31. Richard Harrison, of Acklam, & Hester Smith, of Waplington.

(216). 1696, Apr. 16. John Rayson, of York, & Ann Heseltine, of the same.

(217). 1696, Apr. 23. John Clavering,⁵⁰ of Chopwell, in the County of York (*sic*), Esquire, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hardwick, of the cytie of York.

(218). 1696, Apr. 23. Mordecaie Reader,⁵¹ of Kingston-upon-Hull, & Ann Boys, of York.

(219). 1696, Apr. 25. John Carr, of Leeds, & Elizabeth Halleday, of York.

(220). 1696, Apr. 30. Christopher Brigham, of Thissendale, co. York, & Elizabeth Arnold, of the same.

(221). 1696, June 2. Walter Walker & Dorothee Blyth, both of par. St. Marie's Bishophill, in Yorke.

(222). 1696, June 25. Jonathan Wetherrell, of Melmerbie, par. Wath, & Ann Robinson, of Tollerton, par. Alne.

(223). 1696, Aug. 18. John Lister, of Warham, & Margret Holliday, of Welham, par. Norton.

(224). 1696, Sept. 2. Henry Townley, of Clitheroe, co. Lanc., & Mary Appleton, of the same.

(225). 1696, Sept. 8. John Marshall,⁵² of Acomb, vickar, & Hannah Earby, of the same.

⁵⁰ John Clavering, esq., of Chopwell, co. Durham, son of Robert Clavering, esq., by Jane, daughter and heiress of Toby Dudley, esq., of Chopwell. Bap. at Ryton, 5 March, 1654-5; married, first, at Eryholme, 13 Nov. 1676, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Thompson, Knt., of Escrick, alderman of York, by whom he had, with other issue, a daughter Sarah, who married William, first earl Cowper, lord chancellor of Great Britain; secondly, *ut supra*, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Hardwick, esq., of Potter Newton, co. York. She died in May, 1704.

⁵¹ "Mordecai Reeder, a married man, but born of Quaker parents," was baptized at St. Mary's, Bishophill Junior, York, 5 Feb. 1703-4.

⁵² John Marshall, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon, by the bishop of Durham, 20 Sept., 1691, and priest, by the archbishop of York, 12 March, 1692-3. On 13 Feb. 1694-5, he was instituted to the vicarage of Acomb, and to the perpetual curacy of Nether Poppleton, 25 Sept. 1712.

(226). 1696, Sept. 27. Richard Fleming & Ann Sherrard, both of York.

(227). 1696, Oct. 6. George Jackson, of par. Alsaints in Northstreete, & Jane Jefford, of par. St. John's.

(228). 1696, Dec. 31. Richard Combes, one of the Clarkes of the King's Mint⁵³ at York, & Alice Nicholson, of par. St. Martin's in Conystreete.

(229). 1696-7, Jan. 7. Michale Armistead, of Kirkby Mallendale, & Elizabeth Andrew, of par. St. Michale de Belfreys.

(230). 1696-7, Jan. 10. Mr. Christopher Driffeild,⁵⁴ of Ripon, & Mary Fairfax, of par. Belfrey's.

(231). 1696-7, Jan. 30. Daniell Wood, of par. St. Maries in Castlegate, & Hanna Peckitt,⁵⁵ both of York.

(232). 1697, Apr. 15. William Williamson,⁵⁶ of Doncaster, & Ann Eyre, of the same.

(233). 1697, Apr. 20. Oswald Hatkeild (?), of Stanely, & Mary Hall, of Swillington.

(234). 1697, June 15. Thomas Strickland & Ann Bartindale, both of Malton.

(235). 1697, June 29. Nicholas Ruston, of Norton, & Frances Tindall, of the same.

(236). 1697, Aug. 14. John Thomson & Elizabeth Sharpless, both of York.

(237). 1697, Aug. 15. Mr. Roger Ward,⁵⁷ of par. St. Ellinn's, & Elizabeth Bolton, of par. Belfrey's, both of York.

⁵³ In 1696, the Mint was set up in some of the rooms of the King's Manor, and carried on its operations for two or three years.—R. D.

⁵⁴ The son, I believe, of Christopher Driffild, of Ripon, barrister-at-law, by Bridget, daughter of Lewis West, esq. Born about 1666; living in Sept. 1722. Will dated 27 May, 1721; proved by his widow, Ann, 3 July, 1724.—Mary, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Fairfax, esq., of York and Sledmere, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry Anderson, esq., of Long Cowton, co. York. 4 Nov., 1702. Licence to marry Christopher Driffild, of Ripon, gent., aged 36, and Ann Carpenter, of Beverley, aged 24.

⁵⁵ Hannah, daughter of John Peckitt, merchant, sheriff in 1673-4 (by Margaret, sister of Richard Metcalfe, lord mayor of York in 1674), and sister of John Peckitt, lord mayor in 1702. She survived her husband, and was buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, 5 Oct. 1738.

⁵⁶ William Williamson, of Doncaster, housewright, was buried there 12 Feb. 1704-5.—C. J.

⁵⁷ Roger Ward was apprenticed to George Dealtrey, apothecary, York, in 1677, and admitted into the Merchants' Company in 1685. His will, dated 23 Nov. 1708, was proved by his widow, Elizabeth Ward, in 1714.

(238). 1697, Oct. 4. William Thompson, of par. Christchurch, & Elizabeth Webster, of the Minster Yard.

(239). 1697, Oct. 16. Richard Crowther, of Wakefeild, & Ann Bennett, of the same.

(240). 1697, Nov. 3. Mr. John Bradley,⁵⁸ vickar of this Cathedrall Church, & Mrs. Elizabeth Humble, of the Minster Yard.

(241). 1697, Nov. 10. Josephe Hargrave⁵⁹ & Frances Pilling, both of Doncaster.

(242). 1697, Nov. 18. Thomas Roades, of Purston Jackling, par. Featherstone, & Ann Darley, of the same.

(243). 1697, Nov. 25. Mr. Richard Brathwait & Mrs. Grace Robinson, both of York.

(244). 1697, Dec. 2. John Taylor, of York, & Sarah Fenton, of par. St. Olive's.

(245). 1697-8, Jan. 1. Major William Ogelethorp,⁶⁰ of the par. of St. Martin's in Conystreete, York, & Mrs. Mary Harrison, of the par. of St. Martin's in Westminster, London.

(246). 1697-8, Jan. 10. Mr. Daniell Copley,⁶¹ of par. St. Micale's in Spurrier-gate, & Mrs. Mary Williamson, of Castle-gate.

(247). 1697-8, Jan. 30. Richard Jeffreys & Catherine Whitehead, both of this cyty.

(248). 1697-8, Feb. 8. Thomas Hall, of Sandall Magna, & Dorothy Gibson, of Hallyfax.

(249). 1697-8, Feb. 10. Thomas Wanleys,⁶² organist of this Cathedrall, & Mrs. Mary Harrison, of par. Belfrey's.

⁵⁸ The Rev. John Bradley (*see* Nos. 17, 443) and his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Humble, bart. of Twickenham, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Allanson, gent.

⁵⁹ Joseph Hargrave, London Carrier, had a daughter Frances baptized at Doncaster in February 1698-9. He was buried there 14 March, 1703-4.—C. J.

⁶⁰ Perhaps William, eldest son of Elizabeth Oglethorpe, of York, widow, who, about 1680, was "put clerk" to Sir Thomas Stringer, sergeant-at-law, for which his mother paid £100. His brother John, and sister Barbara, were living in 1689.

⁶¹ Daniel Copley, attorney, died in 1715, leaving three children, Thomas, Anne, and Mary. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Williamson, lord mayor of York in 1673. In her will, dated 3 Nov. 1723 [Pro. 14 Sept. 1731], Mary Copley, of York, widow, desires "to be decently but not expensively buried in the church of All Hallows in the Pavement."

⁶² Thomas Wanleys, gent., died 2 Feb. 1711, and was buried at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey.—Mary, daughter of Henry Harrison, esq. (second son of Sir Thomas Harrison,

(250). 1697-8, Feb. 17. William Halley, of Grindleforth, & Ann Cusson, of this cytie.

(251). 1697-8, Feb. 24. John Bootle, of par. St. Martin's in Coney-streete, & Mary Bilton, of the same.

(252). 1697-8, March 3. Ralph Bell,⁶³ of Thriske, & Rachael Windlow.

(253). 1697-8, March 10. Thomas Broadbelt, of Ripon, & Mary Biggins, of York.

(254). 1697-8, March 15. Joseph Woade, of North Duffield, & Mary Hargraves, of the same.

(255). 1698, Apr. 7. Thomas Greene,⁶⁴ of York, minister, & Hannah Pollard, of the same.

(256). 1698, July 6. Mr. Thomas Harrison, of York, & Mrs. Mary Bulmer, of the same.

(257). 1698, July 6. Peter Collins, of York, taylor, & Martha Hunter, of the same.

(258). 1698, July 26. Richard Keder, of East Cottingham, & Mary Hodgson, of the same.

(259). 1698, July 27. Josiah Falconer, of Leedes, & Lidia Goothrick, of the same.

(260). 1698, Sept. 17. John Peirson, of York, & Ann Chisholme, of the same.

(261). 1698, Nov. 11. Christopher Pearson, of Ellerton, & Ann Walls, of Wheldrake.

(262). 1698, Dec. 5. Joseph Baxter, of Long Clife, & Joane Epworth, of York.

knt. of York), by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Darcy Conyers, esq., of Holtby. Her mother's second husband, Thomas Preston, was also organist of the Minster, and died in 1691.

⁶³ Ralph Bell, eldest son of Robert Bell, mercer, Thirsk. He represented that borough in Parliament from 1710 to 1717, and, in 1723, purchased the manor of James, earl of Derby. At his decease, without issue, in 1735, his nephew, Ralph Consett (son of Peter Consett, esq. of Brawith, by Elizabeth Bell, his sister), succeeded as lord of the manor of Thirsk, and assumed the name of Bell.—Rachael, daughter of Richard Windlow, of Yarm, gent., and Rachael, his wife.

⁶⁴ Thomas Green, of Christ's College, Cambridge, was ordained priest in York Minster, 19 May, 1695. Will dated 29 May, 1703 [Pro. 1 Jan. 1704-5]; wife Hannah, sole executrix.

(263). 1698, Dec. 5. Thomas Sugden, of Beverley, & Elizabeth Walker, of York.

(264). 1698-9, Jan. 10. Stephen Mathews & Alice Denton, both of York.

(265). 1698-9, Jan. 25. James Hurst & Alice Patison, both of York.

(266). 1698-9, Feb. 7. John Weddell & Eliz. Trueman, both of York.

(267). 1698-9, Feb. 14. Robert Walker, of Buttercramb, & Eliz. Rains, of Wheldrake.

(268). 1698-9, Feb. 22. Richard Moone, of Hemsley Blackmore, & Ann Judgson, of Haxby, widow.

(269). 1698-9, March 12. Lewis Darcey⁶⁵ & Isabella Rymer, both of York.

(270). 1699, March 27. William Bannister & Jane Hus-thwait, both of York.

(271). 1699, March 28. George Pickring, of Selbey, & Mary Wilkinson, of York.

(272). 1699, Apr. 16. William Richardson,⁶⁶ of York, merchant, & Elizabeth Fisher, of the same.

(273). 1699, Apr. 16. Mr. Edward Ayscoghe, of the cytie of London, & Elizabeth Bradley, of York.

(274). 1699, May 25. Richard Brown, of Hunsingore, & Elizabeth Otter, of Cattall.

(275). 1699, July 27. Mr. Hugh Massey,⁶⁷ of Yorke, & Elizabeth Robinson, of the same.

(276). 1699, July 27. Mr. Boynton Appleyard,⁶⁸ of Ulceby, co. Linc., & Mrs. Elizabeth Strangeways, of York.

⁶⁵ Lewis Darcy was one of the city chamberlains in 1721.

⁶⁶ William Richardson, son of John Richardson, of Copgrave, clerk, was apprenticed to William Stephenson, Eastland merchant, in 1689, and admitted into the Merchants' Company in 1698. He died intestate, and, on 26 April, 1721, his widow Elizabeth administered to his effects.

⁶⁷ On 27 May, 1718, the guardianship of Robinson Massey, aged 17 years and upwards, son of Hugh Massey, gent., of Hemingbrough, was granted to his father. The latter died intestate, and, on 29 April, 1726, administration of his effects was granted to Darley Harrison, a creditor.

⁶⁸ Boynton, son of Thomas Appleyard, esq., of Ulceby, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Boynton, esq., of Rawcliffe, near Snaith. Assumed the surname of Boynton on suc-

(277). 1699, Aug. 21. Mr. William Stainforth,⁶⁹ of Simon Burne, co. Northumberland, & Mrs. Frances Pricket, of York.

(278). 1699, Aug. 29. John Walker & Elizabeth Bilton, both of York.

(279). 1699, Sept. 26. Thomas Ranson, of Pontefract, & Mary Gilliaiaia (*sic*), of Carlton.

(280). 1699, Oct. 5. Joseph Parsons & Martha Robinson, both of York.

(281). 1699, Oct. 10. Mr. Fardinando Latus,⁷⁰ of Grase Inn, & Mrs. Henretta Tempest, of York.

(282). 1699, Oct. 22. James Croft & Margret Stosley, both of Scarbrough.

(283). 1699, Oct. 23. John Oliver, of Pocklington, & Ann Feild, of York.

(284). 1699, Oct. 24. John Swales & Mary Tireman, both of York.

(285). 1699, Nov. 14. Mr. John Wilson, of North Dighton, co. York, & Mrs. Ann Agarr, of this city.

(286). 1699, Nov. 18. Thomas Pullan, of Uper Popelton, & Jane Fawcet, of Hesey, par. Moore Monckton.

(287). 1699, Dec. 9. Jonathan Benson⁷¹ & Ann Lodge, both of this cytie.

ceeding to the estates of his uncle, Matthew Boynton, esq., of Rawcliffe. Died 10 April, 1725, aged 52; buried at Snaith.—Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strangways, esq., of Pickering, by Jane, daughter of Luke Robinson, esq., of Thornton Riseborough. Died 29 Jan. 1729-30, aged 70; buried near her husband.

⁶⁹ William Stainforth, rector of Simonburne, eldest son of Dr. Wm. Stainforth, canon of York (*see* Burials, No. 148). Baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 18 Nov. 1669; died at York in 1726.—Frances, daughter of George Prickett, esq., recorder of York, by Rebecca, daughter and coheiress of Leonard Thompson, alderman of York. She died intestate, administration of her effects being granted 24 Sept. 1757, to her son William Stainforth, esq., her daughters, Dorothy, wife of John (or Wm.) Johnson, M.D., Frances Faceby, widow, Judith, wife of Thomas Barstow, esq., and Tabitha Terrick, wife of the right revd. the lord bishop of Peterborough, first renouncing.

⁷⁰ Ferdinand Latus, esq., of the Beck, par. Millum, co. Cumberland.—Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Tempest, of Tong. co. York, by Henrietta-Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Cholmley, of Newton Grange. Her aunt, Annabella Tempest, married Roger Shackleton, lord mayor of York in 1698. *See* No. 363.

⁷¹ Jonathan Benson, son of George Benson, esq., of York, and Mary, his wife. Chamberlain in 1721, and sheriff in 1721-2. Died 9 June, 1725, aged 60; buried at Holy Trinity, Micklegate, June 10th.—Ann, daughter of John Lodge, sadler, York (*see* No. 41). Died 4 Aug., 1746; buried near her husband.

(288). 1699-1700, Jan. 23. Thomas Walker & Elizabeth Sayer, both of Wether(by), co. York.

(289). 1699-1700, Jan. 29. Mr. William Lister,⁷² of South Frodingham, & Mrs. Margret Headlam, of the cytie of York.

(290). 1699-1700, March 11. Thomas Pearson, of Durham, & Mary Broughton, of York.

(291). 1699-1700, March 16. Christopher Walker, of Headon in Holderness, & Ann Sandwith, of the same.

(292). 1699-1700, March 19. Robert Meeke, of Beverley, & Elizabeth Carter, of par. Belfrey's, York.

(293). 1700, Apr. 1. William Etty⁷³ & Mary Tennant, both of York.

(294). 1700, Apr. 2. Henry Stockdale,⁷⁴ of Otley, & Izabell Smith, of par. Trinities in Mickelgate,

(295). 1700, April 4. Mr. Ambross Laycock, of Kirkby Moreside, & Jane Hill, of par. St. Hellin's, Yorke.

(296). 1700, April 14. John Mawman, of par. Bishop Hill the Elder, & Dorthy Walker, both of this cytie.

(297). 1700, Apr. 17. Joshua Leppington, of Howsome, & Hannah Turner, of the same, in par. Loundsborough.

(298) 1700, Apr. 5 (*sic*). Mr. Francis Taylor⁷⁵ & Mrs. Ann Hutton, both of par. Belfrey's.

⁷² William, son of William Lister, esq., of South Frodingham, recorder of Hull (3rd son of Sir John Lister, knt. of Hull), and Elizabeth, his wife. Will dated 10 Nov. 1726 [Pro. 16 Oct. 1728].—Margaret, his first wife, daughter of William Headlam, esq. of Kexby (eldest son of John Headlam, esq., by Margaret, daughter of the above-mentioned Sir John Lister, knt.). Before 1706, Mr. Lister married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Thomas Fairfax, esq., of York and Sledmere, by whom he had issue, William, Fairfax, Margaret, and Elizabeth. His widow Frances was living in 1729.

⁷³ William Etty, carpenter and joiner, one of the city chamberlains in 1716.

⁷⁴ Henry Stockdale, grocer, died at Leeds, intestate, in 1708, aged 33, administration of his effects being granted to his widow Isabella, Aug. 14th.—Isabella, daughter of Samuel Smith, senior, the well-known bell-founder of York, and sister of Samuel Smith, sheriff in 1723-4. The will of Isabella Stockdale, of Leeds, widow and mercer, dated 17 Sept. 1725, was proved by her daughters Jane, Isabella, and Sarah Stockdale, 15 Dec., 1730. See No. 320.

⁷⁵ Francis Taylor, of York, gent., in his will, dated 31 Jan. 1732-3 [Pro. 26 Nov., 1741], desires to be buried at Skelton, near the body of his dear wife, and to be carried to his grave "by the members of the Thursday-night Club."—Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hutton, knt., of Nether Poppleton (by Anne, daughter of Nicholas Stringer, esq., of Lound, co. Notts), and coheir of her brother Thomas.

(299). 1700, May 26. Mr. Zachari Sugar,⁷⁶ vickar of Felliskirk, & Mrs. Judith Stainforth, of the cytie of York.

(300). 1700, May 27. Mr. Nicholas Burton, of Durham, & Mrs. Ann Bayns, of par. St. Trinities, York.

(301). 1700, May 29. Mr. Rob^t. Ellys, of Killahm, & Elizabeth Fulthorpe,⁷⁷ of Siglesthorne.

(302). 1700, June 4. Mr. Richard Conyers, of Yarm, & Mrs. Frances Eyllis, of Killahm.

(303). 1700, June 23. Thomas Blanchard & Ann Stephenson, both of York.

(304). 1700, June 27. Mr. James Cooke,⁷⁸ of Stockton upon Tease, marchant, & Mrs. Frances Hewett, of Yorke.

(305). 1700, July 2. Mr. John Lockwood, of Crake, & Mrs. Mary Moore, of Yorke.

(306). 1700, July 16. Michael Hansome & Hannah Betson, of par. St. John's, York.

(307). 1700, Aug. 1. Mr. Ralph Creyke,⁷⁹ of Marton, co. Yorke, & Priscilla Bower, of the cytie of Yorke.

(308). 1700, Aug. 5. Mr. Sameuell Hutchinson, of Carsington, co. Derby, & Mrs. Mary Jenkinson, of Yorke.

(309). 1700, Aug. 13. William Harrison & Cristiana Stevenson, both of par. Bishop Wilton.

(310). 1700, Sept. 17. Mr. John Tomlin, of Brantingham, co. York, & Mrs. Susanna Bolton, of par. St. Ellin's, York.

⁷⁶ Zachary Suger, B.A., of Peterhouse, Cambridge, eldest son of Nicholas Suger, of York, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, was ordained deacon at York. 24 Sept., 1693, and priest 23 Sept. 1694. On 24 Aug., 1695, he was collated to the vicarage of Felixkirk, which he held until his death in 1721.—Judith, youngest daughter of Dr. William Stainforth, canon of York. See No. 202.

⁷⁷ Elizabeth, daugh^r of Christopher Fulthorpe, rector of Sigglesthorne. Born 8 Aug. 1682; died 16 Oct. 1706; buried at Sigglesthorne.

⁷⁸ James, second son of James Cooke, alderman of Stockton, and Lucy, his wife. Mayor of Stockton in 1710; died 8 Dec. 1751.—Frances, daughter of Richard Hewitt, lord mayor of York in 1665, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Perrott, D.D., canon of York. She died 11 Dec. 1751, having survived her husband only three days.

⁷⁹ Ralph, son and heir of Gregory Creyke, esq., of Marton, by Anne, daughter of Randolph Carleil, esq., of Sewerby.—Priscella, daughter of William Bower, esq., of Bridlington.

(311). 1700, Sept. 29. Mr. William Wilkinson, of London, & Mrs. Joanna West, of par. St. Sampson's, York.

(312). 1700, Nov. 3. Mr. Henry Robinson, of Buckton, nere Bridlington, & Mrs. Jane Aslabie, of York.

(313). 1700, Nov. 12. Mr. George Bows & Mrs. Frances Legard, both of Yorke.

(314). 1700-1, Jan. 12. Oswald Walker,⁸⁰ of Yorke, marchant, & Katherine Walker, of the same.

(315). 1700-1, March 4. Thomas Mann & Elizabeth Record, both of York.

(316). 1701, Apr. 11. Thomas Moorhouse, of Hemsley Blakemore, & Elizabeth Comins, of the same.

(317). 1701, Apr. 28. Mr. Francis St. Geoarge & Mrs. Susanah Rigden,⁸¹ of par. St. Ellin's, Yorke.

(318). 1701, June 29. John Baxter, of Kildwick Grange, & Mary Lingard, of Broughton.

(319). 1701, July 28. Robert Clough & Mary Caley, in the par. of Gooderamgate.

(320). 1701, Aug. 5. William Ellis, of Leedes, & Rachell Smith,⁸² of par. St. Treneties, York.

(321). 1701, Sept. 20. Soloman Birkbeck, of the citie & Dioces of Yorke, & Ann Sergeson, of Otterburne in Craven.

(322). 1701, Sept. 25. Mr. Darcie Dalton,⁸³ of Lisington, co. Linc., & Mrs. Mary Harison, of Skela, neare Doncaster.

⁸⁰ Oswald Walker, gent., was one of the city chamberlains in 1712.

⁸¹ Susanna, daughter of John Rigden, merchant, York, by Susannah, eldest daughter of Captain Walter Laycock, of Copmanthorpe. Baptized at St. Mary's, Bishophill Junior, 17 March, 1679-80.

⁸² Rachael, daughter of Samuel Smith, senior, bell-founder, York (*see* No. 294). She was living in 1731, as were also her children, Samuel, William, and Isabella Ellis. *See* No. 294.

⁸³ The Rev. Darcy Dalton, M.A., a younger son of Sir William Dalton, knt., of Hawkswell, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, bart., of Constable Burton, and grandson of Capt. John Dalton (*see* Minster Burials, No. 48), by Dorothy, daughter of Conyers lord Darcy and Conyers. On 3 May, 1705, he was collated to a stall at Ripon, which he resigned in October, 1713. He was instituted to the rectory of Aston, co. York, 25 Oct. 1712, and, on 23 Aug. *seq.*, was collated to the stall of Langtoft, holding both preferments until his death on 27 March, 1734, aged 64 (M. 1 at Aston).—The Harrisons were a respectable family at Skellow. A William Harrison

(323). 1701, Sept. 21 (*sic*). John Waker, of York, taylor, & Alice Melor, of the same.

(324). 1701, Nov. 30. Thomas Sanderson & Mary Parker of this city.

(325). 1701, Dec. 4. Mr. Richard Roundale⁸⁴ & Mrs. Sarah Brearey, both of this cytie.

(326). 1701, Dec. 23. John Whitell & Elizabeth Atkinson, both of this cytie.

(327). 1702, Apr. 21. Luke Coates,⁸⁵ vickar of Birstall, & Mary Smithson, of York.

(328). 1702, Apr. 30. Francis Buterfeild, of Harswell, & Ann Brown, of Lounsborough.

was vicar of Ouston from 1687 to 1695. "Mrs. Mary Dalton, wife to Darcy Dalton, clerk," was buried at Owston, 6 Feb. 1703-4. Another wife, Jane, who died 5 March, 1719, aged 36, was buried at Aston.—C. J.

⁸⁴ Richard, eldest son of William Roundell, esq. of Marston and Hutton Wansley, by Anna, daughter and heiress of Edward Elwick, lord mayor of York in 1664. Baptized at Marston 5 Aug. 1680; buried there 9 Feb. 1717-8.—His first wife, Sarah, daughter of William Brearey, D.D., rector of Guiseley (grandson of William Brearey, alderman of York), by Mary, daughter of Robert Hitch, dean of York. She was buried at Marston, 5 Aug. 1711. Sarah Roundell, their only surviving child, married, first, Sir Darcy Dawes, bart., who died in 1732; and, secondly, Beilby Thompson, esq. of Escrick, from which marriage the present lord Wenlock is descended. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Ramsden, esq. of Norton, Mr. Roundell left issue two daughters, his coheirs, Catherine, who became the wife of the Hon. Christ. Dawnay, and Mildred, who married, at the Miinster, in 1738, John Bouchier, esq. of Benningbrough.

⁸⁵ Luke Coates, M.A. of Peterhouse, Cambridge, was ordained priest by the bishop of Lincoln, 22 Sept., 1689. On 14th July, 1701, he was instituted to the vicarage of Birstal, which he resigned in February, 1718-9. A Tythe-collecting book, which belonged to Mr. Coates, contains a curious account, written in the year 1727, of the impositions practised upon him by the parishioners of Birstal. I append a few extracts:—"I was at my first reckoning with the township of Gomersal-cum-Birstal imposed upon by several inhabitants, by their pretending to moduses, which I discovered to be frauds," begun in the time of Mr. Hepworth (his predecessor), "upon the motion of Mr. Timothy Brooke, a noted attorney, & very wicked man."—One time, being in the company of Mr. William Brooke of Lum, "he made me drink freely with him till I was off my guard, then he gave me 20s. for his Easter dues, & gained from me an acquittance acknowledging the receipt of 6d. as a modus for the tythe of his hay." A somewhat similar trick was "put upon" Mr. Coates by certain "grave, substantial men" of Wyke, *after* "an handsome entertainment" at a public house there. The vicar has not failed to record that "Mr. William Brooke of Lum,—after he had put this trick upon me,—did bury the last of eleven children,"—that his grandson, "an ingenious, hopeful young clergyman,—died suddenly of a short sickness,"—and that the said Mr. Brooke "was the last person, or one of the last, I buried" at Birstal.

The following children of Luke Coates (who was living in 1727) and Mary, his wife, were baptized at Birstal:—Allathea, 23 July, 1704; Thomas, 16 Sept. 1705; William, 27 Sept. 1706; Sophia-Christiana, 25 Jan., 1707-8; Luke, 18 Oct., 1715; and Phineas-Theophilus, 27 Feb. 1716-7. For these notes from the parish registers, and, also, for the loan of several pages of extracts from the Tythe-book above-mentioned, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. John Kemp, curate of Birstal.

(329). 1702, July 11. Samuëll Midgley, of Bp̄pton, & Elizabeth Midgley, of Nunmonkton.

(330). 1702, July 23. Samuëll Markham, of Snaith, & Mary Newarke, of the same.

(331). 1702, Aug. 1. John Wheatley, of Wistow, & Cathrine Washington, of the same.

(332). 1702, Aug. 5. John Bows & Elizabeth Dawson, both of par. St. John's.

(333). 1702, Aug. 11. Mr. Roger Gale⁸⁶ & Mrs. Henrietta Raper, both of the cytie of York.

(334). 1702, Sept. 1. Johnathan Willson, of Easeingwold, & Jane Webb, of the same.

(335). 1702, Nov. 5. Richard Agar⁸⁷ & Sarah Garnet, both of par. St. Crux.

(336). 1702-3, Jan. 5. Edward Grahme,⁸⁸ Vicecount Preston, of the Parish of Nunington, and the Honored Marie Dalton, of the Parish of St. Trinities in Gudramgate in Yorke.

(337). 1702-3, Jan. 17. John Bilborough, of Knedlington, & Jane Thornton, of the same.

(338). 1702-3, Jan. 26. Charles Perot,⁸⁹ of Yorke, merchant, & Hannah Trotter, of the same.

(339). 1702-3, March 1. Richard Hobson, of Cropton, par. Midelton, & Ellenor Hobson, of Scarbrough.

⁸⁶ Roger Gale, esq. of Scruton, the eminent antiquary, eldest son of Thomas Gale, D.D., dean of York, by Barbara, daughter of Roger Pepys, esq. of Impington, near Cambridge. He was M.P. for Northallerton, 1706-1713; the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer of the Royal Society. Died at Scruton, 28 June, 1744, aged 72.—Henrietta, daughter of Henry Raper, esq. of Cowling, co. York. She died of small-pox, 29 Sept., 1720, aged 43.

⁸⁷ Richard Agar was one of the city chamberlains in 1724.

⁸⁸ Edward, son and heir of Sir Richard Graham of Esk, first viscount Preston, by Anne, daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. Succeeded in 1695; died in 1709.—Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir Marmaduke Dalton, knt. of Hawkswell. Their only son Charles, the third viscount, was baptized in York Minster, 9 April, 1706, and died without issue in 1739.

⁸⁹ Charles, eldest son of Andrew Perrott, alderman of York, by Martha, daughter of Charles Vaux, notary, Hull. Fined for sheriff in 1707; lord mayor in 1710 and 1723; governor of the Merchants' Company, 1711-1713; buried at St. Martin's, Micklegate, 5 Oct., 1727.—Hannah, daughter of Edward Trotter, esq. of Skelton Castle, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Lowther, bart. Buried at St. Martin's, 23 June, 1713, aged 38. (See Nos. 171, 357.)

(340). 1703, March 28. Benjamin Wade,⁹⁰ of Leedes, & Dorothy Jackson, of Headingley.

(341). 1703, June 1. William Hall, of Catterick, & Ellinn Weatherheade, de civ. & dioc. Ebor.

(342). 1703, June 17. Henry Rhoades, of Leedes, & Mary Leeke,⁹¹ of Headley Hall.

(343). 1703, Aug. 12. George White & Mary Hopwood, both of par. St. John's att Ousebridge-end.

(344). 1703, Oct. 3. William Lingard, of Breareton, par. Knarsbrough, & Elizabeth Hanley, of York.

(345). 1703, Oct. 12. William Rand, of Long Preston in Holdernes, & Elizabeth Burcheir, of Stecklin.

(346). 1703, Oct. 13. David Tunstead & Catherine Atkinson, both of par. Kirkburton.

(347). 1703, Oct. 17. Jonah Trafnes, of York, & Margret Shillitoe, of the same.

(348). 1703, Oct. 28. William Gibson, of Husthwaite, & Elizabeth Layton, of Coxwold.

(349). 1703, Nov. 11. Parceville Winterscall,⁹² of Walmgate, & Katharine Bedson, of Clifton.

(350). 1703, Dec. 14. Philip Wright, of Yorke, butcher, & Elizabeth Grasedale, of par. Trinitie's in the same.

(351). 1703, Nov. 19 (*sic*). John Doughty, of Wakefield, & Priscala Marshall, of Yorke.

(352). 1703-4, March 14. Robert Aske, of Selby, butcher, & Elizabeth Ball, of Rickall, widow.

(353). 1704, March 5 (*sic*). Thomas Harrison, of Pocklington, & Elizabeth Longfellow, of Skipton.

⁹⁰ Benjamin, son of John Wade, gent. (brother of Anthony Wade, mayor of Leeds in 1677), by Hannah, daughter of John Milner, esq.

⁹¹ See No. 403, *postea*.

⁹² Percival Winterscale, tanner, son of Percival Winterscale, of York, and Ann, his wife. Free in 1672; sheriff in 1705-6; died intestate, administration being granted 14 Sept., 1721, to his son Robert Winterscale. The latter, who was the sheriff's son by a former wife, by will dated 5 Feb., 1723-4, founded a hospital in Walmgate for six poor people of St. Margaret's parish. This foundation has hitherto been erroneously ascribed to the father.

(354). 1704, Apr. 19. George Lumbley, of Toplife, & Elizabeth Mann, of York.

(355). 1704, June 18. William Carrock, of Cowthorp, fewsterer, & Ann Palfreman, of Wilstrop.

(356). 1704, July 30. Richard Sanderson, of par. Bolton Percy, & Rose Avis, of York.

(357). 1704, Sept. 7. Thomas Mayson,⁹³ rector of Thornton, & Martha Perrot, of York.

(358). 1704, Sept. 7. Thomas William & Frances Buney, both of York.

(359). 1704, Sept. 21. Samuell Plumton & Ann Haxby, both of this city.

(360). 1704, Nov. 29. Phillip Chapman, of Askam Bryan, & Alice Sheperd, of the same.

(361). 1704, Dec. 21. Christopher Lawson,⁹⁴ rector of Gargrave, & Mrs. Mary Plate, of the Minster Yard.

(362). 1704-5, Feb. 14. Mr. John Dodgshion,⁹⁵ of Leedes, and Mrs. Elizabeth Blackbeard, of York.

(363). 1704-5, Feb. 18. Mr. Francis Blunt,⁹⁶ of Newton Garth, merch^t, & Annabella Shackelton, of this cytie.

(364). 1705, Apr. 10. Richard Burnley, of Grimston, par. Donington, & Tabitha Lazenby, of York.

(365). 1705, Apr. 27. Benjamin Holgate, of Pontefract, & Grace Stoores, of par. Belfrey's.

⁹³ Thomas Mason was ordained deacon 21 Dec., 1690, and priest, 20 Sept., 1691, by the bishop of Lincoln. On 14 Dec., 1699, he was instituted to the rectory of Thornton, in Pickering Lithe, which living he held in 1737.—Martha, daughter of Andrew Perrott, alderman of York, by Martha, daughter of Charles Vaux, notary, Hull. (*See* Nos. 171, 338.)

⁹⁴ Christopher Lawson was ordained deacon, 18 Dec., 1664, and priest, 19 Feb., 1664-5, by the bishop of Hereford. On 9 June, 1673, he was instituted to the rectory of Gargrave, which he held until his death in 1717. By will, dated 25 Dec., 1716 [Pro. 2 Nov. 1717], he bequeaths to his wife Mary, "the Staffordshire Iron mynes (the same having been both expensive and unprofitable to me)." Mary Plate, by whom he had no issue, was his second wife.

⁹⁵ Probably John Dodgson, junior, merchant, son of John Dodgson, mayor of Leeds in 1696 and 1710.

⁹⁶ Francis, son of Francis Blount, gent., of Newton Garth, in the parish of Paul.—Annabella, daughter of Roger Shackleton, lord mayor of York in 1698, by Annabella, daughter of Henry Tempest, esq., of Tong. She was dead in August, 1748.

(366). 1705, May 27. Francis Cornish, of the cytie of Bathe & Wells, farrier, & Ann Cowpland, of par. All Saints, Pavement, York.

(367). 1705, May 30. Daniell Walker, of Earesley, par. Coxwold, yeamon, & Hannah Halliley, of Millford, par. Sherburn.

(368). 1705, June 16. Richard Herbert,⁹⁷ apothecary, par. St. John's, & Marie Hill, of the same.

(369). 1705, Aug. 18. John Harrison, of Darlington, lining-weaver, & Margret Stokill, of York.

(370). 1705, Sept. 12. Josep. Barton, of par. St. Ellin's, & Jane Hudson, of par. St. Martin's, Mickelgate.

(371). 1705, Oct. 18. John Jackson, of Woodhome, & Mary Bretton, of the same.

(372). 1705, Oct. 29. Robert Dreffield & Ellinn Kirkby, both of par. Ricall.

(373). 1705, Nov. 10. William Myers, of Appleton, par. Bolton Percy, & Ellin Hill, of the same.

(374). 1705, Nov. 29. John Suttle,⁹⁸ of York, cheesemonger, & Elezabeth Stephenson, of the same.

(375). 1705, Dec. 9. Christopher Corsenett, of the cytie of London, & Elizabeth Rigden, of York.

(376). 1705-6, Feb. 11. Robert Dreiffield, of Eskrigg, & Margret Reede, of Malton.

(377). 1705-6, Feb. 16. George Hatter, of Bubwith, & Hanah Maples, of the same.

(378). 1705-6, March 5. William Atkinson, of York, & Dorothe Masterman, of Nunington.

⁹⁷ Richard Herbert was apprenticed to Joseph Thomlinson, apothecary, York, 28 July, 1696, and admitted into the Merchants' Company 26 May, 1705. He afterwards resided at Selby, where he died, intestate, in 1723, leaving a widow Mary.

⁹⁸ John Suttle, merchant, was chamberlain in 1730, and sheriff in 1730-1.—Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Stephenson, gent., of Whitgift, by Margaret, daughter of William Plaxton, gent., of Pocklington. She died intestate, and on 1 June, 1721, administration of her effects was granted to her husband.

(379). 1705-6, March 13. Thomas Pickring,⁹⁹ of York, gent., & Rachell Staines, of the same.

(380). 1706, Apr. 1. John Squire, of Leedes, clothier, & Prisila Fearenly, both of the same parish.

(381). 1706, May 14. Mr. Thomas Davison¹⁰⁰ & Mrs. Ann Bland, both of York.

(382). 1706, June 28. John Wilkinson, of Newcastle, & Allice Bovell, of Murton.

(383). 1706, Aug. 13. Christopher Brigland, of Acaster Malbis, & Eelenor Savage, of Bolton Percy.

(384). 1706, Aug. 24. Joseph Greenwood, of Harwood, & Sarah Parker, of the Minster Yard.

(385). 1706, Oct. 10. John Croft, of Huggate, & Hannah Wolfe, of Melton, par. Pocklington.

(386). 1706, Dec. 8. Robert Raines & Jane Raines, both of par. Wheldrake.

(387). 1706-7, Feb. 10. Richard Megson & Ann Moncaster, both of York.

(388). 1707, Apr. 26. Henry Goodrick,¹⁰¹ of Ribston, Baronet, & Mrs. Mary Jenkins, of Grimston.

(389). 1707, May 15. Richard Riding & Elizabeth Weare, both of par. St. Sampson's, York.

(390) 1707, May 28. Thomas Barron & Sarah Ambler, of par. St. Martin's, Micklegate.

⁹⁹ Thomas Pickering, attorney, eldest son of George Pickering, sheriff of York in 1691-2, and nephew of William Pickering, lord mayor in 1709. Baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 2 Dec. 1668; sheriff in 1707-8; lord mayor in 1711; died intestate in April, 1712.—Rachael Staines, his second wife, died intestate in 1732. His first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1699.

¹⁰⁰ Thomas, eldest son of John Davison, esq. of Blakiston, co. Durham, by Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Musgrave, bart., of Hartley Castle, co. Westmerland. Died 9 Sept., 1748, aged 66, buried at Norton.—Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Bland, bart., of Kippax, co. York, by Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Mosley, of Hulme, co. Lanc. Died 17 May, 1715, aged 27. Their grandson, Thomas Davison, assumed the name of Bland in 1756, on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Sir Hungerford Bland, bart., of Kippax.

¹⁰¹ Henry, son and heir of Sir John Goodrick, bart., of Ribston, by Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Hopkins, knt. Born 8 Sept. 1677; succeeded in 1706; high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1718; died 21 July, 1738.—Mary, daughter and heiress of Tobias Jenkins, esq. of Grimston, alderman of York, by the lady Mary Paulet, daughter of Charles, duke of Bolton. See Minster Burials, No. 107.



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CLAY HOUSE



EGREETLAND.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTICES OF CLAY HOUSE, IN GRETELAND, IN
THE PARISH OF HALIFAX, AND COUNTY OF YORK.¹

By the late Rev. JOSH. HUNTER, F.S.A.

Edited, with Notes, by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, F.S.A.

GRETELAND is the name of an extensive tract of moor and forest land, with many ancient assarts lying on the eastern declivity of the English Apennines. It has its own valley and streamlet, which, when leaving Greteland, falls into the Calder, the stream which receives all the little brooks which rise in this part of the Apennines, and carries their waters forward to the ocean. The Greteland stream is called the Blackbrook; but it has lately received the more elegant name of the GRETA, to which the name Greteland gives it some pretension.

Greteland has formed from the very beginning of the present parochial arrangement of Yorkshire a portion of the parish of Halifax—one of the widest in the kingdom. But it is more intimately connected ecclesiastically with ELLAND, a member of the parish of Halifax, but having a church of its own with parochial rights of very ancient foundation, perhaps coeval with the foundation of the church of Halifax itself. The eastern border of Greteland approaches near to the vill of Elland, distinguishable from the grounds above CLAY HOUSE by the venerable tower of the church, about a mile distant.

¹ These Antiquarian Notices, &c., have been transcribed from the original manuscript volume in the handwriting of the late Rev. Josh. Hunter, dated January, M.DCCC.XL.V., and inscribed by him "To the MISS BALDWINs of CLAYHOUSE, a Tribute to their Historical Taste, Knowledge, and Curiosity, from a much obliged Antiquarian Friend." Supplements Nos. I. and II. have also been transcribed from the original manuscripts of Mr. Hunter, sent by him to the

same ladies at a somewhat later date. The Association is under special obligations to the Miss Baldwin's for most unreservedly placing these valuable memoranda, made by our great Yorkshire historian, at the disposal of the Council for publication, and also, for permitting a beautiful water-colour drawing of Clay House, by Mr. Rushfirth, to be copied and used for the purpose of the accompanying illustration.

Between Elland and Greteland there has been from very remote times the closest connection ; for not only are they thus connected ecclesiastically, but they form together but one township.

The CLAY-HOUSE is the principal mansion in Greteland, and is one of the very few houses in the parish of Halifax, which, though still bearing upon it the character of antiquity, has all the comfort of a modern residence, and is not abandoned, like so many other houses of its class, to the farmer or his labourers.

Greteland and Elland may thus be considered as nearest neighbours, the history of the one being often that of the other also. Close to these, on the south, is STAINLAND, a name which will often occur as we proceed. This is a district similar in its character to Greteland. It adjoins to Greteland towards the south. This township forms the southern member of the parish of Halifax, and abuts on the parish of Huddersfield.

I.

THAT THE CLAY-HOUSE IS ON THE SITE OF A ROMAN STATION,
PROBABLY CAMBODUNUM.

It chaunced me one day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bee,
Nigh where the goodly VIRLAME stood of yore,
Of which there now remains no memorie,
Nor anie little moniment to see,
By which the travailer that fares that way,
This once was she, may werned be to say.

SPENSER.

In the "Roman-Road Book," commonly called Antonine's Itinerary, a road is laid down from York to Manchester, passing through or by two intermediate stations called CALCARIA and CAMBODUNUM.

The distance, nine miles from York to Calcaria and the direction of the road, point plainly to Tadcaster as the present representative of Calcaria. But concerning the true site of Cambodunum, very different opinions have been held. The question forms indeed one of the most celebrated controversies connected with the Roman antiquities of Britain.

It may be observed, before we proceed further, that the distances in the Itinerary, from Tadcaster on the one hand

and Manchester on the other, afford no assistance in determining the site of Cambodunum. According to the Itinerary, it was twenty miles from Tadcaster and eighteen from Manchester. This makes the whole distance from Tadcaster to Manchester only thirty-eight Roman miles, the Roman mile being something less than ours, which is very far short of the real distance.

There is therefore some corruption in this part of the Itinerary. Either the numerals which mark the distances are come down in a corrupt state, or another intermediate station has been lost, or both. Horsley, whose work, entitled *Britannia Romana*, is a complete body of Roman antiquities of Britain, suggests that for XX.M.P., the distance from Tadcaster to Cambodunum, we should read XXX.M.P. And my late friend, Mr. Leman, of Bath, a very diligent pursuer of the Roman roads in Britain, had persuaded himself that this correction was a just one, to which he added that there was an intermediate station of inferior consequence not named in the Itinerary, which he placed on no very certain grounds, at Adwalton.²

Again, it has been conjectured that the XVIII.M.P., the distance from Cambodunum to Manchester, is corrupt, and that we ought to read XXIII.M.P.

One thing is clear, that the numerals afford no certain light. All that we really know from the Itinerary is, that *somewhere*, a long stage from Tadcaster and also a long stage from Manchester, stood Cambodunum.

In the infancy of inquiry after the Roman Stations in Britain, Paulus Jovius, probably guided by Polydore Vergil, supposed Doncaster to be the place, a supposition which a very little acquaintance with the topography of the island would have shown him to be impossible. Next, Talbot and Camden took up the question. These two eminent antiquaries were acquainted with the country through which the road must have passed: and finding in the whole tract between Tadcaster and Manchester no ancient works of any magnitude, except those at Almondbury, a few miles from Huddersfield, they came to the conclusion that Almondbury was the Roman Cambodunum.

This opinion, supported as it was by the venerable

² Adwalton is a hamlet in the parish of Birstall, about seven miles from Leeds,

and five miles and a half from Bradford. —T. J.

authority of Camden, seems to have kept its ground till Horsley began his examination of the course of the Roman Roads. No one, I believe, is now found to defend the opinion of Camden: for it is now admitted that the works at Almondbury, striking and even magnificent as they are, have nothing Roman in their form, nor has anything Roman ever been found near them. They belong to the class of earthworks to which those at Mexborough and Laughton, further south in the county, also belong, a class of which the purpose is as little understood as the people are unknown by whose hands they were constructed.

Horsley did not dispose of the claim of Almondbury to be the *Cambodunum* of the Itinerary without substituting something in its place. He read in the fourth or fifth edition of Camden's *Britannia* that a Roman altar, dedicated to the topical Deity of the Brigantes, had been discovered in the part of the parish of Halifax called GRETELAND. Horsley had a principle on which he placed great reliance, and which is indeed a just and sound one, that fixed and heavy remains of the Roman times are never disinterred from beneath the surface, but on the sites of stations, or at least on places where Romans had inhabited. In his time Greteland was the only spot in the country between Tadcaster and Manchester on which any such remains had ever been discovered. From these premises he drew the conclusion that there had been a Roman Station in Greteland, and that this station was the *Cambodunum* of Antonine.

But this conclusion appeared to him the more probably just, in consequence of his having observed that there was in Greteland one of those *lingulæ* of land on which the Romans delighted to fix their camps, or rather which they found best adapted to their purpose. This *lingula* is at the union of the Blackbrook (or shall I call it by its more elegant name, the Greta?) with the Calder, between the CLAY-HOUSE and Elland. On this *lingula*, then, he would fix the camp. This and the houses which would soon arise in the neighbouring hills would form the station known as *Cambodunum*.

Horsley was not aware that he might have strengthened his argument by calling to his aid the particular site in Greteland on which the altar was discovered; for in his time the altar itself had long been removed from Yorkshire,

and no tradition remained of the discovery of it, still less of the precise point in Greteland at which it was found, and Greteland is a very spacious district. It will hereafter be shown that it was found on a site favourable to Horsley's hypothesis.

The bricks found at Grimscar impressed with the mark COH. IIII. BRE. are noticed by Horsley as contributing to strengthen the probability that there was a station in Grete-land. The Roman coins also, found in Stainland, concurred to the proof: and to this it may be added that since Horsley's time there has been a great discovery of Roman treasure in Elland.

Another probability in favour of this being the actual site of Cambodunum arises out of the circumstance that this valley is still one of the passes from York into Lancashire.

But it is on the discovery of the altar that this most cautious of antiquaries chiefly relies.

Indeed, with the frankness of one who had no other object but the discovery of the truth, he admits that many of the usual indicia of a station do not now present themselves, such as mounds of earth on the foundations of edifices: and he gives his readers a copy of a letter from his friend Mr. Angier, of Heton, who says:—"I have made another attempt to discover a station about Greteland or Ribanden, but without any success. Mr. Camden indeed gives us an account of a votive altar found there, but says nothing whereabouts, and it is too long since to expect any information from the inhabitants."

Thus then the question stood on the publication of the *Britannia Romana*, in 1732; Horsley, the learned author, who was a minister of the Old Dissent, being then dead.

In the year 1750, Mr. Watson became curate to Dr. Leigh, the Whig Vicar of Halifax. He began immediately to collect information concerning the antiquities and other objects of curiosity which the parish of Halifax presented; and he gave to the public the results of his inquiries in 1775, in a quarto volume entitled, *A History of the Parish of Halifax*. In that work he tells us, that as he was surveying Stainland, he chanced to see a Roman altar lying in a farmer's yard; and on making inquiries about it, he was quickly conducted to the place at which, fourteen years before, it had been found, and there he soon perceived many other indicia of

Roman habitation. The place was called Slack, a very ignoble name. It is on high ground near the confines of the parish of Halifax, but not within them. It is in what is called Longwood, within the parish of Huddersfield.

While Mr. Watson was carrying on his researches in Halifax, his friend, Mr. Whitaker, was intent upon the history of the station at Manchester. This was *John* Whitaker, as he must be called, to distinguish him from another Whitaker, whose name is connected with this inquiry, Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker. It was of course a point of some consequence to Mr. Whitaker to determine the site of *Cambodunum*, the station with which Manchester was connected in the direction of York. Mr. Watson communicated to him the discoveries he had made at Slack, and both these antiquaries came rapidly to the conclusion that Slack was *Cambodunum*, and the claim of Greteland was abandoned even by its own antiquary.

To be the discoverer of a lost Roman Station is indeed a tempting prize to a topographer, and so Mr. Watson seems to have thought it: for in his eagerness to establish the claim of Slack in Longwood, he even insinuates that no such altar as that Camden speaks of was ever found in Greteland, a district which, according to him, has yielded nothing curious or old. "Where this altar was found, for my own part, I could never learn, though I have lived in the neighbourhood of Greteland near twenty years: there is not the least tradition about it, nor indeed of anything old and curious having ever been discovered in the whole township. I have frequently searched it all over with the greatest care, and had it once contained such a military settlement as *Cambodunum*, am clearly of opinion that I should have met with some traces of it, as the greatest part of the land is still a wild uncultivated common, or consists of woods and rocks. It is a natural supposition to think that where such an altar as this was erected, there would be some kind of settlement; but as there is no reason to believe that anything of this sort was in Greteland, I rather suspect an error in the account. Had it been given to the adjoining township of Stainland, it might have been concluded that it was originally set up in the confines of the supposed *Cambodunum* at Slack; as it is, neither tradition, remains, nor the vicinity of any ancient road, tends to confirm the report."—*Hist. of Halifax*, p. 36.

Thus fondly are antiquaries prone to write. I do not mean to dispute Mr. Watson's zeal or general intelligence : but Camden's testimony is express that the altar figured by him was found in Greteland. I shall now show the place, the person, and the time ; and that with it were found other indicia of Roman habitation, so that there will be in favour of Greteland all the same kind of grounds on which Mr. Watson and Mr. Whitaker placed Cambodunum at Slack, the discovery of an altar and of the foundations of Roman buildings, together with other probabilities in favour of Greteland, which are not to be produced for Slack.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Angier were not the only persons who perambulated Greteland in search of traces of a Roman station ; for Mr. Whitaker says that Mr. Percival of Royton, another of the antiquaries of their time, searched with great diligence without finding anything.

The author of the Commentary on the Itinerary, in the translation of the work attributed to Richard of Cirencester, 8vo, 1809, passes Greteland over in silence, and says:—"As the only great and undoubted Roman station between Tadcaster and Manchester is at Slack (for the camps at Kirklees and Castleshaw are only temporary posts), it will, perhaps, be justifiable to fix this point as the site of Cambodunum," p. 130.

Next comes Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, whose survey of the parish of Halifax, making part of his work entitled, *Loidis and Elmete*, was first published in 1816. He expresses in pretty strong terms his persuasion that Slack is the true site of Cambodunum, and attributes to Mr. Watson the credit of the discovery. Dr. Whitaker calls Camden's account of the altar a "vague account." In this he was wrong. "Excited probably by Camden's vague account of the celebrated altar DVI. CIV. BRIG. having been found in Grete-land, as well as the report of Roman bricks having been discovered at Grimscar, and, upon a very accurate research, finding nothing ancient or curious in that township, he extended his inquiries into Stainland, on the confines of which, but actually within Longwood, in the parish of Huddersfield, he found, I think beyond a doubt, the long-lost Cambodunum of Antonine. On this subject, however differing on others, Mr. Whitaker and himself agreed, nor indeed can it well be otherwise, for the distance from Manchester is exact, the line

near that of the great military way, and the remains decisive of Roman antiquity.”—*Loidis and Elmete*, p. 374.

Dr. Whitaker, however, with a more original and penetrating mind than any of his predecessors in the investigation of Yorkshire topography, when he contemplated the valley between Greteland and Elland, was struck with the suitability of the lingula, before spoken of, to the purpose of Roman castrametation. He had then also some misgivings about Slack, and I have little doubt that had he been acquainted with the evidence, which I shall soon produce, of the discovery of the Roman altar, and other Roman remains, on the hill rising from the lingula, that he would have been more disposed to give to Greteland than to Slack the honours of Cambodunum. The passage is very remarkable and highly honourable to Dr. Whitaker. “I cannot persuade myself that the site (Slack) was marked out by Agricola, and it is a very singular circumstance that the same military surveyors who so assiduously fortified the Ure, the Wharf, the Aire, the confluence of the Aire and Calder, and those of the Medlock and Irk, at Manchester, should in this line have wholly neglected the Calder, which afforded sites about Elland and Brighouse well adapted to their style of encampment, while they would more equally have divided the space between Mancunium and Calcaria, than the bleak and inhospitable height of Cambodunum (Slack). In short, though decidedly Roman, this site of an encampment is an anomaly in Roman castrametation.”—*Loidis and Elmete*, p. 376.

Somewhat to the same purpose also are Dr. Whitaker's remarks on the superior suitability of Elland in comparison with Halifax, to be the proper site of the capital of the parish.

A native topographer who, in 1836, published an octavo volume on the History of the Parish of Halifax, considers the testimony of Dr. Whitaker as so decisive, that he “will not trouble his readers with the proofs brought forward by Watson in support of his argument that Cambodunum is at Slack.”

But Mr. Wellbeloved, of York, who is the latest writer who has touched on this question, and who writes with all the accuracy, caution, and judgment of Horsley, notices the two opinions respecting the site of Cambodunum, Greteland or Slack; and pronounces decidedly in favour of neither

of them. He gives no countenance himself, though he slightly mentions them, to "the doubts of Mr. Watson respecting the discovery of the altar at Greteland."—*Eburacum*, 1842, p. 157.

In fact, there was never the least reason for any doubt upon the subject.

We must now go back to the reign of Elizabeth.

In her reign, and for some time before, there flourished at the house of Over Bradley in Stainland, which house is said to have been burnt down in the reign of Charles the First, a branch of the family of Savile. The Saviles became possessed of Elland and other large estates in this district in the reign of King Edward the Third, by marriage with the heiress of the old lords of Elland, to whom Elland furnished both a residence and an hereditary surname. The Saviles of Bradley were not the top branch, yet was their branch adorned with more names over whom a lasting glory is thrown, than the top branch or any other branch of this widespread Savile tree ; and it is remarkable that the Bradley branch is still flourishing, while all the other branches have withered away. They lived little at Bradley after the reign of Elizabeth, the head of the family having purchased Methley, in a more genial country, where their descendant and representative, the Earl of Mexborough, still has his principal seat.

In the reign of Elizabeth there were in the house at Bradley three brothers, John Savile, Henry Savile, and Thomas Savile. They were all sent from Bradley to the University, where they all were noted for their great learning, and one of them especially, Sir Henry Savile, was one of the most distinguished scholars in Europe in that learned age. He became Warden of Merton College, and Provost of Eton, and was the founder of the Savilian Professorships in the University of Oxford. John practised the Common Law, and became a Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas was a less conspicuous man, living as it seems very much in his college and dying long before his brothers. These brothers were distinguished in Greek learning : but the attention of all three was more or less turned on the antiquities of the English nation. We owe, indeed, to Sir Henry Savile one of the best of the volumes of the Latin Chroniclers of England.

Contemporary with these Saviles at Oxford, was the illustrious Camden ; and out of community of studies and pursuits, it may be presumed, arose the friendship which existed among them. Thomas appears to have had more intercourse with Camden than the other brothers. Many of his letters are printed in Smith's Collection of Camden's correspondence. The earliest is dated in September, 1580. They relate to curious questions in English History and Topography. Some of them relate to Yorkshire and to the identification of the Roman Stations. Camden names him in his *Britannia* as his very erudite friend ; where he speaks also of John Savile, the eldest of the three brothers, expressing his obligation to him for many kindnesses, and for the benefit which his great work had derived from his learning.

Camden was in Yorkshire in the year 1582, and again in the summer of 1599. On this occasion he visited the Saviles at Bradley. We know it on the authority of a neighbour and friend of the Saviles, himself an antiquary, who has left in writing a note, that he rode with Camden and another eminent antiquary of the time, Edmund Bolton, from Bradley to Bradford on the 5th of August in that year, and of the subjects of their conversation on the road.

In the edition of the *Britannia*, which was published in 1600, we have a notice of the Greteland Altar, which, the author says, was preserved in the house at Bradley. Nothing is said of it in the earlier editions : so that it is clear that he became acquainted with it on his visit to Bradley in 1599. Indeed, we shall soon show it had then been only recently discovered.

We learn by the note above alluded to, that Camden was attentive to the Roman remains which had been recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Bradley. The singular remains in Grimscar wood, which had puzzled the native antiquaries of the region, Camden decided at once to be a Roman bath.

We see, therefore, that Camden had every opportunity of becoming acquainted, not only with the altar itself, but with all the circumstances of time and place attending the discovery ; so that his testimony to its discovery in Greteland is worthy of all acceptation. Indeed Camden, with Dr. Whitaker's permission, is not accustomed to write "vaguely."

When he states facts, no historical writer is better entitled to implicit credit.

Yet we may be allowed to wish that he had fixed more precisely the actual site in Greteland on which it was found; for Greteland is a wide district. We ought, however, to remember that it would have been inconsistent with the plan of his great work to have descended to such minutiae as these. Had he been writing, like Mr. Watson, a History of the Parish of Halifax, he would have given a more precise account of the discovery; but his work is the Topography of the British islands.

He does, however, give a little more information concerning the site, than merely that it was in Greteland: for he says that it was found on the summit of a hill accessible only on one side. But for the best account of this discovery we are indebted to the same native antiquary who has recorded the fact of his having rode to Bradford in the company of Camden and Bolton in the August of 1599. He gives many valuable particulars; and he identifies the place with much exactness, and we shall find that it was *on the rising ground on which Clay House now stands, and near the site of the house.*

This unknown, very curious, and in reference to the Cambodunum question, important memorandum, must be transcribed at large, with no other change than the modernizing the orthography.

“Memorandum, that in the latter end of the month of April, an. dom. 1597, anno Elizabethæ reginæ 39, one Thomas Miles, a labouring man, and John Helly, well-digging upon a lawe of stones at the back of the house of Jeffery Ramsden, at the Thick-Hollins, did light upon a stone squared, in length about a yard, having Roman characters on two sides engraved, and being plain of the other two sides, having partizans or crests at the top and at the bottom, with some other flourishes: which stone had four holes at the top, whereunto it should seem some other thing had been fastened, and the foot thereof had stood upon a square stone wrought with partizans, &c. The characters contained five lines on one side, and but two of the other, and were very difficult to read. There were also found in the said lawes, and in other places thereabouts, divers foundations of houses and some Roman coins, and

squared stones, and thick stones with iron nails, in divers places of the ground called Thick Hollins, *lying upon the height near the CLAY HOUSE*, near unto the Linwell." The writer then gives a rude drawing of the altar, with a copy of the inscription as he read it, which completely identifies this altar with the Greteland Altar figured and commented on by Camden.

There can therefore hereafter be no room for doubt or hesitation in accepting the testimony of Camden that there was a Roman Altar found in Greteland. But we learn from this memorandum more than this: we find that not only was this altar disinterred from beneath the soil, but that at the same time Roman money was discovered and the foundations of various edifices spread over a considerable extent of ground which must have formed a little town. We learn also the exact site; and the very striking and interesting fact is disclosed that on the sloping side of the hill, facing the south of which the CLAY-HOUSE is now the principal ornament, certain Romans had planted themselves; and if it be admitted that on the *lingula* below, there had been a camp, that the original settlers were persons who were connected with that military station: then comes the question,—Must not this have been CAMBODUNUM? It is sufficient to reply that its claims are greatly superior to those of Slack, and that at no place on any line which can be supposed to have been drawn from York to Manchester, except at Slack and in the part of Greteland near the CLAY-HOUSE, have fixed Roman remains and foundations of edifices ever been discovered.

The precise spot on which the altar was found need not be the centre of the collection of houses the foundations of which were discovered. Thick-Hollins, the house of Jeffery Ramsden, may be as well known to the people now dwelling on this slope as is the CLAY-HOUSE itself. But, should this not be the case, the following notices of the family who resided there at the time when the altar was found may assist in identifying with absolute precision the point of ground on which the Greteland Altar stood.

Jeffery Ramsden, who then lived at Thick-Hollins, was the father of Henry Ramsden and Hugh Ramsden, who were successively Vicars of Halifax. He sent another son to the university, so that he may be presumed to have been

a man of substance. He had a daughter who was married to one of the Saviles, and from this marriage descended several West-riding families of consideration, including one branch of the literate family of Drake, and the Richardsons of Bierley, now represented by Miss Curren of Craven.

These Ramsdens had a property called Bank-Top, which those who are better acquainted with the minute topography of Greteland will recognise, if there is still a place so called. There is something in this name, "Bank-Top," which appears to correspond with what Camden says of the place on which the altar was found,—*"in cacumine montis."* Bank-Top, wherever situated, passed out of the hands of the Ramsdens by the sale of it by Henry Ramsden, a clergyman settled in Kent, a son of Hugh, the Vicar of Halifax.

It is now time to announce in what obscure corner this contemporary memorandum of the discovery of the Grete-land Altar and other Roman Remains, has been lying hid, so as to have escaped the notice of all persons who have written on Roman affairs in Britain, and also of all persons who have devoted themselves to the study of the Antiquities of the Parish of Halifax, whom it more particularly concerned.

In the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, are above one hundred and fifty manuscript volumes containing historical matter relating to the Monasteries, Churches and Families of England, but especially of the Northern Counties, and above all of Yorkshire, collected and for the most part written by an antiquary of the former half of the seventeenth century, well-known by name at least, to all minute students in English antiquities for the share he had in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*—Roger Dodsworth. He seems to have spent his whole life in amassing these treasures : and treasures they are, fit to form the study of all persons intent on illustrating the antiquities of the English nation, but quite indispensable to every person who in a proper spirit means to write on the antiquities of Yorkshire. It was in one of those volumes that I had the good fortune to discover the memorandum respecting the Roman discoveries near the CLAY-HOUSE.

The volume is the Fifty-eighth, and it is one of those which is not in Dodsworth's own handwriting, but in a hand of a little earlier date. The name of the person

whose writing it is, does not appear in any part of the volume, but it is plain that whoever he was he lived in or about Elland, and was an officer under the Saviles as Stewards of the Manor of Wakefield. The chief contents of the volume are a body of indigested notes taken out of the Court-Rolls and other muniments of the Manor, relating to various places comprehended within its limits. But there are interspersed throughout the volume many genealogical and topographical particulars of the lands and persons which occur in it, so that it forms altogether a volume of no small value to the investigators of the history of the lands comprehended within that extended Manor. The memorandum of the finding the altar near the CLAY-HOUSE is on the dorse of folio 31.

There are a few other notes of remarkable discoveries in the Parish of Halifax, and it may a little relieve this disquisition if we introduce them. On the dorse of folio 30 is the following account of the discovery in Grimscar Wood :—

“A Roman Antiquity in Grimscar in Fixby:—In the year of our Lord 1590, certain colliers working in Grimscar in Fixby, in framing a pit to burn their charcoales, discovered a certain work in the earth of most fine brick. It resembled in one part a round well, four yards deep or not so much, most cunningly walled with brick, and having upon the top a very broad brick stone covering the same, with round ledges wrought upon it, wherein were written divers Roman characters, as namely these, COH. III. BRE. Next adjoining to it had been an arch or cave wherein great fires had been made; and there were four conduits going from the said place in the lower part of the ground and coming forth some eight or nine yards of it, wherein had runned some kind of metal, for the stones were all congealed together. There were about it both red, blue and yellow brick very curious and good, and a kind of hard cinders in many places with some of very thin earth in pots curiously wrought. What the work was is not certainly known; but to be a Roman work is most likely, and for the making of some kind of metal or glass. It was placed in the midst of the wood, in a descending place, near unto a spring of water, and not far from a clough of greater waters. The name of the wood is called Grimscar. The

colliers had defaced many of the letters before they perceived what it was. The characters remaining may be thus interpreted—*COHORS QUARTA BRETANNORVM.*"³

The writer subjoins the following note in Latin:—
 "August 5, 1599, the learned antiquary, William Camden, when he was visiting at the house of John Savile, the Baron of the Exchequer, at Bradley, told me that this work was a Bath, a luxury in which the distinguished Romans when they had possession of this island, greatly delighted. This he told me as I rode with him to Bradford. We had in our company another eminent and very learned antiquary, named Robert [it should be Edmund] Bolton, who resolved for me many difficulties relating to the Earls of Warren."

The Earls of Warren had been Lords of Wakefield, and were therefore persons about whom the writer of this volume was naturally interested. Edmund Bolton is a well-known antiquarian scholar of those times, and a particular friend of Camden, before whose *Britannia* he has a Latin poem.

Another discovery chronicled in this volume is of a Remain of a different age, found before the time of the person who writes the account of it, and who received part of the information from other persons:—"Memorandum, that about the year of Our Lord, 1537, Tristram Bowlyng, deputy Steward under Mr. Tempest, viewing the nine Towns, found a squared long stone in Wadsworth under the purpiece, in a place called Middleden, grown over in some parts with moss, having this posy graven on it:—

Hard Iron Han heere lyel

By Frith and fell that ever got Victory.

³ The supposition that BRE is an abbreviation of *Bretannorum* is altogether untenable. No instances among the discoveries of Roman inscriptions either in this country or on the continent, can be adduced in support of it. Had it been intended by it to designate a cohort of British soldiers, it is most certain that Brit and not BRE would have been the abbreviated form. It is true that *Bretanoi* and *Bretannoi* are used by Greek writers, but the name never occurs in that form in Latin.—*Britanni*, and not *Bretanni* or *Brettani*, is the Latin form. Besides, it is not at all probable that the

Romans would have placed a cohort of Britons in a Roman station on British territory. They pursued a different policy from that, in their distribution of native regiments. But as regards the interpretation of BRE, it may be observed that as instances occur in Roman inscriptions of BREU, BREUC, and BREUCOR, which are evidently abbreviated forms of *Breucorum*, of whom four cohorts at least are known to have been stationed in this country, there can be no doubt that BRE is only another form of abbreviation of the same name.—T. J.

The stone remaineth to this day ; but the inscription is decayed ; and it hath been digged under. It is reared of the one edge, and containeth in length four yards, and in breadth one yard and a quarter, and in depth twenty-one inches ; per visum W. Midgeley. It is called the ‘ Kempte grave ; ’ and there is another Kempte Grave over against the same in Shakelden, in the wood there on the other side of the water ; rather Hepden ; and divers coins of brass have been found there about.” There is something more romantic here than in the account of the discovery of Roman Remains. It is to be wished that we had the testimony of the writer’s own inspection for this inscription. Who HARD IRON HAN was, and when he lived, must for the present be left without a conjecture.

It will be much more easy to determine, or at least to establish a very high presumption, who the native antiquary was, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of these curious facts. The writer of this manuscript must have been John Hanson, of Woodhouse, in Rastrick. He was an attorney ; and when Dodsworth, in one of his Pedigrees, has occasion to mention his name, he adds that he was a lover of antiquities. There is indeed a proof that he was so, in a well-laboured history of the Manor of Liversedge written by him, which is now among Mr. Gough’s manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. He died in 1621, and was buried at Elland. Mr. Watson has not admitted him into his “ Temple of Fame,” sufficiently ample as it is, as Dr. Whitaker sarcastically remarks. Perhaps this father of the Halifax antiquaries may, however, one day have his name inscribed in it.

The Hansons were an eminent family in the Law, for the father of John, and also one of his brothers, Nicholas Hanson, were practising attorneys in and about Elland, forming curious libraries of books and manuscripts, and transmitting good fortunes to their posterity. I have seen the will of Nicholas, made in 1613, and a slight digression may be excused, to show the kind of books found in the study of an Elland man, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He describes himself as “ one of the Servants and Clerks of Sir John Savile, one of the Barons of the Exchequer ; ” he desires to be buried in the churchyard of Elland, where his late father John Hanson, and his ancestors

are buried. He gives to his son, Robert Hanson, a Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, a ring of gold, and one half of the books in his study ; the other half, with his best silver sall, to his daughter and her son John Farrer ; but he excepts from these bequests of books, his books of Law Precedents, and such books as he means specially to bequeath. He then proceeds to give to the chapel of St. Matthew of Rastrick a book containing one hundred sermons on the Apocalypse ; to his brother, John Hanson [the antiquary], a manuscript of Bracton [one of the earliest law-writers], and his “new satin doublet, that was his late master’s, and at his death bestowed on me.” To his brother Thomas he gives the First Volume of the Acts and Monuments, and the Second Volume to his sister, Judith Dean. Other books are to be given to other persons, relations and others, whose names will be found written in them. To his cousin, Thomas Hanson, of Brighouse, he gives a book called “‘The Christian’s Warfare,’ over and besides such several books for Songs and Scholarship, as he and his other brethren did chuse out and take out of my books, which Song-books cost me money.” To John Mitchel going to Oxford, his best new cloak, “which cost me with the carriage forty-two shillings and sixpence. To my cousin Edward Hanson, four of my best Precedent Books, that were mine and my father’s, and another in the hands of brother John. To brother William Dean, my book of ‘Resolution of a Christian.’ My physic books I have already delivered to the foresaid John Mitchel, and some other scholar books were sometime his, if they be found shall be delivered to him. To Joseph Wilson, son of William Wilson, another Precedent Book, ‘a special good one ;’ and to Thomas Riding’s son a written Precedent Book. To my brother John Farrer I have given a book teaching to learn to live and die well, and for his son I will lay by some English books fit for him. To my cousin, Mr. John Savile, the attorney, my Fitz-Herbert’s ‘Natura Brevium,’ and some other law books. To my son Farrer, I have delivered and do give him ‘Swinburn’s Book of Wills.’ The testator whose will affords these curious particulars died within three months of the making of it.

To bring this long disquisition to a close :—It may now be considered as placed, beyond the limits of any reasonable

doubt, that in the parts of Greteland, to which more than to any other part of that district population has tended, there was found, in the reign of Elizabeth, a votive altar of the Romans, and foundations of Roman edifices, sufficient to prove that at the very beginning of civilisation⁴ in Britain, this site was chosen for their residence by a portion of that renowned people. With a probability worthy at least of respectful attention comes the opinion of Horsley, and as it seems of Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, that the lingula of land, at the foot of the slope on which these remains were discovered, formed by the Calder and the Blackbrook, presented too tempting a situation for one of their camps to have been neglected by them :—and, lastly, that the claim of this place to be the site of the long-lost CAMBODUNUM, may be considered as being superior to that of Slack, the only place which, according to our present knowledge of the Roman remains in the country between Tadcaster and Manchester, can be put in competition with it.

It remains to say something respecting the altar itself and its celebrated inscription.

And first respecting the altar. When first discovered it

⁴ It has been too much the practice with a certain class of writers, either from ignorance or prejudice, to represent this island, anterior to the Roman invasion, as utterly destitute of civilization. That its ancient inhabitants, the Britons, lived in a state of primitive simplicity is readily admitted, but that they were an uncivilized race of people is a description evidently opposed to the whole tenor of what is stated of them by the classical writers by whom they are mentioned, is unsupported by the recorded traditions of their descendants, which have come down to the present time, and is not borne out by the discoveries of modern archæology. The main reasons, however, for believing them to have been the reverse of uncivilized, are facts which prove that they were practically acquainted with the arts and sciences, of which the following are adduced as instances. They displayed great mechanical skill in the erection of the megalithic structures, which still survive the ruin of ages. Their acquaintance with metallurgy, smith-craft, carpentry, and saddlery, they evinced in the construction of their war chariots. They worked in mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and tin, which they exported, and they used

copper, which they imported. They had amongst them goldsmiths and jewellers. They knew the value of money, for the coining of which they had their own mint. They practised weaving and dyeing, and to them the invention of soap is to be traced. They built navies, with which they carried on an extensive export and import trade. They followed agricultural pursuits, and possessed dairies. They had national universities, in which their youth were educated. Their priests, the Druids, were versed in botany and chemistry, and practised physics. They acquired a knowledge of astronomy and history. Their bards celebrated in poetical effusions the heroic deeds of their warlike chiefs, and excelled in their acquaintance with the art of music. They possessed a national senate, a code of laws, and a recognised magistracy to put them in force. With their knowledge and practice of so many of the useful arts of life, as the foregoing enumeration of them indicate, it is unreasonable to suppose that the ancient Britons, previous to the arrival of the Romans in this country, were totally void of civilization and its great advantages.—T. J.

was removed from its site, and placed in the house of the Saviles at Bradley, in Stainland. But it did not long remain there. It passed from the Saviles to Sir Robert Cotton, another distinguished antiquary of that learned age, the collector of the Cottonian Manuscripts, now in the British Museum, who removed it to his house at Conington, in Cambridgeshire, where he had collected many other Roman inscriptions. At the beginning of the next century, Horsley found it lying in the Church of Conington. It has since found a resting-place, which is likely to be a permanent one, in Trinity College, Cambridge.

The inscriptions, according to the best authorities, are these :—

DVI CI BRIG
ET NVMM GG
T AVR AVRELIAN
VS DD PRO SE
ET SVIS SMNGS

ANTON
III ET GETA
COSS

The larger inscription, which is on the front of the altar, has exercised the ingenuity of the most eminent scholars, both in England and abroad ; for Camden, as soon as he became acquainted with the discovery, gave an account of it to Gruter, who was then engaged on his great work on Roman Inscriptions. Gruter has some remarks on the true reading and meaning of the inscription. He submitted it to Scaliger, another eminent scholar, who suggested a different interpretation. Camden's copy appears, however, not to have been quite correctly made. The chief difficulty is in the letters SMNGS, and it seems now almost hopeless to expect that the precise effect of them will ever be understood. As to the rest, the shorter inscription points out the persons in whose consulship the altar was erected : Antonius for the third time Consul, and Geta. This fixes precisely the time when it was raised, to the A.D. 208, which was in the reign of the Emperor Severus.

Then, as to the larger inscription, it is to be understood thus :—That Titus Aurelius Aurelianus dedicates this altar

to the Dui of the Brigantian State and to the Deities of the Emperor in behalf of himself and his family.

Dui is understood to be the name of the Deity peculiarly revered by the Brigantes. The word is not found in any other inscription ; but inscriptions on altars in the same form have been found in other places, with the names of tutelary deities of particular districts. A deity of the same rank and order is the Sul of the Bath inscriptions, and the Andates and Bellotucader of Essex and Cumberland.

Camden suggests that this name of the Brigantian deity is preserved in the name of Dewsbury, a village lower on the stream of the Calder. We have the most satisfactory evidence which can be given of so remote a fact short of the positive testimony of a contemporary chronicler, that Paulinus, one of the companions of Augustine when he came from Rome to Christianize Saxon England, exhorted the people, and celebrated Christian ordinances on the banks of the Calder at Dewsbury : and it seems a reasonable probability that he chose that as one of the places of his ministrations, because it had been already connected with the superstitions of the people.

Nothing more is known of the Roman who raised the altar. His name has a patrician sound ; and by thus uniting the topical deity of the natives of these woods and mountains with the protecting deities of the Emperor, and even giving the precedence to the Brigantian deity, it may seem that either through policy, or what is better, through goodness of heart, he was intent on conciliating the affections of the Britons around him, upon whom he himself and the Romans in general could not but regard themselves as unwelcome intruders.

II.

THE CLAYS.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground :
A second race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these, when those are past away.

HOMER.

It is curious to observe the different fates which have attended the four Roman stations of which we have been

speaking. York is still the northern metropolis as it was when under its name, EBORACUM, it was the chief seat of Roman authority in the north of Britain, and though Roman York may be considered as superseded by Ecclesiastical York, yet relics of the Roman City have been found in great abundance, and are still for ever being disinterred from beneath the present surface. CALCARIA is also still an inhabited place, and still, as in the times of the Romans, a passage-town. MANCUNIAM has had a fate different from both. It has become a centre of modern commerce, and has its hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, very few of whom ever heard of Mancunium, or think that in the primitive times of British civilisation this was one of the military stations.

But how different from all has been the fate of CAMBODUNUM. Instead of expanding and growing into a flourishing city or borough, the germ deposited by the Romans seems to have died in the earth, and when they were withdrawn from the island, the primeval forest seems to have reassumed its rights, and to have excluded or buried out of sight all traces of the Italian nation which had dared to raise the axe against it. At least we have had enough to show that the grass now grows where it must have stood, and that the indications are slight by which we judge of its actual site; a few coins, a few foundations of buildings, and a single altar, with certain probabilities and presumptions, are all we have to guide us to the site.

There is something more affecting in this than in the more ordinary cases, where the Roman towns are still among the principal centres of population. At least there is more for the imagination, more perhaps to prompt reflection, and to introduce serious and solemn thoughts. Not man himself passes away, but the mightiest works of man may pass away, and be no more seen.

It has been a point well laboured by the antiquarians of whom we have had to speak, how it has happened that this fate befel CAMBODUNUM. Mr. John Whitaker was of opinion that he had found out the cause of the disappearance of this station, and he believed that it was not by gradual desertion of its inhabitants that Cambodunum ceased to exist, but as the consequence of a special act of violence. He found in Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," that a place called by that historian CAMBODONUM was destroyed by Cadwalla and

Penda, in A.D. 633, soon after the death of Edwin, King of Northumbria. This had been remarked before by Camden ; and they both concluded that the Campodonum of Bede was the Cambodunum of the Itinerary, and that we had in this event a satisfactory account of the disappearance of Cambodunum. But Mr. Watson showed, in the most satisfactory manner, that however nearly the names may resemble each other, the Campodonum mentioned by Bede could not be in the line from York to Manchester, and that the place intended by Bede was in fact Doncaster.

We have now a period of nearly a thousand years in which we hear nothing expressly of Greteland, nor are there found any other works there which can be referred to the people who, during that period, lived or wandered in these woods. It does not occur in Domesday-Book, and the notices of Stainland and Elland in that Record show that at the time of the Conquest there was a very slender population, and even that the small tract of land which had been redeemed from the forest was for the most part wasted, probably in the Conqueror's northern expedition.

At length, however, portions of Greteland were brought into cultivation ; houses were built, and a few families became settled there, of whom the most considerable had the names of CLAY and RAMSDEN.

"The most considerable place," says Mr. Watson, "in this township is CLAY-HOUSE, which yet, from its appellation, seems not to have had a very noble origin." Yet Mr. Watson may have known some very splendid mansions that were built of clay. But it seems as if he might be mistaken in the etymology of the name. Undoubtedly it is much more common to find families whose hereditary name is derived from the place of their abode, than residences taking their names from families ; but the rule may be reversed in such cases as this, where the term "house" is united to the name of the family by whom it was inhabited. If this name of the mansion had preceded the assumption of the name of CLAY by the people who inhabited it, the name would, it seems, have been not CLAY, but CLAYHOUSE, just as we have the surname of Woodhouse. I conceive that the name does not show that it was a house originally built of *clay*, or has any relation to the material used in the structure, but that

Clay-House is so called as having been from a remote period the residence of the family of Clay.

Mr. Watson proceeds,—“It gave name to a family of repute, now extinct, who occur in deeds, &c., between the years 1313 and 1687. I have not seen a pedigree of the family, nor could I with certainty compose one from the papers in my possession. I must, therefore, content myself with saying that they had the title of gentlemen, and bore for their coat-armour, gules on a chevron between three trefoils slipped argent, a mullet sable.” (Hist. of Halifax, p. 200.)

Accounts of this family are not to be found in the Visitation Books of the Heralds, who never acknowledged their right to coat-armour, and never made any record of their pedigree. Nor has Hopkinson any account of them in his West-riding Families, nor are they, it is believed, to be found in any collection of Yorkshire genealogies. Yet they were certainly from a very remote period to the time of their extinction a family of consideration, placed in that condition which some one describes as the most fortunate, below the Sheriff, but above the Constable.

Some years ago a small bundle of early deeds of the Clays fell into my hands. They were in a large collection of early documents relating to estates in Yorkshire, which was formed in the last century by a friend of Mr. Watson's, and which have lately passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, in Worcestershire, the great collector of all kinds of manuscript remains. In the absence of any better information respecting the ancient inhabitants of the Clay-House, the following notes from these Deeds will be accepted, with a little information gathered from other documents.

We have ten deeds without date, in which the name of Clay occurs either as a principal or a witness. These are probably all to be referred to a period before A.D. 1296, so that they may be assumed to belong to the early part of the reign of Edward the First or the reign of his father, Henry the Third, in whose time some of the persons mentioned in them must have lived.

The first of the name disclosed by these deeds is a Robert del Clay; but of him there are no deeds, and we collect his name only from the deeds of his son, John del Clay, who

is described in four of them as son of Robert. Being so described, John le Souper, of Elland, grants something to him : again, under that description he makes a grant to John, son of William de Greteland. He receives a grant of lands in Greteland from William, son of Elias de Greteland : and under the same description, John, son of Sir Hugh de Eland, Knight, quit-claims to him all right in a messuage in Greteland.—This is probably the same property which John, son of Robert del Clay, had taken from William, son of Elias de Greteland, and may be presumed to be the rudiments of the Clay-House.

We now go to deeds still without date, in which John del Clay is a party, but not described as son of Robert. There can be little doubt that it is the same John.—Two of these relate to a grant to him of a toft in Elland, near Milnhouse-Green. By another he himself grants something to Hugh Shepherd and Malive his wife. By a fourth, John, son of John, son of William de Greteland, grants to John del Clay an acre which his father bought of Adam le Priestman, to wit seven selions in that furlong with abuts on Spinkcroft, and one selion between the Three-Rood, formerly Richard de Almobyri's, and the Three-Rood of Henry the Miller, of Elland, to hold of the Prior of Lewes.—He stands first among the witnesses to another deed, by which John Warde, of Scoles, grants to Henry Lescar, of Elland, a piece of land called Plascroft, lying in Elland and Greteland ; William de Ponte, or of the Bridge, Richard del Scheye and John del Scoles being the other witnesses.

This John appears to have lived on into the reign of Edward the Second, for in a deed dated at Elland in 1320 the name of John del Clay stands first among the witnesses, Richard de Scheye and John del Scoles being named with him, as in the undated deed. The same three names occur together among the witnesses to another Deed relating to lands at Elland and Greteland, which was made at Halifax in 1313 ; and again in a Deed dated in 1316, William de Ponte, John del Scoles and John del Clay are witnesses : so that there can hardly be a doubt that this is the same John del Clay whom we find in the undated instruments. By this last-mentioned Deed Hugh de Holinedge grants to Malive his wife and their descendants half a piece of land

called Snaysinggis, between Girding Pightel on the north and Raurode on the south.

There lived about this time a Henry del Clay. In 1321 he took to farm a piece of land at Elland from Thomas Pelepard: and his name appears among the witnesses to a Deed without date, by which Robert Lambarde grants to William, son of Henry Smith, of Elland, half an acre near Blakeburn, in Elland.

There was at this time in Greteland a place called the Clayrode: for by deed dated 1316, William, at the Bridge of Elland, granted to John his younger son an assart in Greteland, between Faldingworth on the north and the Clayrode on the south, which Thomas de Thornton gave to William Carpenter. To this deed Sir John de Elland, Knight, was a witness, John le Fleming and others.

In 1329 a John del Clay, who seems to be the same person, granted to Alice his daughter and Henry de Elistone the third part of Brodflat, which Henry, son of Thomas del Scoles, formerly held. In 1344 we find also a John del Clay granting to a son named John a messuage in Elland, which was John Deggebarns, with land in the Marsh. And lastly, in 1349, there was a settlement of the estates of a John del Clay, who, if the John del Clay before mentioned, must then have been a very old person. The parties were John, son of Henry de Elland, and Roger de Townlay, chaplains, who convey to John del Clay all lands which they have of his gift in Elland, Rishworth and Greteland, with remainder to John his son, Roger, another son, and Margaret, a daughter.

The persons named in this settlement were all living at the time when those tragical incidents occurred which form the subject of the prose narrative and the ballad entitled "Revenge upon Revenge," the principal scene of which was in this immediate neighbourhood: for it was in 1341 that John de Elland was the Sheriff of Yorkshire. Little can be added to the historical illustrations which have been given of that story by Mr. Watson and Dr. Whitaker, and it is too remote from the subject of this little volume to be more than thus slightly noticed; but it may be remarked as among the agreeable circumstances connected with a residence in this vicinity, that there is the tradition perpetuated in song of these romantic events. Songs and Tales like

these are specially named by a most eminent modern poet as “enshrining the spirit of antiquity,” and enabling it to “strike at the seat of grace within the mind.”

The Spirit of Antiquity, enshrined
In sumptuous buildings, vocal in sweet song,
And Tales transmitted through the popular tongue
And with devout solemnities entwined,
Strikes at the seat of grace within the mind.

WORDSWORTH.

To return to the dry detail of the successive generations of the Clays.

There are two deeds of John del Clay, who is doubtless the son of that name mentioned in the Settlement of 1349. By one of these, dated at Elland, 1362, Joan, the daughter of Roger del Schagh, releases all actions to John del Clay and Avicia his wife. And by the other, which bears date 1365, John del Clay de Elland grants to Henry Savile, of Elland, Richard de Heton, Vicar of Halifax, Henry de Langfeld, John Herle, chaplain, John Emotson, and John del Hagh, all his lands in Elland and Greteland. The witnesses are John Savile, Richard de Thornhill, John de Rylay, William de Bradley, John de Schollay, and others. The quality of both witnesses and feoffees shows the position of the Clays at this period, the reign of Edward the Third, to have been most highly respectable.

The legal estate continued in these feoffees till 1410, when John Erle, then become Rector of Tankersley, a living in the gift of the Saviles, makes Henry Savile, of Copley, his attorney to deliver seizin to Robert del Clay, of all lands which he has of the gift of John del Clay in Elland.

Of Roger del Clay, the younger son of John, mentioned in the Settlement, there is one deed. It is made at Oleby, in Leicestershire, in 1371. By this deed, Henry, son of Adam Wilson, of Scammonden, within the town of Quarmby, quit claims to Roger del Clay all right in lands which had belonged to his father (Adam) in Greteland and Stainland.

The family was next represented by Robert del Clay, who is described as a “Merchant” in the assessment of the famous Poll-Tax of the reign of Richard the Second, the sum charged upon him and his wife being twelve pence; while Henry de Langfeld, before mentioned, was charged three shillings and fourpence; and Sir John Savile and his wife twenty shillings. Of this Robert there are two deeds

very important to the right understanding the genealogy. They are both dated in 1404. By one he gives to John Brodelegh, junior, an assart in Greteland, called Hallecroft, which formerly was John Clay's, his grandfather's ; and by the other, the said John Brodelegh grants to him the fourth part of an assart in Greteland and Elland, and land "by nath the Kirksty," formerly John Elistone's, in exchange for lands which the said Robert has by succession after the death of Roger del Clay, his uncle, in Greteland and Stainland. The witnesses to these deeds are Sir John Savile, Henry Savile, of Copley, Robert Priestley, William Priestley, John Ekkilsley, John Rammesden junior, names which show the connections of the Clays to have been at this period among the best of the neighbourhood.

There is now an interval of more than fifty years, during which period there are no deeds. We then, that is in 1457, find a Roger de Clay in possession. He, by his deed, dated at Scoles, in Greteland, on the 5th of September in that year, granted to John Dyneley and others all lands in "Scoles in Greteland in Elland," the witnesses being John Hopton, of Swillington ; John Hopton, of Armley ; John Savile, of Copley, Esquires ; Thomas Wilkinson, Vicar of Halifax ; Robert Clay, and others. The other deed relates to Nabrode, in Greteland, which Robert Elistones had lately granted to Roger Clay and Margaret his wife. This is dated on November 30, 1458.

Another long interval occurs, and we come to the last of these deeds. It is dated August 15, 1503. Randall Butterworth quit-claims all actions against Agnes Clay, wife of Philip Clay, of Clay House, late deceased. This is the first instance that has been observed of Clay House occurring under the name, three hundred and forty-one years ago,⁵ but it is clear that it had been so called before that date.

In 1523, the head of the family was a John Clay who was assessed to the subsidy of that year on lands of the annual value of 7*l*. A Gilbert Clay (the name in both instances being written Cley) was assessed to the same subsidy on lands of the value of forty shillings yearly rent. They were assessed again in 1545.

In 1571, John Clay heads the list of the persons assessed at Elland to the subsidy, and is the largest contributor.

⁵ The MS. from which this Disquisition is printed was written in 1845.—T. J.

In 1597 John Clay again.

And in 1606, a John Clay is the largest contributor. He was assessed on 3*l.* lands, his neighbour, Jeffery Ramsden, being assessed only on twenty shillings land.

This John appears to be he whose monumental inscription at Elland is printed by Mr. Watson (p. 403). In it he is described as of Clay House. He died in 1616. He seems to have been father or brother of Robert Clay, the Vicar of Halifax.

After him there was a Captain John Clay, who died in 1643, according to Mr. Watson's copy of his monumental inscription, and was buried at Elland.

Another John Clay (they seem to have been all Johns), not being able to prove his right to coat-armour when Sir William Dugdale held his Visitation of Yorkshire, in 1666, was publicly proclaimed not entitled to the coat he pretended to bear.

And finally, Mr. John Clay, of Clay House, was buried at Elland on April 15, 1693.

With him, it is supposed, the family became extinct, or, at least, ceased to reside at the ancient seat of their line.

If the parish register of Elland is a good one, many additions might no doubt be made to this very slender account of the later generations : and an approach might be made to placing the successive members of the family from the time of Henry the Eighth in strict genealogical sequence.

One marriage of a daughter of the family appears in the Pedigree of the Brookes, of Newhouse, in Huddersfield. Thomas Brooke, of that place, gentleman, who died in 1638, married first, one of the daughters of the John Hanson, of Woodhouse, of whom so much has been said in the first part ; secondly, a daughter of Thomas Crosland, of Crosland Hill ; and thirdly, Elizabeth Clay, of Clay House, who survived him, and died in 1641. From William, a brother of Thomas Brooke, descended John Charles Brooke, the Somerset Herald, from whose Collections the marriages of Thomas Brooke are obtained.

The Clays do not appear to have produced any remarkable men ; and perhaps Robert Clay, the Vicar of Halifax, and a benefactor to Merton College, may be considered the pride of the family. He was born in what we may call of all times that are now past, the Golden Age of Greteland,

Stainland, and Elland, when there was scarcely a house of any pretension within them from which one or more of the sons were not sent to the University, headed by the three Saviles, whose brilliant success might well tempt his neighbours to follow the example which their father had set. Three Saviles, three Ramsdens, Clay, Hanson, Dean, Mitchel, occur at once, without searching into the subject, as sent to Oxford from the banks of the Calder and the Blackburn, which I write unwillingly now *Greta* is suggested. It would be worth while to search the records of the University, and especially of Merton College, to see if there were not others. And also, as I write, the Wilkinsons, of Elland, are another family who sent sons to Oxford at this period, who became eminent in after-life both for learning and piety.

Of Dr. Clay little is actually known, and much of that little comes from his enemies. He, like his predecessor, Dr. Holdsworth, a century before, had articles exhibited against him, though he was Vicar only four years. He had, however, a friend to bear testimony on the other side, when a record of his burial was made in the Parish Register of Halifax. He died April 9, 1628. He left 100*l.* to Merton College, for two sermons yearly to be preached to the University by a Yorkshire man, if any such in the College, who was to make particular mention of his name.

It is remarkable that he, and the two Ramsdens who followed him in the Vicarage, were born within a stone's throw of each other, on the slope of the hill which rises from a Happy Valley.

III.

A FEW SCATTERED NOTICES OF LATER POSSESSORS OR INHABITANTS OF THE CLAY-HOUSE.

To strangers now descends the heapy store,
The race forgotten, and the name no more.

HOMER.

MR. WATSON says very little of the fate of CLAY-HOUSE, when the family by whom it had been built and so long inhabited were extinct, or unable or unwilling to keep their ancient inheritance. He speaks of Dyson as the present owner of Clay-House, but on the same page he says that the estate at Clay-House belongs at present to Rishworth

School (p. 200). This is inconsistent, unless we are to understand that the Land and the House were separated.

But, apparently between the possession of the place by the Clays and the Dysons, it belonged to one of the family of Ramsden, so numerous about Greteland and Elland. It is at least certain that one of the family lived at the Clay-House; for in an obituary chiefly of persons living in the parish of Halifax kept by Thomas Dickenson, who succeeded Oliver Heywood as the nonconforming minister at North-Owram, is the following entry:—"1716. Mrs. Ramsden, of Clay-House near Elland, buried December 22:" and in a volume of Manuscript Funeral Sermons for persons in the parish of Halifax, preached by the incumbent of one of the chapels, is the sermon preached on that day at her funeral; and she is expressly described as of Clay-House. What member of this family she was cannot be collected from the sermon, which contains very little biographical matter. But we may collect from it that there were some circumstances of peculiar distress attending her death, which the neighbours were disposed unkindly to interpret into judgments. The Preacher reprehends them for so doing, and bears his testimony to the excellent character and conduct of the deceased lady:—"Let therefore no malicious or censorious tongue charge her with this [she was delirious some time before her death] as a punishment from God for her sins, or conclude that she was therefore a greater sinner than those who do not suffer such things. No: I believe the general course of her life will be sufficient to clear her from such imputations: for she was very charitable to the poor, a very frequent receiver of the Holy Communion, and paid a constant attendance at God's House, the House of Prayer: and, for anything I ever heard to the contrary, had her conversation in the world as became the Gospel.

"The use we should make of her misfortune is to take care to put ourselves in a readiness betimes lest the like should befall us before we have made ourselves so. We should consider what our Lord said to those Jews who told him of the hard fate of some Galileans, &c. The application we should make to ourselves of these severe judgments of God upon others, is this: that we should not entertain the hard thoughts of those upon whom any heavy calamity should fall, for they may be better than those who don't

suffer such things, but to put us upon considering and amending our ways, and to be in a readiness lest such distress should befall us as will render our preparation impracticable. I would willingly hope that our dear sister here departed had made such a preparation, and was ready to meet her Lord, and to enter into his glory.”

In the Obituary of Oliver Heywood himself he records the death of another Mrs. Ramsden, at Elland, May 11, 1682, the widow of Henry Ramsden, the Vicar of Halifax. She was seventy-two, and Mr. Heywood says of her that she was “a good woman.” He speaks also of the death of two Dysons, who are probably ancestors of the family who came to Clay-House. They both died in February, 1680 ; one, “Mr. Abraham Dyson of Elland, buried the 15th, aged 80, rich :” the other, the wife of Mr. James Dyson, of Westwood, buried 18th, aged 42 : “a sad loss to seven little children.” Thus was Mr. Heywood accustomed to chronicle domestic events occurring around him, so that his papers contain a vast mass of this kind of information respecting the inhabitants of the Parish of Halifax, in which more than fifty years of his life were spent.

The Dysons were, however, settled at Clay-House very soon after the death of Mrs. Ramsden, for Eli Dyson is described as “of Clay-House, in the county of York, merchant,” in the will of John Wheelwright, of North-Shields, which is dated October 14, 1724. He is one of three trustees for carrying out certain charitable purposes of the testator, of which the most important was the building Schools at Dewsbury and Rishworth. Thus began the connection of Clay-House with the Wheelwright Charity Trust, to which it now belongs.

But the Dysons continued to live at the house till recently. They made pretension to coat-armour, bearing, as Mr. Watson informs us, what is rather a remarkable figure, a Sun counterchanged on a field parti per pale Or and Azure. It is evident, on a first view, that the *Sun* is intended to correspond with the second syllable of the name, but it is not so apparent that the syllable *Dy* is also meant to be signified by the *division* of the field and its charge. Yet so it plainly is.⁶

⁶ The effect of the counter-change is to make the sun appear half-eclipsed, and if this be intentional, the suggestion “Die,

Sun,” which they convey, would make them “Armes parlantes,” in allusion to the name Dyson.

I have not the means of showing the succession of the members of the family of Dyson, or of other persons who have been living here within the last century. The successive inhabitants may be presumed to have each done something well or ill to keep up this Ancient Mansion, to enlarge it, or to adapt it to modern habits of life. Most of the additions or the alterations have been made with the intention to maintain correspondency with the older portions, some parts of which unquestionably have come down from the times of the earlier Clays ; and it may be considered as one of the best specimens remaining of the Hall-houses of the old gentry of Yorkshire. It is, as I have heard it described, “a nice old place :” and its wide front with its many gables and the sloping gardens appear to great advantage from the road below. Its best and most judicious improvements have been made since it came into the hands of Mr. Baldwin, its present inhabitant, who both in the internal and external decorations keeps in view its character of Antiquity :—

SIT SEMPER FÆLIX ANTICUA
DOMUS : SIT PROSPERA : SIT
SEMPER SUB TUTELÂ DIVINÂ.

APPENDIX.

I.

STATE (GENEALOGICALLY) OF THE FAMILY OF MURGATROYD OF HOLLINS IN THE LATTER HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

JAMES MURGATROYD of the Hollins, accounted by his neighbours worth 2,000*l.* a-year, bought Riddlesden Hall, in Bingley, of the Rushworths ; built great part of it anew. This was about 1645. He had three sons and one daughter, JOHN, HENRY, THOMAS, and Mary. Of these in their order.

JOHN, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate of Riddlesden. He was twice married : (1), to a daughter of MIDGLEY of Headly ; and (2), to a daughter of THOMAS NAYLOR of Wadsworth. There was no issue of the second marriage, but by the first he had five sons. He disinherited his eldest son, named THOMAS, for marrying Elizabeth Savile, the daughter of ROBERT SAVILE, of Marley ; but the four younger sons, who were placed before him in succession to the estate, dying early in life, and having no children, the estate came at last to Thomas, who enjoyed it five years. One of the brothers of Thomas, named William, owed money to Mr. Nathaniel Spencer of Leeds, which led to great suits at law, to the great weakening of the family.

HENRY, the second son of JAMES, lived at Oates-Royd. His wife was Mary, daughter of GILBERT LACY. He had three sons, and a daughter, named Mary, who married WILLIAM COCKCROFT, of Mairoyd. The sons were THOMAS, JAMES, and JOHN. Of the first and last I know no more, but James married Mary, daughter of THOMAS OLDFIELD, of Newland in Warley, or of ROBERT OLDFIELD, son of Thomas, for two contemporary accounts are here at variance. He had a son, named Samuel, and two daughters. His widow (originally OLDFIELD) married WADSWORTH.

THOMAS, the third son of the first JAMES, was of Kirshaw House in Midgley. His wife was Hannah Rawson of Greenhill, in Kighley. Nothing is said of any children.

MARY, the only daughter of the first JAMES, was the wife of NICHOLAS STARKIE, of Huntroyd, in Lancashire ; but in the Starkie pedigrees she is called, and probably correctly, Grace. This Mr. Starkie was killed at the beginning of the Civil Wars by the blowing up of a portion of Hoghton Tower, in 1642. From this marriage descend the present family of Starkie, of Huntroyd. Mr. Edmund Starkie, one of the sons, acquired a portion of the Riddlesden estate, on the ruin of the eldest branch of the family.

II.

Mr. Oliver Heywood's Account of those who were Curates of ELLAND in his time :—

“ At Elland I found (1650) old Mr. ROBERT TOWN, the famous Antinomian, who writ some books. He was the best scholar and soberest man of that judgment in the country, but something unsound in principles. He removed : lived and died not long ago a Nonconformist.

“ Then came one Mr. WALKER, who, though he professed fair, yet he proved a man-pleasing temporizer at the change of the times. He went into the North. Is dead. His widow lives at Gisburn.

“ Then came Mr. BROADHEAD. His father was minister at Marsden, after at Burstall, now as sadly melancholy is kept up with his son, who is Vicar of Batley.

“ After him came Mr. PETER ASHTON (his father, PETER ASHTON, a dish-maker at Newton-Heath, in Lancashire), formerly a hopeful youth for religion ; helpt to the University by my father, Angier, and other friends : now very wild and mad against us, and hath turned his father, an old professor and elder, to the same prelatical way. He is now at Elland, and wish he were truly good. Mr. Ashton died : was buried Nov. 3, 1698.

“ Mr. PETTY came to Elland from Knaresborough, 1700. Is there at this time, 1701.”

III.

Dodsworth's Note of the Feud between ELLAND and
BEAUMONT. MS. CXLV. f. 107.

Sir JOHN ELLAND, of Elland, was a man of great account, and High Steward to the Earl of Warren, of the Manor of Wakefield, and other lands in the north parts : and was lord of Elland, Tankersley, Fulridge, Hinchfield and Ratchdale. And being Sheriff of Yorkshire, slew ROBERT BEAUMONT at his own house, at Crossland Hall, 24 Edward III. : and was himself slain by the said Robert Beaumont's sons as he came from keeping the Sheriff's Turn, at his Manor of Brighouse. And not long after, the said Beaumonts slew the said Sir John Elland's son and heir as he came over Elland Mill Dam to Church, on Palm-Sunday morning, there being at that time no bridge. This appeareth by evidence and pedigree in the keeping of John Armitage, Esq. : and they have a Play and Song thereof in the country still. The quarrel was about the Earl of Lancaster and the Earl of Warren that took away the said Earl of Lancaster's wife, there being a man slain of the Earl Warren's party in a hurly-burly betwixt the said Lords for that matter. Elland came to search for the murderer in the said Beaumont's house, who belonged to the Earl of Lancaster, and slew him in his own hall as aforesaid. This in Mr. Armitage of Kirkley's evidences, 1621.

IV.

Copies of two letters written during the height of the CIVIL WARS by Sir FRANCIS MACKWORTH, Commander for the King about Halifax.—From the original.

“Lieutenant Colonel Wentworth,

“I have even now received advertisement that a partie of the enemy is on foote : wherefore I desire you will take care to give notice to the horse under your commande

or direction bee in a readinesse to advance upon halfe an hour's warning, yff there bee cause : of w^{ch} you shall have further notice.

“FRAN. MACKWORTH.

“Halifax, paste 6 att
night, Julii 22—1643.

“To Lieutenant-Colonell Wentworth,
at his Quarters at King's Crosse,
Return answer of yo^r receipt thereof.”

“Lieut.-Coll. Wentworth,

“I have received certain Intelligence that the Enemy is drawne very stronge to Blackston Edge, above 2,000. I desire you would therefore not faile to send (and see it performed) expres order for all yo^r horse to be in redines ; and send out a very great partie in two bodies that way to prevent all danger, and to come to me to give me notice of your endeavours, when I shall give you further order, and rest

“Your servant

“FRAN. MACKWORTH.

“Let me know what time you have received this Letter, and send a company to the Guard. We must loke about us.

“To his worthy friend Lieutenant
Coll. Wentworth at his Quarters
in King's Crosse d. etc.—”

ANTIQUARIAN NOTICES OF CLAY-HOUSE IN GRETELAND.

SUPPLEMENT No. I.

Since the memoranda were made which form the contents of the little Volume on the Antiquarian History of Clay-House, I have met with the volume of Elegies and other Poems, written by members of the University of Oxford, on

the death of Sir Henry Savile (1622), the Warden of Merton College in that University, and also Provost of Eton College. This is the Sir Henry Savile whose name occurs several times in the Memoranda, and whose birth at Bradley in Stainland gives celebrity to that place, and may be regarded, indeed, as among the chief distinctions of the whole parish of Halifax: for there was no man of his time held in higher honour, and perhaps, take him altogether, he is the most illustrious person that the county of York has yet produced.

The first poem in the collection is the tribute paid to the memory of Sir Henry Savile by Dr. ROBERT CLAY; and as it is perhaps the only piece of verse by Dr. Clay which will ever be recovered, it seems right that it should be preserved in a little book which is devoted to the illustration of the house in which he was born and for some time lived. But it will, as will be seen, lead to the knowledge of other facts connected with the house which are well deserving of notice.

Musa, resume chalyn ; dumque ad tua templa revertor,
 Adsis ad numeros (PHŒBE vocate) meos.
 Me Pietas Vatem fecit, non gloria nostri
 Carminis, et luctus præstitet ingenium.
 Nam te defunctum, PHŒNIX longæve, nepotis
 Lugere et lachrymas fundere jussit amor.
 Mirando potius te quam laudare loquendo
 Possumus, et meritum dant tibi facta decus.
 Te fecunda tulit nulli MERTONA secundum ;
 BODLEIO dici gloria posse parem.
 Sed cum nec laudem, nec vitam reddere possint
 Carmina in æternum (nostra Camena) silet.
 Mœrens posuit Robertus Clay, sacræ
 Theologiæ doctor ; et defuncti nepos.

I have said that these are probably the only verses by Dr. Clay which will ever be recovered, but it appears by the first couplet that he had been accustomed to visit the Temple of Apollo, so that there were, if not still existing, other verses of his besides these, which at the close he says will be his last. Perhaps the well-known verses in the Grammar-School at Halifax, may have been written by him. This little Poem is not without its beauties, though there is nothing very striking in the thoughts. “O Muse, resume the lyre, and be thou, Phœbus, propitious, now that I revisit thy Temple. It is affection and respect for my relative which makes me now

a Poet, not any reputation which I may hope to derive from my poem. Grief supplies the genius ; and you being dead, the long-liv'd Phoenix of the age, the love which your nephew bore to you compels him to lament, and to pour the tuneful tear. It is rather, however, in silent admiration than in speech that we can here praise you : your own deeds give you the glory which all are ready to concede.

“Merton abounding in eminent persons produced you inferior to no one : it may truly be said that your glory equals that of Bodley himself. But since these my verses can add nothing to your praise, nor can recall you to life, now for ever let my muse be silent.

“This sorrowfully writes ROBERT CLAY, a Doctor of Divinity, and the nephew of the deceased.”

A tribute like this from a scholar born in an old Hall to another scholar born in another Hall in the same valley, many years after both had gone into the world, and worked in the same university and the same college, cannot but be contemplated with some degree of pleasure ; but it will be perceived that it opens to view a new fact in the history of the Clays which well deserves to be added to the scattered memoranda respecting the family already made. Dr. Clay, it will be seen, speaks of himself as standing in the relation of nephew to Sir Henry Savile. This is a fact in his history which has never been observed : and no wonder, for this collection of poems in honour of Sir Henry Savile, in which alone perhaps it is preserved, is a book of great rarity. Mr. Watson cannot have been acquainted with it, and his account of the Saviles does not enable us to show how it was that the families of Savile of Bradley, and Clay of Clayhouse, were at that time connected. He says, indeed, that Sir Henry Savile had five sisters, but he nowhere tells us to whom they were married.

In the book of the Herald's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1585, we find, however, four of these sisters, and their marriages, and among them appears—*Mary (or Margaret) Savile, wife of John Clay, of Clayhouse* : so it stands in the Visitation Book. We have, therefore, here the parents of Dr. Robert Clay, and at the same time evidence of a connection between the Clays and the Saviles, who were at that

time by far the most eminent family in the whole parish of Halifax : and it makes still more extraordinary the fact already adverted to, that having the splendid alliance which this marriage would bring with it, and making claim to coat-armour, as the arms still remaining in the window show they did, they never made an entry of the line of their descent in the Herald's book, or established their right to the arms they bore.

This marriage brought the Clays into near relationship with the Ramsdens, Hansons, Gledhills of Barkisland, all of the best families in and near their own valley, and with the Blythes of Quarmby, the Bosviles, Burdets and Beaumonts, principal families of the county. Of their nearer connections, the sisters of Mary Savile were Jennett, Elizabeth and Dorothy. Jennett was the wife of William Wilkinson, of Elland, and mother of Henry, John and William Wilkinson, all scholars and eminent divines. They, of course, would stand in the relation of cousins-german to Dr. Robert Clay. Elizabeth married John Holdsworth, of Astey, in the parish of Halifax. They had a son, who appears to have been about the Court and a cultivated man, by a letter which I have seen written by him to Sir Richard Beaumont not long after the death of his uncle, Sir Henry Savile. This was John : and there was another son, Henry Holdsworth, from whom the Holdsworths of Astey, in Southouram, descended. Dorothy Savile, the other sister of Mary Clay, was the wife of Richard Spraxton, of Wakefield, and was the mother of James Spraxton, who married, first, Sir John Livingston, one of the Scotch courtiers of James the First, and, secondly, Sir Everard Goryn, Lord Dundalk, son of Helen, Marchioness of Northampton, who has the splendid monument in Salisbury Cathedral. Her son, that is Jane Spraxton's, Lady Dundalk, who was first cousin to Dr. Clay, was created Earl of Newburgh, and her daughter married Lord Stanhope, of Harrington.

Then as to the three brothers of Mary Clay, something has already been said of them. Thomas died in early life and unmarried. Sir Henry lost his only son about the year 1605, which enabled him to become the great public benefactor he was ; but he had a daughter, his only heir, who married Sir John Sedley, a baronet, in the county of Kent. Sir John Savile, the other brother and the eldest of the

three, was the eminent lawyer. He purchased Methley, between Wakefield⁷ and Pontefract, which has continued ever since to be the seat of his descendants. His eldest son, Sir Henry Savile, was created a baronet at the first institution of the order, and his daughters were the Lady Jackson and the Lady Goodrick. Sir Henry, the baronet, outlived all his sons, and at his death the estates descended to a brother of the half-blood, John Savile, of Methley, who was High Sheriff in the time of the Civil Wars. His great-grandson was created Lord Pollington by King George the Second, and Earl of Mexbrough by King George the Third.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE No. II.

STATE OF THE FAMILY OF CLAY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

“JOHN CLAY of Clayhouse, in the parish of Elland, gentleman,” made his last Will September 13, 1654, being then weak in body but of sound and disposing mind. He gives to his wife Mary Clay a Twenty Two shilling Piece of Gold over and above her right according to the custom of the country : to Margaret Clay, my daughter-in-law, 10*l.* a year out of my lands at Clay House, for life, and the east end of the new house at Clay House, with a bed and square table, which now are standing in the said house: the said 10*l.* to be paid her by John Clay, my grandson, or his heirs and assigns, at the feast days of S. Martin and Pentecost. She is also to have one cow-keeping at Clay House for her life. He had settled on his grandson Henry Clay, 10*l.* a year out of his lands at Houlcroft Head and Scoles in Greteland, but these lands being now otherwise disposed of, he gave him 5*l.* a-year out of the Farther Burken-shutt and the Blackpitt-shutt, to be paid to his brother John Clay, and 5*l.* a-year

⁷ Methley is between Leeds and Pontefract.

beside. To his grand-daughter Mary Clay, he gives 40*l.*, to be paid by her brother John Clay, when she is Twenty-one : to Elizabeth Habergam, wife of John Habergam of Habergam, in the parish of Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, 40*l.*, to be paid by her brother John Clay, within a year of the death of Mary Clay, his wife. To John Clay, his grandson, he gives all the arms in the house "which belong to Souldjerye," and all the husbandry tools about the house. He sets apart two closes, commonly called Farther Birkinshutt and Blackpitt-shutt, for the payment of his debts. Finally, he makes his grandson John Clay, and his daughter-in-law, Margaret Clay, his executors.

This is evidently the will of an old man, since he speaks of a married grand-daughter, so that it is quite probable that he was brother of Dr. Robert Clay, the vicar of Halifax, and the nephew of Sir John Savile, and his more illustrious brother Sir Henry. It is clear that he had outlived his eldest son and was about to be succeeded by his grandson. It would seem, also, that some considerable portion of the house was built anew in his time. The east end was to be inhabited by the widow of the son.

Though accustomed to see the sums small which are given to the younger members of families, undoubtedly of consequence in the seventeenth century, these appear to me very small, and to betoken the decaying fortunes of the family, which, in no very long time, compelled the sale of the estate. The debts, also, of which he speaks, and for which he had set apart a portion of his lands, has the same bearing. He appears, also, to have had no money, all his legacies being charged on his estate.

Of the character or fortune of the grandson and heir, the next John Clay, nothing is at present known ; but his sister, who married John Habergam, was the mother of another John Habergam, born in 1650, who was the ruin of that very ancient family. "A more useful lecture on the consequences of profligacy and extravagance," says Dr. Whitaker, "I have seldom read, than in the evidences of this estate (Habergam Eaves, in Burnley), which, after having provided for so many numerous families and supported so many generations in reputation and plenty, sank all at once under the follies of its last owner. For, from the time that he entered into possession, scarcely a year elapses without the sale of a

farm, till at last the Mansion-house and Demesne were swallowed up," and having sought in vain for the register of his interment, he comes to the conclusion that he was not interred either with his wife at Padiham, or with his ancestors at Burnley. And he adds the severe remark, that he was not worthy *to be joined with them in burial*.

His wife was a Townley. Undone by the extravagance and disgraced by the vices of her husband, she soothed her sorrows in some stanzas yet remembered, says Dr. Whitaker, writing in 1803, among the old people of the neighbourhood.

* * * *

The gardener standing by,
Proffered to chuse for me,
The Pink, the Primrose, and the Rose,
And I refused the three.

The Primrose I forsook
Because it came too soon,
The Violet I overlookt
And vowed to wait till June.

In June the red Rose sprung,
But was no flower for me,
I pluck't it up, lo ! by the stalk,
And planted the Willow-tree.

The Willow I now must wear
With sorrows twined among,
That all the world may know
I falsehood loved too long.

The regard for the name of CLAY was evinced in this family by its being given as a baptismal name to a younger brother of him who was the ruin of his house. Clay Habergam lived at Norland, in the parish of Halifax, and had a son John Habergam, who, in 1759, made some unsuccessful efforts for the recovery of the estate.

THE FIRST AND SECOND HOUSES OF LACY.

By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

I BEG permission to offer to the Journal of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association the following remarks, not to make known an historical fact actually new, but in order to impress one already known, but not sufficiently recognised, on the future genealogical and topographical literature of Yorkshire, and of other districts which once belonged to the great House of Laci, Lascy, or Lacy.

This attempt has been suggested to me by Dr. Walker's paper which commences the present volume, entitled *Almondbury in Feudal Times*. Almondbury was one of the manors of the Honor of Pontefract, the original fee of the Lacies; and so I trust that my present interpellation may not be deemed intrusive or ill-timed.

Dr. Walker (in p. 7) has once more reiterated the statement made by Dugdale, and copied by his followers for more than two centuries, that Robert de Lacy, who died without issue in 1193, "made *his half-sister* Albreda de Lisours his heir," and that, she having married Richard Fitz-Eustace, Baron of Halton, "their grandson Roger, Constable of Cheshire,¹ assumed the name of Lacy on the death of *his great-uncle*, Robert Lacy of Pontefract."

It is now nearly forty years since this important misstatement was corrected, the correction being prominently brought before the attention of genealogical students in one of the publications of the Record Commission, and noticed in at least one County History. So difficult, however, is it to stem the current of inveterate error, which is continually transfused from one book into another, and so completely is the struggling truth overwhelmed in the stream of compila-

¹ Constable of Chester is the more correct designation, as the office was properly appertinent to the Castle of Chester,

though exercising (under the Earl) great authority over the military forces of the county.

tion, that one may sometimes dread the possibility of its never rising again to the surface, and being entirely lost, if it is not rescued from the oblivious waters, and brought prominently forward in pages more likely to meet the eyes of general readers than are either county histories or record publications. When works whose special subject is the deduction of the particular descent of titles of honour, yet ignore (as I shall presently show they do) so material a feature of their materials as the discovery in question, it can scarcely be maintained that such apprehensions as I have expressed are utterly groundless and fanciful.

It will not therefore, I think, be deemed a waste of time or space to enlarge upon this matter so far as to state distinctly,—1, the source of the error in question; 2, the course of its perpetuation; 3, its correction; and 4, the imperfect recognition of that correction up to the present time.

1. The source of the error is the *Historia Laceiorum*, printed in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*,² from the cartulary of Kirkstall Abbey. This is (as Mr. Hunter observes) “an historical fragment written not earlier than the reign of Henry VI.,” and the statement which it makes is as follows:—

“Successit dicto Roberto Albreda sive Aubreia filia Roberti Lisours, soror ex parte matris, unde et illa post matrem ipsius utramque hæreditatem, scilicet de Lacy et de Lisoures, occupavit.”—*Monasticon Angl.* i. 860.

And as otherwise expressed in another narrative of the like complexion:—

“Et notandum quod Aubreia ista fuit soror Roberti Laszy ex parte matris et non ex parte patris, quia pater Aubreie fuit Robertus de Lysours. Successit tamen dicto Roberto de Laszy in heredem quia nulum heredem habuit de se genitum nec alium tam propinquum.”—*Harl. MS.* 1830, f. 4, 4b.

2. I have already said that the great authority which has misled subsequent writers upon this point is the *Baronage* of Sir William Dugdale, but the error had been previously adopted by other eminent genealogists, in reliance upon the monastic historians. Sir John Ferne, in his *Lacies Nobilitie*, published in 1586, stated³ Albreda to have been the “onely

² Preface to *Magnus Rotulus Pipce*, 31 Hen. I. 8vo. 1833.

³ *Lacies Nobilitie*, pp.108,112. This treatise is appended to the *Blazon of Gentrie*,

sister and heyre" of Robert Lacye; not knowing anything of the half-blood: but the monastic statement was entirely adopted by Camden when noticing the Honor of Pontefract (*Britannia*, 1607, p. 566), and by Sir Peter Leycester, when treating of the Barony of Halton (*Historical Antiquities*, 1673, p. 266).

After Dugdale it is needless to enumerate all the authors by whom the statement was followed. It appeared, of course, in Boothroyd's *History of Pontefract*: it was followed by Whitaker in his *History of Whalley*, by Ormerod in his *History of Cheshire*, and by Hunter in his *South Yorkshire*.

3. At last, when Mr. Hunter, in 1833, undertook to edit for the Record Commission the Great Roll of the Exchequer of the year 1131, he found therein the following passage:—

"Robertus de Lusoriis reddit compotum de viij li. vj s. viij d. ut ducat in uxorem sororem Ilberti de Laci. In thesauro iiij li. Et debet iiij li. vj s. viij d." (*Magnus Rotulus Pipæ*, 31 *Hen. I.*, edit. 1833, p. 8.)

which showed plainly that Albreda de Lisours, on whom and her posterity Robert de Laci was pleased to settle his inheritance, was really his cousin-german and not his half-sister, being the daughter of his aunt Albreda, who had married Robert de Lisours, as proved by the above record.

In order that this discovery might not be overlooked or

written by the same author, and printed in 4to, 1586. It may here be noticed that the copy of this work in the British Museum (now bearing the press-mark 9917 ccc.) is interesting, as having been Sir Peter Leycester's own. It bears on its first fly-leaf the autograph of a former possessor, but whose surname has been defaced,—

Emptū 30 Junij 1626.

P'tiū ij^s.

Tho: [Thyñ?] de Interiore templ.

On the second fly-leaf, in Sir Peter Leycester's hand:—

Ex libris Petri Leycester de Tabley.

ffeb: 5. i 649.

pretium—i 0^s. 0^d. at second hand.

a booke now very scarce, & out of Print.

At the back of the same leaf is his cypher of *PL.*, and there and again on the title-page the press-mark of his own library, *γ. num: 1.* There are marginal pen-marks throughout the book;

but the only manuscript notes of any importance are the four following, all written by Sir Peter Leycester:—

Lacies Nobilitie, p. 45, line 17: "He [Earl Hugh] begat on the body of *Armetrida* his wife, three sonnes, the eldest sonne, called *Richard*, was Earle of Chester."—"very false: for Richard was the onely child he had by Ermen-trude dau: of Hugh de Clerimont; as Ordericus tells us. Robert and Ottiwell were base sonnes of Earle Hugh."

Page 113. "*Richard Fitz-Eustace* had issue by *Albreda Lacy*, a son called Roger Lacy." *MS. Note*, "Albreda had issue John, Constable of Chester: and John had issue Roger Lacy as here mentioned."

Page 117. Edmond Lacy "dyed An. 1276." *MS. Note*, "obiit anno i 258."

Page 118, line 8. "*Weyland* Lord chief Iustice of the Kings Bench." *MS. Note*, "Weyland was Chiefe Justice of y^e coñon pleas & not of y^e K. Bench."

disregarded, it was specially mentioned by the editor in his Preface to that record, in a passage which I shall now beg leave to repeat :—

“ A new view is opened of a very important fact in the history of one of the great feudal tenancies of England, which became at length, as it still continues, a fief of the Crown, the Honor of Pontefract. The original grantee was an Ilbert de Lacy, whose great possessions are described in Domesday Book. From him descended other Lacies, who held this fee till the reign of Richard I., when Robert, the last of them, deceased without issue. On his death the fee descended to Albreda de Lizours, of whom there exists a fine of the fifth year of King Richard, showing her in possession, and to whom she disposed of it. The question is how Albreda stood related to the last Laci last seised ; and Dugdale, together with the whole body of later genealogists, have followed the *Historia Laceiorum*, an historical fragment written not earlier than the time of Henry VI., printed in the *Monasticon* from a chartulary. The writer of this little piece of history declares Albreda to have been half-sister, *ex parte materna*, to the last of the Lacies. But as it would show a rule of descent of which it is presumed no similar instance can be produced from those times, and might, if admitted, lead to general conclusions that were erroneous in respect of the inheritance of feudal tenures under the early monarchy, it is of importance to observe that in this Roll there is an entry in the accounts for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, that Robert de Lizours paid 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* that he might take to wife the sister and heir of Ilbert de Lasci, a second of that name ; and there can scarcely be a doubt that Albreda, the issue of that marriage, was cousin and heir, and not half-sister, of the last Lasci, and therefore a partaker of the blood of the Ilbert de Lasci who was the original grantee from the Conqueror.”

These remarks were not in time to amend the account of the Lacy family given by Baines in his *History of Lancashire*, but they were justly considered of such importance as to be extracted at length in the supplement to that work, vol. iv. p. 765. (1836.)

4. But now comes the most disagreeable part of my present undertaking :—namely, to show how imperfectly this important genealogical discovery has been hitherto recognised, or, rather, I am compelled to say, how grievously and thoroughly it has been ignored.

In the new edition of Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage*, edited by the late William Courthope, Somerset Herald, in 1857, as *The Historic Peerage of England*, Albreda is still designated as the “ half-sister ” of Robert de Lacy.

In Sir Bernard Burke's *Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire*, 1866, the old story is again repeated.

In *The History of Barnsley*, by Rowland Jackson, 1858, it is also stated (p. 21) that, on the death of Robert de Laci, "Albreda de Lizours, his half-sister," succeeded to his estates.

In the *History of Blyth*, by the Rev. John Raine, M.A., 4to, 1860, at p. 160, a pedigree of Lizours occurs, in which Robert de Lizours is made to marry the widow of Henry de Laci, as before.

In the new edition of Baines's *History of Lancashire* 1870 (vol. ii. p. 14), no correction of the former statement is made, and the quotation from Hunter's Pipe-Roll preface, which formed a substantial appendix to the first edition, is simply cast off and omitted.

In fact, I have looked round for some book in which the connection of the two Houses of Laci may at last have been properly stated, and, though I am unwilling to say there is actually none, it has not been my fortune, as yet, to find any.

Meanwhile, a very remarkable phenomenon has appeared in one of the works of the Chetham Society. The struggling truth has there endeavoured to show its head, but the editor has admitted it only questionably. Albreda is still "uterine sister" of Robert de Lacy in the notes to the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, 1847, pp. 2, 76; but in the former page the words "or cousin" are added in a parenthesis, and in the latter there is this:—

Mem.—Dugdale's account of the descent of the Lascy honours has been followed; but it is proper to state that another version, supported by Dodsworth, implies that the connection of the Lascys with the Barons of Halton was as follows:—

1. Ilbert, who succeeded, and died *s. p.*
2. Henry, who succeeded, and left Robert de Lascy.
3. Albreda, married Robert de Lizours, who, by an entry in the Pipe-Roll, 31 Henry I., paid twenty-five marks that he might marry the sister of Ilbert de Lascy. They had a daughter and heir
Albreda, who married Richard, fifth baron of Halton.

Here then was the truth, flowing through another and earlier channel than Mr. Hunter's book. If Mr. Hulton, the editor, had but made himself acquainted with the fact that the Pipe-Roll in question had been published by the Record Commission, he would have become aware of Mr. Hunter's remarks, and would probably have taken courage to correct "Dugdale's account," instead of preserving it as paramount to any other authority. Dodsworth is a name that should always be received with respect, and may even

compete with Dugdale as an authority, as indeed Dodsworth is known to have collected a large proportion of the records which give value to the great work of Dugdale.

And besides the lesson which these details enforce—that authors and editors, in these advanced days, should make themselves well aware of what their predecessors have done—there is this further conclusion which evidently arises from the whole matter, and which I have had occasion to observe in various other instances, namely, that the genealogies of the monastic chartularies are to be regarded with much suspicion, and are not entirely to be depended upon except when their statements can be confirmed by charters or other contemporary records. For obits and occasional personal anecdotes and characteristics, the monastic annals are available, but when they have to deal with any distant question of consanguinity they are rarely wholly trustworthy.

Before I conclude, I must beg permission to append a few remarks upon the paper of the Rev. Mr. Canon Raine which accompanies the Charter and Seal of Edmund de Lascy, Constable of Chester, in vol. i. p. 169. Mr. Raine, in some way for which it is difficult to account, has fallen into the misapprehension that Matthew Paris had chronicled the marriage of Edmund de Lascy “in May, 1257,” and, upon the basis of that misapprehension, he has proceeded to suggest various doubts in regard to the statements as well of Matthew Paris, as of Dodsworth and Dugdale, respecting Edmund and his consort.

But it is really under the year 1247 that Matthew Paris has placed the marriage of “Edmund Earl of Lincoln,” and thus Mr. Raine’s suggestion “that Matthew Paris is in error” is entirely gratuitous. Nor do I agree that Matthew Paris commits a “blunder” in styling the bridegroom “Earl of Lincoln,” as I will explain presently.

I have recently, when revising the account of the Lascies given by Dr. Whitaker in the *History of Whalley*, made inquiries in order to verify the circumstances of this marriage, and to identify, not the bridegroom, of whom there is no reasonable doubt, but the bride.

Matthew Paris indignantly introduces the young lady and her companion as foreigners imported by Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, from his own far-distant regions, girls unknown to the English either in race or nationality,

and yet destined to be married to the English nobles whom the King was then educating as his wards : ⁴—which (adds the historian,) seemed at once annoying and absurd to many of the native and home-born of England, who deemed themselves slighted. However, the damsels arrived safely, about Feb. 1247, at the King's court in London, under the conduct of Peter of Savoy, and were doubtless welcomed and caressed by the Queen, whose kinswomen they were. The English court was at this time inundated with the foreign relatives both of the King and Queen ; for among the recent arrivals were the King's half-brothers, Guy de Lusignan, William de Valence (to whom he gave the Honor of Hertford and the heiress of Warin de Montchensy, and subsequently the Earldom of Pembroke), and Ethelmar, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and his half-sister Alice, who was presently married to the Earl of Warren. Peter de Savoy was not exactly the King's kinsman, as Mr. Raine designates him, but he was the Queen's maternal uncle, and brother to Boniface, who had been advanced to the head of the English Church as Archbishop of Canterbury.

The ensuing marriages are related by Matthew Paris in a subsequent passage. “ And in the same year (1247), in the month of May, the King staying for the purpose at Woodstock from the feast of Saint Vitalis (April 28) to the morrow (May 2) of the apostles Philip and James, those foreign damsels which Peter de Savoy had brought were married to Edmund Earl of Lincoln and Richard de Burgh,⁵ whom the King had for some years educated in his palace.”

I have ascertained that Alesia, who was married to Edmund de Lascy, was a daughter of Manfred Marquis of

⁴ The scheme had originated on the 16th June, 1246 (30 Hen. III.) as part of a treaty whereby the king granted to Amadeo, Count of Savoy, 1000*l.*, and a yearly pension of 200 marks. “ Rex concessit eidem Comiti et bona fide promisit quod unam filiarum filiae ejusdem Comitis quam ad Regem destinare voluerit in Angliam, Rex maritari faciet vel Johanni de Warennæ, qui si vixerit comes erit Warennæ, vel Edmundo de Lacy qui si vixerit Comes erit Lincolnæ: qui quidem pueri sunt in custodia Regis, et maritagium eorum ad Regem pertinet.” But this passage (to be found in Rymer, 1704, i. 441) contem-

plated the importation of only one Savoyard princess.

⁵ Richard de Burgh was doubtless a nobleman of high expectations, but I have hitherto failed to ascertain his place in the pedigree of that great family: from which, on account of his dying young and without issue, he seems to have been omitted. Matthew Paris mentions his death as occurring within the year 1247, and what became of his Provençal bride has yet to be discovered. Not improbably Richard was the son and heir of a former Richard de Burgh, whose death Matthew Paris records under the year 1242.

Saluzzo by Beatrix of Savoy daughter of Amadeo IV., Count of Savoy, maternal uncle to Alianor Queen of England), which Beatrix, after the death of her husband in 1244, was re-married to Manfred, natural son of the Emperor Frederick, and afterwards (in 1258) King of Naples and Sicily. Manfred Marquis of Saluzzo was fourth in descent from the marriage of Boniface Marquis of Saluzzo with a former Alice of Savoy, in the twelfth century. And it is a fact hitherto unnoticed by our own peerage writers that Alice Countess of Arundel (ob. 1292), the wife of Richard Earl of Arundel (1272-1302), was niece to the wife of Edmund de Lascy, being a daughter of her brother Thomas Marquis of Saluzzo, who lived until 1299.⁶

Edmund de Lascy, at his marriage, was seventeen years of age, having been born in 1230. He died on the 5th June, 1258, leaving as his son and heir Henry de Lascy, "the last and greatest man of his line,"⁷ born on the 11th January, 1250, who, on attaining his majority, was girt with the sword of the Earldom of Lincoln upon the feast of St. Edward, in 1272, and who died on the day of St. Agatha the Virgin (Feb. 5), 1310, in the sixtieth year of his age.

I have only now to add a few words on the assumed "blunder" attributed by Mr. Canon Raine to Matthew Paris in designating Edmund de Lascy as Earl of Lincoln. It is perfectly true that he was not actually invested with the *office*—for such it really was—of Earl of Lincoln. In the charter to Roche Abbey,⁸ granted only a few months before his death, and on the seal appended to it, he is still "Constable of Chester" only, and not Earl of Lincoln.

"Post mortem autem dicti Johannis de Lacy, filius ejus Edmundus de Lacy, *Constabularius et non Comes*, vixit xiiij annos et moriebatur Anno Domini Mccclvii nonas Junii, et sepultus jacet apud Locum Benedictum [*i.e.* Whalley] juxta patrem suum." (*Harl. MS.* 1830, f. 6.)

Still, it need not be doubted that Matthew Paris only adopted the ordinary practice of his day in designating Edmund de Lascy as "Earl of Lincoln," and that Edmund had usually gone by that title from the time of his father's death in 1240. That such was the case we have sufficient

⁶ Guichenon, *Histoire Généalogique de la Royale Maison de Savoie*, 1778, vol. i. p. 273; vol. iii. pp. 290, 318.

⁷ These are the words of Dr. Whitaker:

but the most complete biography of him is that by Sir Harris Nicolas, in the *Siege of Carlaverock*, 4to, 1828.

⁸ See vol. i. p. 173.

proof by a document which is printed by Rymer, i. 563, being letters of safe-conduct to the King and Queen of Scotland in 1255.

Other instances of the same kind which have occurred to me are those of William de Roumare the third, who never attained the Earldom of Lincoln, but who appears as Earl William de Roumare among the witnesses of a charter of John Earl of Mortaine to the church of Rouen, and who is also designated as Earl in several inquisitions respecting the lands of his fief in Lincolnshire during the reign of John.

Thus also the second William de Longespée is sometimes called Earl of Salisbury, though the possession of the dignity was judicially refused to him, so long as his mother the heiress survived, notwithstanding she had actually become a recluse as Abbess of Lacock.

Occasionally we even read of the *junior* Earl Marshal, or the *junior* Earl Ferrars, &c., which were similar titles of courtesy given to heirs apparent whilst their fathers were living. All this is not surprising in an age when, it will be remembered, there was even "the young King," in the person of the eldest son of King Henry the Second.

In this way the dignity of Earl was titular, much as it is at present: but in the legal sense and usage it was strictly official: and, in further illustration of this state of things, I am tempted to add one more remarkable passage from the history of Matthew Paris, which refers to the marriage and coronation of Queen Alianor in 1236. In that ceremonial "the Earl of Chester carried the Sword of Saint Edward which was called *curtana*, before the King, as a sign that he was Earl of the Palace, and had by right the power of restraining the King if he should commit an error. The Earl was attended by the Constable of Chester, who kept the people away with his staff when they pressed forward in a disorderly manner."

The Earl of Chester at that time was John le Scot, and his Constable was John de Lascy, who was then actually Earl of Lincoln, but the title of his higher dignity or office was for the time laid aside, whilst he was officiating in that more ancient hereditary function as Constable of Chester which had descended to him from a long succession of his ancestors in the male line.

THE DEDICATIONS OF THE YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

By the Rev. JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York.

THE late Mr. Lawton, in his well-known and useful work, *Collectio Rerum Ecclesiasticarum de diœcesi Eboracensi*, gives a list of the dedications of the churches within the district as far as he could obtain it. This is derived to a great extent from Mr. Torre's MSS., supplemented by tradition and local inquiry. There are, however, a number of churches to which Mr. Lawton assigns no patron Saint whatever, and in other cases the ascriptions which he gives are entirely at variance with ancient evidence. The object of the present paper is to supplement and correct his list. Farther inquiry will make still more changes in it; but the rapid progress that the building and restoration of churches is now making, renders it necessary that this paper should be widely circulated among the clergy. So many mistakes are being daily made through ignorance and neglect, that it is only proper that all who are interested in the subject should know without delay how far ancient and modern usage coincide. I have made Mr. Lawton's work my text-book, because it is very easy of access. The Ordnance Survey may also be consulted. The statements it makes rely chiefly upon tradition.

In this paper I give what may be called the mediæval evidence. It is derived chiefly from two sources. For the diocese of York, the wills preserved at York prior to 1560 are the authority. In three cases out of five, each testator, in mentioning the church or churchyard in which he wishes to be buried, mentions at the same time the Saint under whose protection the church was placed. For the old Archdeaconry of Richmond, I have used the wills formerly preserved at Richmond, and which I had the opportunity of examining before they were removed to London. In addi-

tion, several other sources of information have been examined, but not many. If there had been no Peculiars, and if all chapels had possessed the right of burial, the dedication of every church and chapel in the county might have been verified or recovered. The documents connected with Peculiar jurisdictions have in many cases been imperfectly preserved, and a testator, who had his residence within a chapelry, very seldom mentions the chapel in his will, if he could not be interred there.

The patron of each church or chapel was formally assigned to it at its consecration or dedication, just as in the case of the several altars and bells, and those who examine the Manuals of the mediæval use will find the whole service which was customary on the occasion. If a church was rebuilt or changed in such a way that re-consecration was necessary, it was permissible to change the name of the Saint ; but instances of this are of a very rare occurrence.

In some cases there seems to be contradictory evidence as to the ascription. We find two Saints mentioned about the same time. In the original dedication they were probably conjoined. Afterwards, first one was used, then the other, as people chose. When there was a double ascription in this way, it will generally be found that the first and most prominent of the two was the Blessed Virgin or some Saint of note. It is observable that the Saint with the most striking and unwonted name usually displaced the other. Prior to the Reformation St. Peter and St. Paul were frequently associated. Subsequently, however, in a most unexpected manner, St. Paul has been forgotten !

There is also an apparent difficulty in respect to the monasteries. Here there was frequently a double ascription ; but it is to be explained in this way. The whole church was dedicated to some particular Saint or Saints ; but a portion of the church, a nave or an aisle, was regarded as a parish church, and was appropriated to the use of the parishioners within a certain precinct. This nave or aisle had a dedication of its own, taken from the principal altar which it contained. There is a curious example of this usage recorded on a plan of the nunnery of Marrick, near Richmond, at the time of the Dissolution. In it "the nonnes quier" is the most westerly portion of the church, and contained two altars. Eastward of this, through a closed screen,

was "the bodye of the parishe church;" beyond which was the chancel, with the high altar, on the north side of which was the "quier of the founder," Roger de Aske, with another altar.¹ At Bridlington the Priory was dedicated to St. Mary; but the parish church within it was under the patronage of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The priory of Nunburnholme was dedicated to St. Mary, the parish church to Allhallows. Instances could easily be multiplied. For a correct list of the ascriptions of the northern, as well as of many of the English, monasteries, I must refer my reader to the Durham Obituary Rolls, published by the Surtees Society for 1856.

I have added considerably to Mr. Lawton's list of chapels and their dedications. There are some hundreds of others which have been passed by, because their dedications are unknown. Many of these little places of worship were of very early foundation; and when travelling was dangerous, and the population greatly scattered, they were of inestimable service. The greater part of them were pulled down during the first ten years of the reign of Elizabeth. They had been in existence, many of them, since the Norman times. Many were erected by the religious houses, which in this respect were very attentive to their duty. Others owed their existence to the care of the Archbishops of York. The first great subdivision of parishes took place in the time of Archbishop Thurstan. About a century afterwards there was a large addition made to the number of chapels. Archbishop Gray wrote to Gregory IX., stating that in consequence of the distance of the parish priest from the scattered parts of his flock, it often happened that a sick man passed away before the priest could reach him, and sought his advice in the matter. The Pope thereupon gave him leave to erect oratories and chapels. This was in 1233.² Most of these little shrines were destroyed after the Reformation. Now we are beginning to find the want of them.

It is scarcely proper, with only an imperfect list, to offer any general remarks on the character of the Yorkshire dedications. The prevalence and the great preponderance of New Testament names is very remarkable. There is an almost total absence of the old Celtic Saints. With the

¹ *Coll. Top.* v. 100-1.

² Addit. MSS. 15353, 175—from the Vatican MSS.

exception of Columba, who is once mentioned, and Patrick and one or two others, they do not appear at all. St. Helen occurs frequently, in honour of the mother of Constantine and her connection with York. A cluster of churches in the neighbourhood of Whitby bear the name of St. Hilda. St. Everilda has two, one of which is Everingham, a place probably called after her. St. Wilfred, St. Oswald, St. Cuthbert occur frequently ; but, strange to say, there is now no St. William of York. The Blessed Virgin and Allhallows are the most popular ascriptions. But Allhallows has been changed, unfortunately I think, to All Saints.

It will be observed from the accompanying list of additions that the dedications of many churches have been wholly lost. It is easy to see how this might happen in the 17th and 18th centuries. The neglect of two or three incumbents and the passing away of two or three generations would cause the loss. In some instances the village feast was given up, which was at one time a safeguard against neglect. But the day for the village feast has been changed occasionally, and, although it was originally a sure criterion of the feast of the patron Saint of the church and village, it is not safe at the present day to regard it in that light. Still it is necessary to place it side by side with documentary evidence when it occurs, and in some doubtful cases it will be decisive.

It will also be observed that in many instances the modern and the ancient ascriptions are wholly at variance. Great liberties have undoubtedly been taken within the last thirty years without any authority, and the names have been suppressed and guessed at by prejudiced and ingenious incumbents. What is to be done when the ancient and correct ascription is brought to light ? The right course of action seems to be this. The ancient name must be restored, unless a re-consecration, with a new ascription, bars the way to it. The books of faculties and deeds of consecration at York will show whether this is the case for at least two centuries. Between the Reformation and the time of the Commonwealth very few churches were built or rebuilt.

I now give the corrections and additions to Mr. Lawton's list, arranged in alphabetical order. A supplementary list may perhaps be given at some future time.

A.

PLACE.	OLD ASCRIPTIONS.	MODERN ASCRIPTIONS.
ABERFORD	St. Richarius or Re- carius	St. Richard. ³
ABERFORD CHAPEL	St. Mary.	
ACKLAM IN CLEVELAND	St. Mary.	
ADWICK ON DEARNE	St. John.	
AINDERBY STEEPLE	St. Michael.	
ALDWARK CHAPEL	St. James.	
ALLERTHORPE CHAPEL	St. Botolph.	
AMOTHERBY	St. Helen.	
APPLETON-ON-WISK	Allhallows.	
ARMTHORPE	St. Leonard	St. Mary.
ATWICK	St. Peter	St. Lawrence.
AUBURN CHAPEL (now in the sea)	St. Nicholas.	
AUGHTON	Allhallows	All Souls (<i>Torre</i>).
AUSTERFIELD	St. Helen.	
AYTON CHAPEL, par. SEAMER	St. James.	

B.

BAGBY CHAPEL	St. Mary.	
BAILDON	St. John Evang. . . .	St. Giles.
BILBROUGH	St. Cuthbert.	
BILTON-IN-HOLDERNESS	St. Mary Magd. . . .	St. Peter.
BIRDFORTH CHAPEL	St. Mary.	
BIRDSALL	Allhallows	St. Mary.
BLACKTOFT CHAPEL	St. Clement.	
BOLTBY CHAPEL	H. Trinity.	
BOLTON-ON-SWALE	Allhallows	St. Mary.
BORROBY CHAPEL	St. Leonard.	
BRADFIELD	St. Nicholas.	
BRADFORD, Chapel at the bridge end	H. Trin. and S. Sithe.	
BRAFFERTON	St. Augustine	St. Peter.
BRAITHWELL	Allhallows	St. James.
BROTTON PARVA CHAPEL	St. Margaret.	
BROUGHTON-IN-AIREDALE	St. Oswald	All Saints.
BURTON LEONARD	St. Leonard. After- wards St. Helen.	
BURTON PIDSEA	SS. Peter and Paul	St. Peter.
BUSBY CHAPEL	St. Lawrence.	
BUTTERWICK CHAPEL	St. Nicholas.	

³ Where not otherwise stated, the ascriptions given in this column are all from Mr. Lawton's work.

C.

PLACE.	OLD ASCRIPTIONS.	MODERN ASCRIPTIONS.
CAMPSALL	Allhallows	St. Mary Magd.
CARLTON MINIOT	St. Lawrence.	
CAWTHORNE	St. Michael	All Saints.
CLAPHAM	St. Michael.	
COLTHORPE	H. Trinity and St. Michael	St. Michael.
COTTAM CHAPEL	H. Trinity.	
COWLAM	St. Andrew.	
CROSTONE CHAPEL	St. Ursula.	

D.

DALBY	St. Peter	St. Mary.
DALTON NORRIS CHAPEL	St. Wilfrid.	
DANBY IN CLEVELAND	St. Hilda.	
DARRINGTON	Allhallows	St. Luke and All- hallows.
DODDINGTON IN HOLDERNESS (now gone)	St. Nicholas.	
DRIFFIELD, LITTLE	St. Mary	St. Peter.
DRINGHOUSES CHAPEL	St. Helen. ⁴	

E.

EAST COWTON	St. Mary.	
EAST HARLSEY	St. Oswald.	
EAST WITTON	St. Helen	St. Ella.
ECCLESFIELD	St. Mary	St. John Bapt.
EDSTON	St. Michael.	
ELSTERNWICK	St. Lawrence.	
ESTON	St. Helen.	
EVERINGHAM	St. Everilda	St. Emeldis.

F.

FARNDALE CHAPEL	St. Nicholas, also St. Mary.	
FARNHAM	St. Oswald.	
FENTON	St. Mary.	
FILEY	Chapel of St. Bartholo- mew there.	
FINNINGLEY	H. Trinity.	
FORDON CHAPEL	St. James.	
FOXHOLES	St. Mary.	
FRAISTHORPE CHAPEL	St. Edmund.	
FULL SUTTON	St. Mary.	

⁴ Now St. Edward.

G.

PLACE.	OLD ASCRIPTIONS.	MODERN ASCRIPTIONS.
GIGGLESWICK	St. Akelda	St. Alkeld.
GILLING, near Richmond . .	St. Peter	St. Agatha.
GOATLAND	St. Mary.	

H.

HACKFORTH CHAPEL	St. Andrew.	
HACKNESS	St. Mary : also St. Hilda.	
HAMELTON CHAPEL	St. Mary.	
HARTSHEAD	St. Peter.	
HATFIELD	St. Mary	St. Lawrence.
HATFIELD, IN HOLDERNESS, CHAPEL	St. Helen.	
HAWKSGARTH CHAPEL	All Saints.	
HAYTON	St. Peter	St. Martin.
HEALAUGH	St. Helen	St. John Baptist.
HEATH (near Wakefield) CHAPEL	St. Mary.	
HELPERTHORPE CHAPEL	St. George.	
HICKLETON	St. Wilfred	St. Denis.
HOLLYM	St. Catherine.	
HOLMPTON	St. Nicholas.	
HOKE	St. Mary	St. John.
HOOTON ROBERTS	St. Peter	St. John Baptist.
HORBURY CHAPEL	St. Leonard.	
HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE	St. Oswald	St. Oswald or St. Thomas.
HOWDEN	SS. Peter and Paul	St. Peter.
HOWSHAM CHAPEL	St. Werburga.	
HUBBERHOLME	St. Leonard	St. Michael.
HUGGATE	All Saints	St. Mary.
HULL	Chapel of St. Mary at.	
HUMBLETON	SS. Peter and Paul	St. Peter.
HUNSLET	St. Helen	St. Mary.
HUSTHWAITE	St. Nicholas.	
HUTTON CONYERS CHAPEL	St. John Baptist.	
HUTTON CRANSWICK	St. Andrew	St. Peter.

I.

INGLETON	St. Leonard.
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K.

KEPWICK CHAPEL	St. Margaret.	
KILDALE PARK CHAPEL	St. Hilda.	
KIRKBURTON	Allhallows	St. John Baptist.
KIRKBY KNOWLE	St. Wilfrid.	

PLACE.	OLD ASCRIPTIONS.	MODERN ASCRIPTIONS.
KIRKBY MALHAMDALE . . .	St. Michael.	
KIRKBY-ON-THE-MOOR . . .	Allhallows.	
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH . . .	St. Peter . . .	St. Peter & St. Felix.
KIRKDALE	St. Gregory. ⁵	
KIRKHAMMERTON	St. Quintin . . .	St. John Baptist.
KIRKLEATHAM	The Chapel of St. Cyprian on the Sands.	
KIRKLINGTON	St. Michael . . .	St. Mary.
KIRKSMEATON	St. Peter . . .	St. Mary.
KIRKTHORPE	St. Peter.	
KNAPTON (par. WINTRINGHAM)		
CHAPEL	St. Edmund.	
KNARESBOROUGH	St. Mary ⁶ . . .	St. John Baptist.

L.

LANGTHORNE CHAPEL . . .	St. Mary Magdalene.	
LANGTON-ON-SWALE . . .	St. Wilfrid.	
LASTINGHAM	St. Peter . . .	St. Mary.
LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN .	St. John ⁷ . . .	All Saints.
LECKONFIELD	Allhallows.	
LEDE CHAPEL	St. Mary.	
LEEDS	Chapel of St. Mary there.	
LEPPINGTON CHAPEL . . .	St. Helen.	
LIVERTON	St. Michael . . .	St. Martin.
LOCKTON CHAPEL	St. Giles.	
LOVERSALL	St. Catherine.	

M.

MARFLEET	St. Giles.	
MARSKE, NEAR RICHMOND .	St. Edmund . . .	St. Cuthbert.
MARTON (ubi ?)	Allhallows.	
MELTON-ON-THE-HILL . . .	Allhallows . . .	St. James.
MELTON CHAPEL	St. James.	
MIDDLETON-CUM-ROSEDALE .	St. Mary.	
MIDDLETON TYAS	St. Michael.	
MITTON	Allhallows . . .	St. Michael.
MOLLESCROFT CHAPEL . . .	St. Mary.	
MONK FRYSTON	St. Mary.	

N.

NABURN CHAPEL	St. Nicholas.	
NEWBY WISKE CHAPEL . . .	St. Mary.	
NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS (ubi ?)	St. Andrew.	

⁵ In 1547, it is said in one instance to be St. Hilda. in "the Sanctuarie of our Ladie at Knarisburge."

⁶ In 1549, a person desires to be buried ⁷ *Burton's Monasticon*, 321.

PLACE.	OLD ASCRIPTIONS.	MODERN ASCRIPTIONS.
NEWTON-ON-DERWENT CHAPEL	St. Leonard.	
NEWTON-ON-OUSE . . .	Allhallows.	
NEWTON-UNDER-ORNEBACK . . .	St. Oswald.	
NIDD CHAPEL . . .	St. Margaret.	
NORMANBY	St. Andrew.	
NORTH DUFFIELD CHAPEL . . .	St. James.	
NORTH FRODINGHAM . . .	St. Helen . . .	St. Elgine.
NORTON, NEAR MALTON . . .	All Saints.	
NUNBURNHOLME	Allhallows	St. James.
NUNKEELING	St. Helen.	

O.

OKETON CHAPEL, par. THWING	St. Michael.	
OSGODBY CHAPEL, par. CAY-		
TON	St. Leonard.	
OVER SILTON CHAPEL . . .	St. Mary	All Saints.

P.

PAUL	St. Andrew	St. Andrew and St. Mary.
POPPLETON, NETHER . . .	St. Everilda.	
POPPLETON, UPPER . . .	Allhallows (<i>Torre</i>).	
PRESTON JAKELYN CHAPEL . .	St. John Baptist.	

R.

REIGHTON	St. Peter.	
RIBSTON CHAPEL	St. John Baptist.	
RILSTON	St. Mary	St. Peter.
RIPON MINSTER	St. Wilfred & St. Peter	St. Wilfred.
RISE	St. Mary	All Saints.
ROKEBY	St. Michael	St. Mary.
ROSSINGTON	St. Stephen.	
ROWSBY CHAPEL	St. Nicholas.	
RUFFORTH	Allhallows.	
RUSTON PARVA	St. Nicholas.	

S.

SANDHUTTON (near Bossall)		
CHAPEL	St. Leonard. ⁸	
SANDHUTTON (near Thirsk) . .	St. Leonard.	
SCOTTON CHAPEL	Annunc. B. M.	
SCRAYINGHAM	SS. Peter and Paul . .	St. Peter.
SHEFFIELD	SS. Peter and Paul . .	St. Peter.

⁸ Said to be St. Mary in 1507.

PLACE.	OLD ASCRIPTIONS.	MODERN ASCRIPTIONS.
SINDERBY CHAPEL . . .	St. Bartholomew.	
SKELBROOKE	Allhallows . . .	St. Michael.
SKELTON (near York) . . .	St. Giles . . .	All Saints.
SKERNE	St. Leonard.	
SKIRPENBECK	St. Mary.	
SMEATON	Allhallows.	
SNAINTON	St. Stephen.	
SOUTH COWTON	St. Cuthbert . . .	St. Mary.
SPALDINGTON CHAPEL . .	St. James.	
STAMFORDBRIDGE CHAPEL .	St. Edmund.	
STANHIL CHAPEL	St. Wilfrid. ⁹	
STANLEY CHAPEL, par. WAKE- FIELD	St. Swithin.	
STARTFORTH	St. Michael . . .	H. Trinity.
STAXTON CHAPEL	St. Giles. ¹⁰	
STOKESLEY	SS. Peter and Paul .	St. Peter.
STONEGRAVE	H. Trinity.	
SWILLINGTON	Allhallows . . .	St. Mary.

T.

TEMPLE NEWSHAM CHAPEL .	St. Mary.	
THORMANBY	Allhallows. ¹¹	
THORNTORPE CHAPEL . . .	St. Lawrence.	
THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN . . .	St. Oswald . . .	St. Mary.
THORNTON WATLASS	Allhallows.	
THORP-ON-TEES CHAPEL . .	St. Hilda.	
THRINTOFT CHAPEL	St. Mary Magdalene.	
TOCKWITH CHAPEL	Allhallows. ¹²	
TOLLERTON CHAPEL	St. Michael.	
TOWTHORPE CHAPEL, par. WHARRAM PERCY	St. Catherine.	

U.

UCKERBY CHAPEL	St. Mary.	
ULROME	St. Andrew.	
UPLEATHAM	St. Andrew.	

W.

WADWORTH	St. John Evangelist .	St. Mary.
WANDESFORD CHAPEL . . .	SS. Mary & Nicholas.	
WEAVERTHORPE	St. Andrew.	All Saints.
WELTON	SS. Simon and Jude .	St. Helen.
WEST BRETTON	St. Bartholomew.	

⁹ *Burton's Monasticon*, 134.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 241.

¹¹ In 1495, it is said to be St. Mary Magd.

¹² *Burton's Monasticon*, 362.

PLACE.	OLD ASCRIPTIONS.	MODERN ASCRIPTIONS.
WETHERBYBRIDGE CHAPEL .	St. Mary.	
WETWANG	St. Nicholas. ¹³	
WHARRAM PERCY . . .	St. Martin.	
WHISTON	St. Mary Magdalene .	St. James.
WHIXLEY	St. James. ¹⁴	
WIGGINTON	St. Nicholas.	
WILTON-IN-CLEVELAND .	Allhallows	St. Cuthbert.
WOLLEY	St. Peter	St. Mary.
WRAGBY	St. Oswald	St. Michael.
WYKEHAM CHAPEL . . .	St. Helen.	

Y.

YAPHAM CHAPEL	St. Martin.	
YORK	St. Olave	St. Olave & St. Clare.

In the following cases I have verified the ascriptions given by Mr. Lawton.

Acaster Malbis, Acklam near Malton, Ackworth, Acomb, Addingham, Addle, Adlingfleet, Adwick le Street, Aldbro' (bis), Allerston, Allerton Mauleverer, Almondbury, Alne, Ampleford, Appleton-le-Street, Arksey, Arncliffe, Askham Richard, Askrigg, Aysgarth, Ayton Magna.

Badsworth, Bainton, Bardsey, Barmby Don, Barmby Moor, Barmston, Barnborough, Barnsley, Barton-le-Street, Barwick-in-Elmet, Batley, Bawtry, Bedale, Beeford, Bampton, Bessenby, Bilsdale, Bilton-in-Ainsty, Bingley, Birkby, Birkin, Birstal, Bishop Burton, Bishopthorpe, Bolton-in-Bolland, Bolton-on-Dearne, Bolton-Percy, Bossall, Bowes, Boynton, Bracewell, Bradford, Bramham, Brandsburton, Brandsby, Brantingham, Brayton, Brignall, Brodsworth, Brompton-in-Pickering-Lythe, Brotherton, Bubwith, Bugthorpe, Bulmer, Burghwallis, Burnby, Burneston, Burnsall, Burton Agnes, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Burythorpe, Buttercrambe.

Calverley, Cantley, Carlton-in-Craven, Carlton near Snaith, Carnaby, Castleford, Catterick, Catton, Catwick, Cawood, Cayton, Cherry Burton, Clapham, Collingham, Conisborough, Coniston, Cottingham. Coxwold, Crambe, Croft, Crofton, Cundall.

Darfield, Darton, Dent, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Downholme, Great Driffield, Drypool, Dunnington.

Easby, Easington (bis), Easingwold, East Ardsley, Eastrington, Edlington, Egton, Elland, Ellerburne, Ellerton, Elloughton, Elvington, Emley, Eserick, Etton.

¹³ In one instance, in 1550, it is St. Michael.

¹⁴ Once it is St. Mary.

Featherstone, Feliskirk, Felkirk, Ferry-Friston, Filey, Fishlake, Flambrø', Folkton, Forcett, Foston (bis), Frickley, Fulford, Full Sutton, Fylingdales.

Ganton, Gargrave, Garton (bis), Gate Helmsley, Gilling-in-Rydall, Goldsbro', Goodmanham, Goxhill, Grinton, Guisbro', Guiseley.

Halifax, Halsham, Hampsthwaite, Harewood, Harpham, Harswell, Harthill, Hawnby, Haworth, Helmsley, Hemingbro', Hemsworth, Heptonstall, Heslington, Hessle, Hilston, Hinderwell, Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Holme-on-the-Wolds, Hooton Pagnell, Hornby, Hornsea, Hotham, High Hoyland, Huddersfield, Hunmanby, Hunslet, Huntington, Hutton Bushell, Hutton Rudby, Huttons Ambo.

Ilkley.

Kayingham, Keighley, Kellington, Kettlewell, Kilburn, Kildale, Kildwick, Kildwick Percy, Kildwick juxta Watton, Kilham, Kilnsea, Kippax, Kirk Bramwith, Kirkburne, Kirby-cum-Broughton, Kirkby Grindalythe, Kirkby Malzeard, Kirkby Misperton, Kirkby Moorside, Kirkby Overblows, Kirkby Underdale, Kirkby Wiske, Kirk Deighton, Kirk Heaton, Kirk Leatham, Kirk Leavington.

Langtoft, Langton near Malton, Leake, Ledsham, Leven, Linton, Lissett, Lockington, Lofthouse, Londesbrough, Long Preston, Lowthorpe, Lund, Lythe.

Malton (all), Manfield, Mappleton, Marr, Marrick, Marske in Cleveland, Marston, Marton-in-Cleveland, Marton-in-Craven, Marton-cum-Moxby, Masham, Methley, Middlesbro', Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Mirfield, Moor Monkton.

Nafferton, Newton Kyme, Normanton, Northallerton, North Cave, North Dalton, North Ferriby, North Grimston, North Newbald, North Otterington, Nun Monkton, Nunnington, Nunthorpe.

Ormsby, Osbaldwick, Oswaldkirk, Otley, Otteringham, Over Helmsley, Overton, Owston, Owthorne.

Pateleybridge, Pattrington, Penistone, Pickhill, Pocklington, Pontefract, Preston near Hedon.

Raskelf, Rawmarsh, Riccall, Rillington, Ripley, Riston, Romaldkirk, Roos, Rotherham, Rothwell, Routh, Rowley, Roystone, Rudstone, Ryther.

Sancton, Sandal Magna and Parva, Saxton, Scalby, Scarborough, Scawton, Scarborough, Sculcoates, Seamer (bis), Seaton Ross, Sedbergh, Selby, Sessay, Settrington, Sherburne-in-Elmet and Harford Lythe, Sheriffhutton, Sigglesthorne, Silkstone, Sinnington, Skeckling, Skeffling, Skelton-in-Cleveland, Skidly, Skipsea, Skipton, Skipwith, Slaidburn, Sledmere, Slingsby, Snaith, South Cave, South Dalton, South Kilvington, South Kirkby, South Otterington, Sowerby near Thirsk, Spennithorne, Spofforth, Sproatley, Sprotborough, Stainton-in-Cleveland, Stanwick, Staveley, Stillingfleet, Stillington, Sutton-on-Derwent, Sutton-on-the-Forest, Sutton-in-Holderness, Swine.

Tadcaster, Tankersley, Terrington, Thirkleby, Thirsk, Thorganby, Thorne, Thorner, Thornhill, Thornton-by-Pickering, Thornton-le-Street, Thorp Arch, Thorp Basset, Thribergh, Thurnscoe, Thwing, Tickhill, Topcliffe, Treeton, Tunstall.

Waddington, Wakefield, Walkington, Walton, Warmfield, Warmsworth, Warter, Warthill, Wath (bis), Wawne, Weighton, Welbury, Well, Welwick, Wensley, Wentworth, West Heslerton, Weston, Westow, Wharram-le-Street, Wheldrake, Whenby, Whitby, Whitgift, Whitkirk, Whorlton, Wickersley, Wilberfoss, Willerby, Winestead, Winteringham, Withernsea, Withernwick, Womersley, Woodkirk, Wressle.

Yarm, Yeddingham, York (all).

To complete the subject, I have examined the documents at York for the patron Saints of the churches in Nottinghamshire. But there is no Lawton for that county with whose work my list can be compared.

ADDITION TO NOTES ON A BELL-INSRIPTION FORMERLY AT
ALL SAINTS', PONTEFRACT.¹

By the Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., of Durham.

THE following sentence ought to have been inserted at the foot of p. 63, before the word "Hence :"—"The capital letters are all from separate stamps, but the small letters of each word are from a single block or stereotype stamp." This is what is referred to at the foot of the preceding page, in the words, "The reason of this will be seen presently."

At p. 65, it is shown that these letters were probably used at the Nottingham foundry by the Oldfields, because they are found with the arms of Nottingham on the Pontefract bell, and are known to have been used by Daniel and Thomas Hedderly of Nottingham, in the succeeding century. And, in the conclusion of my remarks, I expressed the same strong suspicion with regard to the rose and shield generally found with them. Whence it is to be inferred that the Pontefract bell was probably cast at Nottingham, or by the Nottingham founders, its date (1598) corresponding with about the middle of Henry Oldfield's period. Now, since the publication of the last part of the *Journal*, a bell has been found by Mr. W. C. Boulter, F.S.A., at Kilham, in the East Riding, with the inscription

+ *Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata*—1608.

in the same letters, and with the peculiar stamp of Henry Oldfield, containing his initials *ho*, &c. (p. 65). The cross is that used at Pontefract and elsewhere, so that here we have the missing link in the chain of evidence which shows these letters, when found on post-reformation bells, to belong to Nottingham. It is certain that the rose and shield in the plate were in use at the same time as the *ho* stamp, but never,

¹ *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 61.

so far as I know, on the same bell. It seems as if the gang of founders (probably itinerant) who had the *Trinitate* letters, had the shield and rose stamps, but that when the Kilham bell was cast, for some exceptional reason the *ho* stamp and these letters were in the same hands. A master-founder in such extensive business as Henry Oldfield, most probably had gangs of workmen not only at head-quarters, but in various parts of the country, travelling from place to place, erecting their temporary furnaces, and casting, as was then usual, wherever bells were wanted.

Mr. Boulter has sent me two other *Trinitate* inscriptions, one at Tunstall-in-Holderness, and mediæval—

+ trinitate sacra fiat hec campana beata the

the other later, at Great Driffeld—

+ HEC CAMPANA BEATA TRINITATE SANCTA FIAT A. D. 1593
R B

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope sends me three from Derby—
1. All Saints 6th—

Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata 1601.

IB RD HO HB CB TW

Here we have the square rose, and the lettering in the upper line is as at Pontefract. The initials in the lower line (except the TW, which are small Roman letters) are like the small “lombardics” at Pontefract.

2. All Saints 10th—

+ Trinitate sacra fiat hec campana beata,

in black letter different from Pontefract, and with different cross and stamp.

3. St. Alkmund’s 8th—

Trinitate Sacra Fiat Hec Campana Beata,

in different letters from either of the above, and with a different stamp.

Both these letters seem to be mediæval, and it will be observed that in them, as in other early examples, the words come in the right order so as to scan. See observation and Note at p. 62. It is most curious that in none of the post-reformation examples is this the case.

GRIMTHORPE,

A MONOGRAPH, OFFERED AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE GENERAL HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

By ROBERT DAVIES, F.S.A.

GRIMTHORPE is a hamlet or township situate at the western extremity of the Yorkshire Wolds, where the chalk formation, after having attained its extreme altitude, descends by alternate gentle undulations and abrupt slopes to the edge of the great central vale of the county. This, and the adjoining township of Great Givendale, together form the parish of Great Givendale or Givendale Magna, which is a portion of the Hundred of Wilton Beacon, one of the divisions of the Wapentake of Harthill in the East Riding.

The name of the place is indicative of its antiquity. Grim [Grimr] was one of the various appellations by which the Scandinavian deity Odin was distinguished, and was a favourite personal name both in that country, and with the Norse-men who settled in England, one of whom was, doubtless, the original founder of Grimthorpe. Grim¹ is used as the prefix in the nomenclature of numerous places in this country, and especially along the line of the eastern coast, which was most exposed to the raids of the Vikings in the ninth and tenth centuries.

The suffix Thorpe (old Norse and Anglo-Saxon, þorpe; Danish and Swedish, Torp) is equivalent to village or hamlet. Written *Torp* it occurs very frequently in the Domesday Survey of Yorkshire.

At the time of the Domesday Survey [A.D. 1086] Grimthorpe and the adjacent vills of Givendale, Fangfoss, and

¹ "Grim builds a village and it is called Grim's-by" (*Ferguson's Teutonic Name System*, p. 489). Prior to the Conquest, a Saxon lord named Grim had land at Raisthorpe (Redrestorp), a vill on the Wolds, not far from Grimthorpe (*Domes-*

day Book, ed. 1862, p. vii b). A house in York, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was held by Grim (*ibid.* i b). A Saxon of that name had land at Acaster (Selby), near York (*ibid.* LXII.).

Meltonby were within the soke of Pocklington, a manor of great extent, which was then *in manu regis*, having been previously held by the English earl Morcar whose possessions had been confiscated. The record states that 8 carucates of land in Metelbi, 4 carucates in Grimtorp, 8 in Frangefos, and 8 in Ghiuedale, were then part of the *terra regis*.

The earliest proprietor of Grimthorpe of whom we have any account, subsequently to the Conquest, bore the Norman name of William, but his paternity indicates that he was of Scandinavian or Anglo-Danish descent. He is called William the son of Ulf in a charter of King Henry the First, of which the following is a copy :—

“Henricus² rex Angliæ, archiepiscopo Eboraci, etc., salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Willielmo filio Ulfi, et hæredibus suis post mortem ejus, in feodo et hæreditate, terram suam de Fangefosse et de Thorpe, et de Meltenebia et de Geveldala. Tenendum de me pro quatuor libris inde reddendis mihi per annum. Testibus, Roberto de Ferrariis³ et Rogero de Valoniis, et Fornone filio Ligulfi.⁴ Apud Nottingham.”

When William the son of Ulf was thus enfeoffed as tenant of the king *in capite*, the vills of Grimthorpe, Fangfoss, Meltonby, and Givendale ceased to be berewicks or members of the great manor of Pocklington, and together formed one manor which was called the manor of Grimthorpe.

It is highly probable that the Ulf named in this charter was the same person as Ulf the son of Thorald, the munificent benefactor to the church of St. Peter of York. Several of the townships included in his gift to the church are in the immediate vicinity of the lands which were granted or confirmed by King Henry the First to his son, and some of them, even now distinguished as *terra Ulfi*, remain in the possession of St. Peter at this time.

William Fitz-Ulf, like his father, was a benefactor to the church, but upon a smaller scale. Ten years before the

² Mr. John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald, in his “Illustration of a Saxon Inscription in the church of Aldbrough in Holderness” (*Archæologia*, vi., 39), prints a copy of this charter, from a transcript in the College of Arms, stating that the original was remaining in the time of Elizabeth, with the royal seal appendant, amongst the evidences of the Lords Dacre of the North. Mr. Henry Howard, of Corby, in his elaborate work

“Memorials of the Howards,” prints Brooke’s translation of this charter, treating it as a genuine document. He does not say that the original appeared among the muniments at Naworth.

³ He was the son of Henry de Ferrars, a tenant *in capite* at the time of the Domesday Survey (*Ellis*, vol. i. p. 418).

⁴ Forno filius Ligulfi was the ancestor of the barons of Greystock (*Archæol.* vi. 43).

death of Henry I. (1125) he gave to the priory of Hexham, as a perpetual alms, 4 bovates of land in Geveldale, part of the fee granted to him by the charter of that monarch. This gift was afterwards confirmed by a charter of Ralph fitz Ralph, the grandson of the original donor.⁵

Upon the death of William the son of Ulf, Grimthorpe passed to his son and heir Ralph, who, in the Pipe-roll for Yorkshire and Northumberland of the 31st Henry I. (1131), is denominated RALPH FITZ-WILLIAM. He married Emma de Teisa [Surtees], with whom he had in free dotage the manor of Nesham in the county of Durham. His successor,

RALPH FITZ-RALPH, obtained from King Richard I. a renewal of his charter of infeudation of 4 carucates of land in Grimthorpe, 14 bovates in Ghivedale, 4 carucates and 5 bovates in Fangfoss, and 3 carucates in Meltonby. These lands were granted to be held of the king *in capite*, subject to a reserved rent of £3. 12s. 0d. per annum.⁶ Ralph Fitz-Ralph died about the year 1197, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM FITZ-RALPH, who married Johanna, the daughter of Stephen de Meisnill, the founder of the family of Meinill, or Meynell, of Whorlton Castle in Cleveland.

RALPH FITZ-WILLIAM, the issue of this marriage, was living in the 12th year of King Henry III. (1228). He married Johanna, the daughter of Thomas, Lord Greystock of Greystock, in the county of Cumberland.

WILLIAM FITZ-RALPH, their son, in the 53rd year of King Henry III. (1269), had a grant of free warren in his manors of Grimthorpe and Hinderskelf. This is the earliest evidence that has occurred of Hinderskelf having been part of the possessions of the lords of Grimthorpe. William Fitz-Ralph left two sons. Gilbert, the elder, died in the 24th year of King Edward I. (1295), without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

RALPH, who, upon becoming the head of his family, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of England, by the name of Ralph Fitzwilliam, lord of Grimthorpe. His ancient lineage and his eminent military services had doubtless contributed to obtain for him this mark of the favour of his war-

⁵ *Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 40.

⁶ This charter is referred to by a charter of confirmation of the same lands,

granted by King Richard II. to Ralph, baron of Greystock, *Cat. Rot. Pat.*, 16 Ric. II. [1392-3].

like sovereign. He had already distinguished himself in the military expeditions of King Edward the First, both on the Continent and in Scotland. In 1297, when Edward sailed with an army to France to recover the duchy of Guienne, of which Philip the French king had fraudulently taken possession, among the noble warriors who accompanied him were Lord Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe and his kinsman John Lord Greystock ; and it was whilst they were encamped together at Odymer on the 17th of August, 1297, that the latter, who had no issue, prevailed upon the king to grant him a licence to enable him to enfeoff Ralph Fitzwilliam with his paternal inheritance of the manor and barony of Greystock.⁷

Under the settlement which John de Greystock was thus empowered to execute, his vast possessions in Cumberland and Yorkshire passed upon his death, in the year 1305, to his kinsman the Lord of Grimthorpe, to the exclusion of his own brother and sister, who were then living, and thus Ralph Fitzwilliam became Lord of Greystock. Yet in every subsequent summons he received to Parliament during the remainder of his life he was addressed as “Radulphus filius Willielmi de Grimthorpe.”

In the 25th, 26th, and 27th years of Edward I. he served with horse and arms in the Scottish wars, and acquitted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that at the conclusion of the last of those campaigns he was made Lieutenant of Yorkshire and Warden of the Marches, and was joined with the Bishop of Durham and others in a commission for fortifying the castles in Scotland. At the celebrated siege of the castle of Caerlaverock in the year 1300, he held a command in the first squadron of the English army, under Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. The ancient bard who sang the feats of arms performed by the English warriors on this memorable occasion, has devoted a stanza to the brilliant appearance of the Lord of Grimthorpe :—

“Rauf le filz Guilleme autrement,
Ke cil de Valence portoit,
Car en lieu de Merles metoit
Trois chapeaus de roses vermeilles
Ke bien seoient a merveilles.”⁸

⁷ *Collectanea*, vol. v. p. 314.

⁸ “Ralph le Fitzwilliam bore differently from him of Valence, for instead of mart-

lets he had three chaplets of red roses, which became him marvellously” (*Siege of Caerlaverock*, by Nicolas, p. 18).

Ralph Fitzwilliam⁹ was one of the sturdy barons of England who firmly resisted the attempted papal aggression of that day. The name of "Radulphus filius Willielmi, dominus de Grimthorp" is subscribed to the well-known letter to Pope Boniface VIII., agreed upon at Lincoln on the 12th of February, 1301, in which the barons asserted that "the crown of England was free and sovereign—that they had sworn to maintain its prerogatives, and that they would not consent that the king himself, even if he were willing, should relinquish its independency."

In 1303, and afterwards in the spring of the year 1306, Ralph Fitzwilliam was again engaged in the Scottish wars. He now served under that distinguished nobleman Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and was in his train when, after the murder of the Comyn, he was ordered by King Edward to chastise the presumption of the Scottish hero by whom that murder was perpetrated.

After the accession of Edward II. we find Ralph Fitzwilliam still taking a prominent part in the expeditions against the Scots, being again in the retinue of Aymer de Valence. But military affairs did not exclusively occupy his attention. In March, 1310, the peers assembled in parliament extorted from their youthful sovereign the appointment of a committee, who, under the name of ordainers, were "to regulate the royal household, and redress the grievances of the nation." Ralph Fitzwilliam was a party to this reform movement, and was one of the peers intrusted with the duty of naming the committee. As soon as the ordainers were nominated, the king, eager to withdraw from their presence, summoned his military retainers to follow him into Scotland, and the Lord of Grimthorpe was again at his post in the field. On this occasion, Robert Fitz-Ralph, his eldest son, was one of the warriors in his father's retinue.¹⁰ A few weeks before the fatal battle of Bannockburn, the English army assembled at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the king appointed Ralph Fitzwilliam governor of that important fortress. He was also joined with Lord Moubray and others in the wardenship of the Marches. In the following year he was appointed governor of Carlisle.

⁹ In the 30th Edward I. (1301-2) Ralph Fitzwilliam had licence from the Crown to build a chapel at Grimthorpe, which

was called the chapel of the Blessed Mary of Grimthorpe (*Cal. Gen.* 622).

¹⁰ Dugd. Bar. I. 739.

In April, 1315, a council of war was summoned by Archbishop Greenfield to meet at Doncaster, to provide for the safety of the kingdom, being threatened with invasion by the Scots. Among a great number of knights and gentry of Yorkshire, to whom summonses were sent, are the following:—Dominus Radulphus filius Willelmi & Dominus Petrus de Malstaen, principales capitanei.¹¹

This chivalrous warrior and eminent statesman, whose character and exploits shed lustre on the name of Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe, died in the year 1316, at a good old age, and was buried in the church of the priory of Nesham, in the county of Durham, of which his ancestors were founders.

In the garden belonging to the private residence of a lady at Hurworth near Hexham (Mr. Surtees¹² informs us) you may now see the remains of a very gallant monumental effigy which was removed from the ruins of Nesham Abbey. "The effigy is, as usual, recumbent: the hands elevated and clasped on the breast; the sword hangs from a rich baldrick ornamented with quatrefoils; the legs are mutilated, but rest on a lion which seems defending itself against several dogs." An engraving of the monument accompanies this description, which enables us to trace upon the warrior's shield the coat-armour borne by the Fitzwilliams of Grimthorpe.

After Ralph Fitzwilliam, the first baron of Grimthorpe, had succeeded to the title and lands of Greystock, neither he nor his descendants abandoned the beautiful coat-armour of his paternal ancestors; viz. Barry of sixteen argent and azure, three chaplets of red roses, with which they were content to quarter the less pleasing arms of the Greystocks, viz. gules three cushions or pillows argent or ermine. Examples of both these coats are depicted in the glass of the chapter-house of York Minster, and the Grimthorpe arms are sculptured in stone in other parts of that glorious church.

Many years before the death of his elder brother (10 Edw. I.), Ralph Fitzwilliam had married by the king's licence, for which he paid a fine of 100 marks, Margery de Bolebec, the widow of Nicholas Corbet, and one of the

¹¹ Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers. Edited by Canon

Raine, p. 246.

¹² History of Durham, vol. iii. p. 260.

daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Bolebec, a Northumberland baron. By her he had two sons, of whom William, the eldest, died without issue in his father's lifetime.

ROBERT, the eldest surviving son of Ralph Fitzwilliam, was forty years old when he succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Neville of Scotton in Lincolnshire, who survived him, and had for her dowry lands at Brunnum (Nunburnholme), Butterwyk, and Thorp-Basset. He died within a year after the death of his father, which accounts for his never having sat in Parliament as Lord of Grimthorpe. He was buried in the ancient chapel of Butterwick, where his widow was also buried, in compliance with her desire expressed in a nuncupative will made on the 25th of November, 1346. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

RALPH, who was seventeen years old when his father died. In the 14th, 15th, and 16th years of Edward II. (1320-1323) he was summoned to Parliament by the name of Ralph de Greystock, and from thenceforth the surname of Greystock became the hereditary patronymic of the family. Although the barony in respect of which he and his descendants sat in Parliament was really that of Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe, and they were not in fact the right heirs of the barony of Greystock,¹³ they were summoned as Barons of Greystock, and no other title was afterwards recognised. He married¹⁴ Alice daughter of Hugh Lord Audley, and died in the year 1323, it is supposed by poison,¹⁵ at the very early age of twenty-five, leaving William, his son and heir, only three years old. His widow had Grimthorpe assigned to her as part of her dower, but she afterwards married Ralph Lord Neville of Raby.

WILLIAM DE GREYSTOCK¹⁶ attained his majority in the 15th year of Edward III. (1341), and sat as Baron of Grey-

¹³ *Collectanea*, vol. v. p. 314.

¹⁴ By virtue of a special dispensation from the Pope, they being within the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity (*Burke*).

¹⁵ He having been a principal in seizing Sir Gilbert de Middleton in the castle of Mitford, for treason, was soon afterwards poisoned whilst at breakfast by the contrivance of that person (*Burke*).

¹⁶ *Wilhelmus dominus et baro de Greystock ædificavit castrum de Greystock, et*

obiit 20 Jul. 32 Ed. III. seisis de maneriis de Greystock, Grimthorpe, Hinderskelf, etc., et de Seton in comitatu Ebor. (Stemma Ulfi Comit. Archæol. VI. 52). It seems probable that this baron built the castle of Hinderskelf, as well as that of Greystock. Hinderskelf is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. Leland describes it as "a fair quadrant of stone, having four towers buildid castelle like, but no ample thing" (*Itin.* vol. i., p. 66).

stock in all the parliaments held between the 22nd and 31st years of that reign. He married Joanna, daughter of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh of Ravensworth, by whom he had issue three sons, Ralph, William, and Robert, and one daughter Alice. He died on the 10th of July, 33 Edward III. (1359).

RALPH Lord GREYSTOCK, like his two immediate predecessors, was a minor when his father died, being only six years old, his mother and grandmother both living. He was regularly summoned to Parliament as Baron of Greystock for the long period of forty years, viz. from the 28th December, 49 Edward III., to the 5th October, 4 Henry V. In the 16th year of Richard II. (1392-3), he obtained from the Crown a charter of confirmation of the fee of his ancestor Ralph Fitz Ralph in lands at Grimthorpe, Givendale, Fangfoss, and Meltonby, comprised in the charter of Richard I., previously referred to.¹⁷ He married Katherine,¹⁸ daughter of Roger Lord Clifford, and died in April, 1417, leaving issue his eldest surviving son,

JOHN Lord GREYSTOCK, then 28 years old. He married a lady of royal descent—Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Lord Ferrers of Wemme and Oversley, by his wife Joan Beaufort, the only daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and his third wife Katharine Swynford. He died on the 8th of August, 1436. In his will, which was made on the 10th of the preceding month, he speaks of the household goods and utensils within his manor of Hyl-dreskelf, castle of Morpeth, and castle of Greystock, but the manor-house of Grimthorpe is not mentioned. We may conclude, therefore, that before the close of the fifteenth century the ancient hall of Grimthorpe had been partly deserted by its lords. Its charms had yielded to the greater attractions of the feudal fortresses of Greystock or Morpeth, and the stately towers of Hynderskelf; whilst the honours so nobly won and worn by Ralph Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe were merged in the more ancient but not more illustrious titles of Greystock and Dacre. John de Greystock was succeeded by his eldest son,

RALPH de GREYSTOCK, the last Lord de Greystock of that

¹⁷ Rot. Pat. 16 Ric. II. m. 21.

¹⁸ Among the interments in the church of the Dominicans or Friars Preachers of York, a religious house which stood on

the site of the present Railway Station, we find with many other noble persons that of "Dame Katherine Baroness de Greystock" (*Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 77).

name, who was 22 years old at his father's death. This nobleman was by maternal descent the great-great-grandson of King Edward III., and being by his grandmother's second marriage brought into close relationship with the house of York, we are not surprised to find him frequently employed in public affairs during the reign of King Edward IV. He was summoned to Parliament "throughout all the time of the dreadful conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster," and died in the second year after the accession of King Henry VII.¹⁹ Ralph Lord Greystock married, first, in 1435, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Fitzhugh. He is said to have married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Tyrrell, but his widow's name was Beatrice (Hatcliffe), and she re-married, in 1490, Robert Constable, esq., serjeant-at-law, whom she survived. Robert de Greystock,²⁰ his eldest son by his first wife, died in his father's lifetime (1st Ric. III.), having been twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Lord Ferrars of Groby, who died without issue, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Grey, Earl of Kent, by whom he had only one child, a daughter, who was named Elizabeth, and upon her devolved all the honours and estates of her grandfather Ralph Lord de Greystock. Thus terminated, after the lapse of nearly two centuries, the descent in male succession of the barony of Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe.

ELIZABETH de GREYSTOCK, the granddaughter and sole heir of the last Lord Greystock, married Thomas Lord Dacre of Gillesland, and carried into that family the lordship of Grimthorpe with the rest of her inheritance. She died on the 13th of August, 8 Henry VIII. (1516). Her husband survived her, and died in 1525. Their eldest son and heir was

WILLIAM Lord DACRE of Gillesland, who was first sum-

¹⁹ In his will, dated 27 May, 1487 [proved 31 July, *seq.*], Ralph Lord Greystock and Wemme desires to be buried in the chancel of the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Kirkham, before the altar (*Test. Ebor., ed. Surt. Soc.*, iv. 20).

²⁰ We learn from the records of the Corporation of York that "the son and heir of the baron de Greystok" visited the city in the year 1462, and, according to the municipal usages of that day, he received from the lord mayor an *exennium* of 4 gallons of red wine. At a later

period of the same year, the Baron of Greystok himself passed through York, but he was less liberally treated, the present to him being only one gallon of red wine, which cost the city 12d. In the year 1475, Lord de Greystok, with Sir Edward Hastings, knight, and other members of the Council of Richard Duke of Gloucester (afterwards King Richard III.), brought letters from the Duchess of Gloucester to the lord mayor and aldermen of York. On this occasion they had an *exennium* of three gallons of red wine.

moned to Parliament in the 21st year of Henry VIII. (1529) as "William Dacre de Dacre & Greystok." He died on the 12th of November, 1563, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, fifth daughter of George, fourth earl of Shrewsbury, a son and heir,

THOMAS Lord DACRE of Gillesland, whose first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Nevile, Earl of Westmerland. She died without issue, and he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Leybourne, knight, of Cunswick in the county of Westmerland, and by her had one son and three daughters. Lord Dacre died on the 1st of July, 1566, but having survived his father so short a time, he was never summoned to Parliament. He was succeeded by his only son,

GEORGE Lord DACRE of Gillesland, then only five years old. He was summoned to Parliament in September, 1566, being described in the writ as "*infra ætatem*." He died on the 17th of May, 1569, in the eighth year of his age, having survived his father scarcely three years. During that short interval the boy's mother became the third wife of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. She did not survive her second marriage more than a twelvemonth, and having constituted her second husband the guardian of her children by the first, they after her death continued to reside with the duke their stepfather, at his seat of Thetford in Norfolk. Upon the premature death of the juvenile Lord Dacre, which was attributed to an accident, but not without suspicion of foul play,²¹ the manor of Grimthorpe, with the other estates of the Fitzwilliams in the East Riding, and the vast possessions of the Greystocks of Greystock and Morpeth, and the Dacres of Gilsland, again passed into female hands. The coheirs of George the last of the lords Dacre of Gilsland were his three sisters, who were all minors when the death of their brother brought to them this accumulation of wealth. The duke, their stepfather, having obtained from the Crown a grant of their wardship and marriage, thought it unnecessary to look beyond his own family for husbands suitable to their rank and quality. Anne, the eldest of his three wards, who was just fifteen years old at her brother's death, became the wife of the duke's eldest son Philip, afterwards Earl of Arundel, who died a prisoner in the

²¹ Bloomfield's Norfolk, vol. ii. pp. 94, 95, 102.

Tower on the 19th of November, 1595, in his 39th year. By him she had an only child, Thomas Howard, fifth duke of Norfolk, who, from her, inherited the castle and lands of Greystock in Cumberland,²² which have been ever since enjoyed by his descendants, dukes of Norfolk.

Elizabeth, the second of the three daughters of Thomas Lord Dacre, was selected by the duke her stepfather to be the wife of Lord William Howard, his second son by his second wife, the heiress of Lord Audley; and to her lot appears to have fallen the largest share of her family inheritance. She carried to her husband Grimthorpe and Hinderskelf, and the other Yorkshire property which had belonged to the barony of Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe, as well as Naworth, the border castle of the Dacres, and the castle and lands of Morpeth, with other large estates in Northumberland which the Dacres had derived from the Greystocks.

Mary, the youngest sister, it seems most probable, died unmarried, although, according to Dugdale, she was intended to have been the wife of Lord Thomas Howard, the duke's eldest son by his second marriage, who succeeded to the inheritance of his mother, and was afterwards made Earl of Suffolk.

But if the duke were permitted to dispose of the property of his wards for the advantage of his sons, it was beyond his power to assign to either of them the ancient honours which the ancestors of their wives had so long enjoyed. The baronies of Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe,—Greystock of Greystock,—and Dacre of Gillesland, fell into abeyance, and remain so to this day.

Lord William Howard and his lady are said to have lived in happy wedlock for more than sixty years.²³ Her wealth obtained for her, among the humorists of the north country, the sobriquet of "Bessie with the broad apron." He was distinguished by those bold and chivalrous qualities that caused the name of "Belted Will," by which he is now best known, to be a terror to evil doers. The poet's not quite accurate picture of him is familiar to every one :—

²² Collins, ed. 1768, vol. i. 107.

²³ Collins, vol. iii. 355.

“Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff
 Fell o’er his doublet, shaped of buff,
 With satin slash’d and lined ;
 Tawny his boot, and gold his spur,
 His cloak was all of Poland fur,
 His hose with silver twined ;
 His Bilboa blade, by Marchmen felt,
 Hung in a broad and studded belt ;
 Hence, in rude phrase, the borderers still
 Call’d noble Howard ‘Belted Will.’”²⁴

Naworth Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Greystocks, and afterwards of Lord William Howard and his descendants, is rich in heraldic memorials of the successive lords of Grimthorpe. In Lord William Howard’s bed-room, among other heraldic decorations, are the gartered coats with the motto “Fort en Loialté.” The arms are—I. Greystock impaling Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe. II. Dacre quartering Vaux, Multon, and Morville. III. Boteler impaling a vaire coat for Ferrers of Wemme. The chaplets of red roses are seen upon some curious bosses and other carvings placed upon the walls.

The seal of Ralph Lord Greystock and Wemme, the last of the barons of Greystock, who died in 1487, bears Quarterly, 1 and 4. Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe quartering Greystock ; 2 and 3. A fess chequy between six cross croslets fitchée. Crest, a double plume of five feathers issuing from a crown celestial.²⁵ The supporters of the arms of Grimthorpe were two silver dolphins.

Having thus traced the descent of the manor of Grimthorpe to the possession of a scion of the noble family of Howard, its subsequent history may be told in a few words.

“Belted Will” lived until the year 1640, having survived “Bessie with the broad apron” ten or eleven years.²⁶ The lives of both were prolonged to witness the birth of a descendant in the third generation, who was destined not only to inherit their large possessions, but to become the

²⁴ Lay of the Last Minstrel, Can. v., st. xvi.

²⁵ See Memorials of the Howards, by Henry Howard of Corby Castle, esq. Plate of Seals, Fac-similes, etc.—*Archæologia Eliana*, Part xv. *New Series*, Feb. 1850, p. 181. It is remarkable that the

crest used by the present noble house of Fitzwilliam is a triple plume of ostrich feathers issuing from a ducal coronet.

²⁶ She was 75 years old when she died; and as he must have been born earlier than the year 1565, he had probably attained an equally advanced age.

founder of one of the most distinguished of the houses of English nobility. This was Charles Howard, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir William Howard, whose father Sir Philip Howard, the eldest son of Lord William Howard, died in his father's lifetime. He was born in the year 1628, was sheriff of Cumberland in the year 1650, and made lord lieutenant of Westmerland in the year 1660. Soon after the restoration of King Charles II., the attachment of himself and his family to the royal cause was rewarded by his advancement to the dignity of the peerage. On the 20th of April, 1661, he was created Baron Dacre of Gillesland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle.

Upon the death of Charles Howard, first earl of Carlisle, the manor of Grimthorpe which had descended to him from his celebrated ancestors Lord William Howard and Elizabeth Dacre, passed from father to son, successively earls of Carlisle, until it devolved upon Frederick the fifth earl, who succeeded to the title on the 2nd of September, 1758.

In the year 1765 an act of parliament was passed by which a large portion of the estates of the earls of Carlisle, in Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, was vested in trustees with power of sale. About thirty years afterwards, under the powers of this act, the ancient manor or lordship of Grimthorpe, which had been in the possession of the Howards and their lineal ancestors for more than six centuries, was transferred into the hands of strangers. Grimthorpe was purchased by the trustees and executors of the will of Dame Ann Denison, widow of Sir Thomas Denison, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. Under the provisions of this lady's will, the property ultimately devolved upon Maria Beverley, only daughter of William Beverley of Beverley, esquire, she being the great-grand-daughter of Mary Harrison, the sister of Lady Denison, and the wife of Stephen Harrison of Stubhouse near Harewood. In the year 1814, Maria Beverley was married to Edmund Beckett, esquire, younger brother of Sir John Beckett, baronet, and they then assumed the additional surname of Denison, and to them the manor and estate of Grimthorpe now belong.

I have already intimated that before the close of the

fifteenth century, the manor-house of Grimthorpe had ceased to be the principal residence of its original lords, although at intervals they might probably resort to their ancient domicile in their journeyings to and from their more stately castles in the north. The house does not appear to have been wholly deserted, or suffered to fall into utter decay. In the reign of Queen Mary, Laurence Ludderyngton, clerk, vicar of Givendale Magna, and his chaplain Roland Backehouse, had been residing at Grimthorpe. But I have not met with any notice of a permanent occupier earlier than about the middle of the seventeenth century, when Grimthorpe manor-house was the residence of Mr. Jonathan Atkins, a Staffordshire gentleman, afterwards Sir Jonathan Atkins, knight, and sometime governor of the island of Barbadoes. He was doubtless the same person who is described as "Jonathan Atkins of Hinderskell in the county of York," in the list of those who compounded for their estates²⁷ after the conclusion of the civil wars. His being resident at Hinderskelf, the Yorkshire seat of Sir William Howard of Naworth, may have been either the cause or the consequence of his becoming the husband of Sir William's eldest daughter, Mary Howard. This marriage, which took place previously to the year 1648,²⁸ accounts for his being afterwards the tenant of the Howards at Grimthorpe. Its secluded situation would render it a desirable retreat for a royalist and his family in those troublous times. We may suppose that he was settled at Grimthorpe some years previous to the death of his wife, who was buried at Great Givendale on the 9th of April, 1660, three weeks after she had given birth to a daughter.

Mr. Atkins did not long remain a widower. His second wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Baker, baronet, of Sisenhurst, in the county of Kent. She was the widow of William Anderson, esquire, the eldest son of Sir Edward Anderson, of Kilnwick Percy, baronet, whose death preceded that of his father. Grimthorpe is adjacent to Kilnwick Percy, and their proximity would bring the widow of

²⁷ The amount of his composition was only 70*l*.

²⁸ In the accounts of receipts and disbursements by James Danby, steward to Charles Howard, esquire, son and successor of Sir William Howard, several

small sums are stated to have been paid to Mrs. Atkins by Mr. Howard's appointment, between 1646 and 1649. The Howards were then living at Hinderskelf. Rokeby MSS., penes J. Raine.

Mr. Anderson into acquaintance with one who was to console her for his loss. By this lady Mr. Atkins had a son named Jonathan, who was born at Grimthorpe on the 23rd of June, 1662, and died there in the month of April following.

It was most probably through the influence of the Earl of Carlisle, the brother of his deceased wife, who had been recently raised to the peerage, and was then high in the favour of King Charles II., that in the year 1663 Mr. Atkins was appointed Governor of the Island of Barbadoes, and received the usual compliment of having the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He resigned this appointment about the year 1667, and the remainder of his long life appears to have been spent in the tranquil seclusion of Grimthorpe. He lost a daughter, who was buried at Givendale on the 25th of February, 1673-4, but whether she was the offspring of his first or second marriage I have not ascertained. From her baptismal name being Mary, it might be inferred that she was the child of his first wife Mary Howard. Sir Jonathan Atkins died at Grimthorpe, on the 8th of January, 1702, at the patriarchal age of 99 (M. I.), and was buried at Great Givendale.

After the death of Sir Jonathan, his eldest son, John Atkins, continued in the occupancy of Grimthorpe. He was twice married. His first wife was Diana, daughter of Sir William Humble, of Twickenham, baronet, a London merchant, but of Yorkshire parentage, who had lent to King Charles II., in his difficulties, 20,000*l.*, which the king repaid by making his creditor a baronet. Another daughter of Sir William Humble was married to Dr. Bradley, a prebendary of York. The second wife of Mr. Atkins was Alice, sister of John Aislaby of Studley, esquire, by whom he had one son named Howard, who died on the 27th of May, 1716, aged 13 years, and was buried at Great Givendale.

It was a pardonable vanity that led Mr. Atkins to give to the son, who was his only child, the baptismal name of Howard, to mark his descent from that noble house; and the premature death of this "promising youth" must have been a sore affliction, and perhaps was the cause of his leaving Grimthorpe. Mr. Atkins died on the 31st of January, 1732-3, aged 79. Some years before his death he had resided at York. By his will, which is dated the 25th

of October, 1732, he is described as "John Atkins of the city of York, esquire," he constitutes his sister, Jane Atkins, his sole executor and residuary legatee; Sir Francis Boynton, baronet, and Peter Johnson, of York, esquire, he appoints to be supervisors: and whilst an annuity of 90*l.* only is bequeathed to his wife for her life, the testator somewhat ostentatiously gives 300*l.* to his relative the Earl of Carlisle, and 100*l.* to Colonel Howard, his son. His attachment to Grimthorpe is shown by the legacy of 200*l.* to augment the living of Great Givendale, in the parish church of which he desires that his remains may be interred; and his respect for the city in which he ended his days is testified by legacies of 5*l.* each to the Charity Schools then recently established in York.²⁹

Soon after Mr. Atkins removed to York, Grimthorpe was occupied by Wilberforce Read,³⁰ esquire, as tenant of the Earl of Carlisle. Mr. Read was a gentleman of good family but slender fortune, which he hoped to improve by entering freely into the speculations of the Turf. In selecting his place of residence he most probably had in view the advantages afforded for the training and management of race-horses by the fine elastic turf which clothed the gentle slopes of the Grimthorpe wolds.

In 1732, I find Mr. Read's name mentioned for the first time in the annals of the Turf. On the 12th of August in that year, his grey mare won the king's 100 guineas at Black Hambleton, beating fourteen others. From that time until 1754, scarcely a year passed in which the horses of Mr. Read were not entered for races to be run at York, Hambleton, and other places where meetings for such purposes were held. One of the most successful racers in his stud was his bay filly Lucy, descended from the Conyers Arabian, and the grandam of Lord Rockingham's famous horse Scrub.

Mr. Read died at Grimthorpe, having been resident there more than half a century, and was buried in the parish

²⁹ The will was proved at York by Jane Atkins, the executrix, 12th February, 1732-3. She died on the 17th of April, 1761, aged 100 years (M. I.), and was buried at Great Givendale.

³⁰ Mr. Read acquired the name of Wilberfoss or Wilberforce from his

mother, who was one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger Wilberfoss, sheriff of York in 1678-9, and a niece of Leonard Wilberfoss, lord mayor of York in 1686. His cousin John Read, of Sandhutton, was an alderman of York, and lord mayor in 1719.

church of Great Givendale in April, 1774. After his death, Grimthorpe was occupied by a succession of tenant farmers, who held under the earls of Carlisle.

After Grimthorpe was sold, the old manor-house was demolished, and a commodious messuage and farm-stead built upon its site. This was completed in the year 1804. At the present time Mr. George Hopper, as tenant of Mr. Denison, occupies the house and the whole of the Grimthorpe estate, consisting of about 500 acres, which he has brought into a high state of cultivation.

A few fragments of massive stone walling are all that now remain to attest the solidity and importance of the ancient baronial mansion of the lords of Grimthorpe "where once the light of feudal grandeur shone." Little is now remembered of a house which disappeared more than sixty years ago. Nearly twenty years have passed since I had a conversation with an intelligent person who was born in 1771, and spent a considerable part of his youthful days in the service of Mr. Clement Sellers, then the occupier of Grimthorpe, as tenant to the Earl of Carlisle. He told me that the house, which he thought must have been lived in by great folks formerly, was a strange rambling old place—a very low building with three large porches and only one chamber floor; the kitchen was as big as an ordinary house, and there was an oven that would bake six bushels of flour at a time, and the cellars were very spacious. At the time my informant was at Grimthorpe, there was very little land in tillage—the farm consisted mostly of sheep-walks, and Mr. Sellers, who held another wold farm of the Earl of Carlisle, near to Grimthorpe, sheared from 1600 to 1700 sheep every year.³¹

Traditions are yet floating in the memories of the neighbouring villages respecting the arbitrary power exercised at the manor courts of the barons of Grimthorpe, which were annually held there. The feudal privileges of *infangtheof* and *outfangtheof* were not obsolete even in modern times. It is not a century ago that the steward and homage or jury of the Grimthorpe court sentenced an offender to capital punishment, and he was hung upon the spot. Other

³¹ "The undulating downs and rounded coombs covered with sweet-grassed turf, of our inland chalk country, have a

peaceful, domestic, and mutton-suggesting prettiness."—*Prof. Huxley's Lecture on a piece of Chalk.*

tales, of a fearful character, are told by "ancient maids and knitters in the sun," relating to certain earthworks which are yet distinctly apparent upon a grassy slope a little below the site of the old Hall. A square area of about four acres, inclosed by a double agger and ditch, presents those appearances which are usually considered to denote the place of an ancient settlement or military station. Whether these be the traces of a British settlement or a Roman encampment is doubtful, but it is remarkable that the place has long been designated in the neighbourhood by the name of the "Double Dykes," a term which is found to be applied to similar earthworks in various other parts of the kingdom.

Indeed the whole surface of the wolds in this vicinity is rife with the remains of remote antiquity. The high road leading from Pocklington to Malton, which intersects the township of Grimthorpe, there can be little doubt, is one of the original British ways, of which it possesses all the characteristics—the main feature being that "it clings to high ridges of open ground thickly set with tumuli and earthworks, and that it exhibits a negligent flexuosity such as suits the notion of a customary track rather than a well-planned and firmly executed road."³² And to adopt the language of the eloquent writer I have just quoted, in his description of this district, "all these green wold hills are crowned with the tumuli and camps of semi-barbarous people, who chased the deer and wild-boar through Galtres forest, watered their flocks at Acklam springs, chipped the flint, or carved the bone, or moulded their rude pottery in their smoky huts, and listened to warriors and priests at the mound of Aldrow and the temple of Goodmanham."

The site of the ancient manor-house of the barons Fitzwilliam of Grimthorpe, whether it were chosen by the Anglo-Danish chief whose name it bears, or by William the son of Ulf, the Norman thegne who succeeded him, was selected with admirable taste and judgment. The spot upon which Mr. Hopper's residence is built is an elevated platform from which the ground gently falls towards the south and west, and the views from it are of great extent and of singular beauty and variety. The house is sheltered from the biting east and north-east winds by the round-

³² The Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-coast of Yorkshire. By Professor Phillips.

topped hills behind it. But from the highest point of the wold, where the chalk rises to an elevation of nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea, the eye sweeps the circuit of the horizon from the Hambleton and Cleveland hills in the north to the wold on the Lincolnshire side of the Humber in the far south, commanding a magnificent prospect of the whole length and breadth of the great central vale of York.

The frequent contemplation of such a scene as this is a never-failing source of enjoyment. The mind is interested and the imagination agreeably excited by the vast and almost illimitable surface of verdure, beauty, and fertility, which a single glance places before you, and an inexpressible charm is imparted to it by the infinite variety of ever-changing tints and lights and shadows which are constantly passing over the landscape, now half veiled by the vapoury mists of the morning, or now glowing beneath the effulgent brightness of the western sun and his panoply of clouds "with brede ethereal wove." The far-distant range of mountains which border the horizon, with their flowing outline and delicate ærial hues, form a beautiful framework to the picture, giving it an exquisite finish and completeness.

The range of vision from this elevated spot includes many remarkable and interesting objects. Towards the north are seen the woody knolls of Hinderskelf, now Castle Howard, the princely seat of the earls of Carlisle, the former owners of Grimthorpe,—and the bold eminence upon which stands the village and castle of Creyke, famous for being one of the places where the bones of St. Cuthbert rested:—due west, about fourteen miles distant, rise the stately towers of York Minster, "the glory of the plain:"—as far beyond, Harlow Hill and the rocky points of Almias Cliff near Harrogate:—to the south the hills called Brayton-Barf and Hambleton-Hough show the proximity of the town of Selby, and the church of Hemingbrough with its graceful spire. The churches of ancient Howden and modern Goole are seen far away to the south. Nearer to you, at the foot of the wold, are the church and ancient town of the præ-Norman Pocklingas, and the church-crowned hill of Holme-upon-Spalding Moor rises, conspicuous, halfway across the plain.

Several important rivers flow sluggishly through the vale, although their course is scarcely to be discerned even from this elevation. The Swale, the Ure, and the Nidd, taking

their rise among the mountains in the north-west, meet a few miles above York, and there form the Ouse, which, after passing through that city, and receiving, as its tributaries, the Wharfe, the Don, and the Aire, from the west, and the Derwent from the north, mingles its waters with those of the winding Trent beneath the lofty promontory of Aukborough, and thence their united streams, under the new name of the Humber, roll majestically to the sea.

“ My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Humber through the fertile valley strays :
Humber, most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his embraces runs ;
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.”

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CHURCH BELLS OF THE EAST RIDING.

Communicated by W. CONSITT BOULTER, F.S.A., of Hull.

(Continued.)

II. DICKERING WAPENTAKE.

Auburn.

[The church was taken down in 1731; of the two bells, one is now at Boynton Hall (*nil*), and the other at Nostell Priory.]

Bempton (S. Michael) 2.

1. + CAMPANA IOHANNIS DE
[THYNGE PRIOR + IHC]
2. + CAMPANA SANCTI MI-
[CHAELIS + IHC]

Bessingby (S. Mary Magdalene) 1.

+ parrnis eram futa resonans thomas modo dicta
ihc

Boynton (S. Andrew) 2.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1705

^{ss.}
Ebor.

2. + SANCTA MARIA¹

Bridlington (S. Mary) 3.

1. To fongs of Praife to wake y^e village round : For light restor'b, is heard my
silver found. Barrow J H 1763

2. Nor joy nor grief employs my peaceful Voice : Mine 'tis in consort only to
Rejoice.

Robt. Brown, Rich^d. Hopper, Edw^d. Reaston, Church Wardens, 1782. Barrow J H

3. To fpeak a Parting Soul is given to ME : Be trimm'd thy LAMP, as if I toll'd
for THEE. Barrow J H

Hen^y. Booth, Will^m. Simpfon, Robt. Hardy, C-wardens, 1763. Cor.^s Rickaby
[Minifter.

Bridlington Quay (Christ Church) 6.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. E. RIEPE'S PATENT. CAST STEEL. NAYLOR VICKERS & CO SHEFFIELD.
[2, 3, 4, 6,—1858; 1, 5,—1859; numbered respectively:—N^o 792, 837,
769, 776, 882, 823.]

(Holy Trinity) 1.

[built 1871]

¹ N in Sancta reversed.

Burton Agnes (S. Martin) 4.

1. + Day by Day we magnify THEE
2. + IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1601
3. IESVS BE OVR SPEED AN NO DOMINI 1634 LP RN
4. + GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1601

Burton, North, *alias* Burton-Fleming (S. Cuthbert) 2.

1. + ANDREE EST NOME[N]
[MEUM]
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1720
S.S.
Ebor.

Butterwick (S. Nicholas) 2.

1. (nil).
2. + CAMPANA SANCTE DE-
[CHOLAE + IHC]

Carnaby (S. John Baptist) 3.

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED
RS M 1630
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1693
S S
Ebor
3. IOHN CONYERS MADE ME SOVND ANO DMI
1630 WS IC

Cottam (Holy Trinity) no bell.

Filey (S. Oswald) 3.

1. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675
IN RB GW RS CHVRCH
WARDEN S.S.
Ebor
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1700
S.S.
Ebor.
3. FIAT VOLVNTAS TVA PATER OMNEPOTENS 1682 S S.
Ebor.
EH CB IA GH CHVRCH
WARDENS

Flamborough (S. Oswald) 3.

[One dated 1789; the other two, by Mears, originally belonged to Christ Church, Bridlington Quay, which was opened 1841. In the vestry is a hand-bell formerly used to announce service; it bears ^{FB}1710]

Folkton (S. John Evangelist) 3.

1. IOHN BOYES IOHN COLLEY CHVRCH
WARDENS OF FOUGHTON 1727
S.S.
Ebor.
3. + ave garcia plena dñs tecum
3. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1675
TO LC CHVRCH
WARDENS S.S.
Ebor.

Fordon () no bell.

Foston (S. Andrew) 3

1, 2. 1827

3. JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER BARTON 1827

Foxholes () 3.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO

JOHN CHURCH E. Seller.
MILNE WARDEN 1710 Ebor.

2. + J. TAYLOR & CO FOUNDEES LOUGHBOROUGH 1866

3. J. TAYLOR & CO LOUGHBOROUGH 1866

Ganton (S. Nicholas) 3,

1. (nil).

2. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1864

PATENT

3. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1682

MD MS CHVRCH S.S.
WARDENS Ebor.

Garton-on-the-Wolds (S. Michael) 3.

1. TAYLOR AND SON LOUGH-
[BORO 1857

2. X : R : B : 1593 : I : F

3. + GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH
[1617

Grindall () 1.

(nil).

Harpham (S. John of Beverley) 3

1. + IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1617

2. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1812 J. THOMPSON, CH WARDEN

3. + IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1610²

Hunmanby (All Saints) 3.

1. + IESUS BE OUR SPEED 1619 IC

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1663

3. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO SS FECIT 1663

RB MW

Kilham (All Saints) 3.

1. + If sweetly toling men do call to taste on meatf that feedt the soole 1608
[h†o

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS SS FECIT 1663

ME HD TS

3. + Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata h†o
1608

² "s" in every instance reversed.

Langtoft (S. Peter) 2

1. + IESUS BE OUR SPEED 1620

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1641

M H R M CHVRCH
WARDENS WO
1641
YORKE

Lowthorpe (S. Martin) 2.

1. 1787

2. 1786

Muston (All Saints) 2.

1, 2. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1863

Nafferton (All Saints) 2.

1. + S^ce Iohannes Ora Pro Nobis

2. + nos fatis fore det deitas trinitatis + ihe

Reighton (S. Peter) 2

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1675

RI WK CHVRCH
WARDENS S.S.
Ebor.

2. + CAMPANA SANCTI IO-
E [HANS BAPTIST

Rudstone (All Saints) 3.

1. VOCO VENI PRECARE 1720

S.S.
Ebor.

2. TVTAMEN REGIS SOLAMEN GREGIS S S FECIT 1663

W P W V

3. Celorum xpe placeat tibi rex conus iste

1590

Ruston Parva (S. Nicholas) 2.

1. + DOMINVS IHOANNES
[THORNAI

3. + SANCTVS NICOLAVS

Sewerby (S. John Evangelist) 2

1, 2. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

S^t JOHN THE EVANGELIST

SEWERBY 1847

Speeton () 1.

(nil)

Thwing (All Saints) 2.

1. DEO GLORIA 1762 IOH. VICKERMAN CH. ROGER CHURCH
WARDENS E
Seller
Ebor

2. RICHARD ASH THO. VICKERMAN CHVRCH
WARDENS 1720

S.S.
Ebor.

THE YORKSHIRE

Archæological and Topographical Journal

was commenced in the year 1869, and has hitherto been issued half-yearly. It is published under the direction of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, but the writers are alone responsible for the statements and opinions contained in their respective papers.

The Journal is at present issued to Members only. It is designed to form a medium for the collection of facts and documents, not hitherto published, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, and to supply for the whole of Yorkshire the great want which has been long felt in this respect. The frequency with which parts appear is regulated by the number of Members, and it is believed that with 500 Members a quarterly issue will be possible.

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PART VII.

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[For a Special Notice to Members see p. 3 of Wrapper.]

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION of Members, for 1872, will be made on Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth day of August, to Ripon and Fountains Abbey. The Council will take every care to make the details of the day's proceedings instructive and complete, and hopes that as many of the Members as possible will, with their friends, avail themselves of the occasion to Visit, under the able guidance of MR. EDMUND SHARPE, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., one of the most interesting places in Yorkshire.

It is hoped that Members will endeavour to use the short Prospectus issued with this Part of *The Journal*, in making the operations of the Association more widely known in their respective neighbourhoods.

Willerby (S. Peter) 3.

1. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1638

2 + CAMPANA IHESU CRISTI
[SIR WILLIAM DE
[SCALBI I O P

3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1676

^{SS}
Ebor

Wold Newton () 2.

1. (nil)

2 GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1694

^{SS}
Ebor

III. HARTHILL WAPENTAKE.

1. BAINTON BEACON.

Bainton (S. Andrew) 2.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO S S 1665

IS CH CW ^{CHVRCH}
WARDEN^S

2. + IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1611¹

Beswick () 1.

+ HORA PRO NOBES BEATE
[MARGRE TAFETEPPTO
[OF TO
NT ME FRI FECIT

Dalton, North (All Saints) 1.

1. + ihe robertus briggam et margarta xox en

Driffield, Great (All Saints) 3.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1685 T D ^{CHVRCH}
WARDEN

^{S.S.}
Ebor.

2. + IN HONORE SANCTE TRINITATIS ANNO DOMINI 1593

R B

3. + HEC CAMPANA BEATA TRINITATE SANCTA FIAT A D 1593

R B

Driffield, Little (S. Peter) 1.

+ CAMPANA SANCTE TRENI-
[TATIS + IHC

¹ "S" in every instance reversed.

Holme-on-the-Wolds (S. Peter) 1.

+ SPIRITVS SANCTVS IN TE
[DESCENDIT MARIA

Hutton-Cranswick (S. Peter) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1678

S.S.
Ebor.

2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1678

R P I B CHVRCH
WARDENS

S.S.
Ebor.

3. DEO GLORIA PAX HOMI-
[NIBUS 1635

G L W B

Kilnwick-juxta-Watton (All Saints) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1700

S.S.
Ebor.

2. + IESUS BE OUR SPEED 1621.

3. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1700

S.S.
Ebor.

Kirkburn (S. Mary) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO C S VICAR

1678

S S
Ebor

2. John Harrison Founder Barrow 1781

3. + IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1611

Lockington (S. Mary) 2.

1. SOLI DEO GLORIA

2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1662

S S FECIT

Lund (All Saints) 2.

1. + NOMEN CAMPANE GA-
[BRIEL CONSTAT
[SIBI SANE

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1639

ESQUIER MINISTER I W CHVRCH
R R I F WARDEN

Middleton (S. Andrew) 2.

1. THO^s MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1799

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1799


Scorborough (S. Leonard) 3.

1, 2, 3. G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858

Skerne (S. Leonard) 2.

1. + Campana sancti leonardi
2. + Campana sancte marie uirginis ihe

Warter (S. James) 2.

1. 
2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1699
s.s.
Ebor.

Watton (S. Mary) 2.

1. CVM VOCO VENITE 1705 THO. BELL CHVRCH
TIMO. HALL WARDENS
s.s.
Ebor
2. (nil)

2. HUNSLEY BEACON.

Beverley (S. John Baptist) 8 in north, 1 in south tower.

1. T: LESTER MADE ME W^m WRIGHTSON & IN^o AUDAS CHURCH
[WARDENS 1747
2. T: LESTER FECIT PETER HUNSLEY & THO^s SUMNEY CH: WARDENS 1747
3. B. Tuke Esq: Meyor, 1799
JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER
4. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1663 S S
5. G MEARS & C^o FOUNDERS LONDON 1861
6. + ISTA SECUNDA TONANT UT
[PLUS BRITHUNUS
[AMETUR
7. M^r THOMAS MEASE VICAR M^r IOHN ELLINER MAYOR 1747 THOMAS LESTER
[OF LONDON MADE ME
- 8 + SOLVE IUBENTE² DEO
[TERRARUM PETRE CA.
[THENAS QUI FACIS
UT PATEANT CELESTIA
[REGNA BEATIS

(1 in South Tower.)

SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS MDCCIII
s.s.
Ebor.

² B and N in jubente, and B in beatis reversed.

222 INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CHURCH BELLS OF THE EAST RIDING.

(S. Mary) 6.

1. THE FIRST YEAR OF KING GEORGE III. 1760 SAM^L JOHNSON VIC^R

Tho^s Dent In^o Marshall W^m Hall Ch Wardens Lester & Pack fecit

2. + s + s

3. + RVIT GRĀ BENEDICTVS
[ET NOMINE

4. + VT TVBA SIC SONITV
[DOMINI BONDVBO DO-
[FORTES 1599 PD RCRS WI
RT

5. IHON WILSON WILLIAM ELLERINGTON RICHARD SILEATO IEFFERY TALER 1631

6. MÆSTO ANTE IACETIS HVMO SONITV RECIPISCITE

S.S.
Eb

SA. ROBINSON ED. FARMER
IO. BARTON RI. GREYBORNE GVARDIANI

Bishop Burton (All Saints) 3.

1. + GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH
[1616 htc

2. + IESUS BE OUR SPEED ANO DMI 1624

3. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO S S FECIT 1663

II CK

Brantingham (All Saints) 3.

1. + omnes sancti orate pro nobis

2. × s^ti georgi ora por nobis

3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1624

Broomfleet () 1.

G MEARS & C^o FOUNDERS LONDON 1861

Cave, North (All Saints) 5.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. GEO DALTON YORK FECIT 1772

Cave, South (All Saints) 3.

1. POPULUM VOCO DEUM LAUDARE 1744

E Sellar
Ebor

2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1676

S.S.
Ebor

3. CUM SONO BUSTA MORISCUM PULPITA VIVERE DISCE 1742

MAT. BURLEY CHURCH
IOH. BUTTERFIELD WARDENS

PETER HICKINGTON VICAR

Cherry Burton (S. Michael) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1702

s.s.
Ebor

2. + ih̄c nazarenus rex iudeorum miserere mei

3. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1858

Cottingham (S. Mary) 4.

1. IOSEPH RVSELL IOSEPH MEEDLY CHVRCHWARDENS 1753

G
Dalton
Ebor

2. SVM ROSA PVLSATA MYNDI MARIA VOCATA TR FS 1638 G † O

3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1739 THO. MEASE VICAR IOH. HESLEWOOD CHVRCH E Seller
WIL. WHITEHEAD WARDENS Ebor

4. Rev STEPHEN THURLWELL VICAR
JOHN WITTY & THOMAS FISHER Churchwardens 1795
JAMES HARRISON BARTON FOUNDER

Dalton, South (S. Mary) 3.

- 1, 2, 3. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON
SOUTH DALTON CHURCH BUILT
BY BEAUMONT LORD HOTHAM
ANN DOM 1860

[1 has "1860" after *London*, in the first line.]

[A bell of the old church, preserved in the present one, bears + + + +]

Ellerker () 1.

+ IHESVS BE OVR SPEDE 1601
RG IM

Elloughton (S. Mary) 3.

1. JAMES HARRISON Founder 1790
2. Rev Ioseph Sommers Vicar 1790
Thomas Carlill Samuel Ringrose Churchwardens
James Harrifon Founder
3. J. WARNER & SONS CRESCENT FOUNDRY LONDON 1856
PATENT

Etton (S. Mary) 2.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1662
W F N W

2. + EST CAMPANA IESUS
[MARIBUS DNAS OPTIM

Ferriby, North (All Saints) 5.

1. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1848
O LORD IN THEE HAVE I TRUSTED
LET ME NEVER BE CONFOUNDED
2. C & G MEARS & CO FOUNDERS LONDON 1864

224 INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CHURCH BELLS OF THE EAST RIDING.

3. + I^HESVS BE OVR SPEDE 1601
H T TL

4. I^HC
+ AVE MARIA GRACIA
[P³ENA DNS³ TETUM

5. GLORIA IN SVPREMIS DEO 1726 CHR WATSON CHVRCHS
PETER BYRRILL WARDEN
S.S.
Ebor

Hessle (All Saints) 4.

1. GOD SAVE THE CHURCH 1756 ROB LAMBERT VICAR CHRI. KIPLINGHAM CHURCH
ROB WETWANG WARDENS
E
Seller
Ebor

2. + IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1611⁴

3. DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1627

4. + ALL MEN THAT HEARE MY MORNFVLL SOVNDE REPENT BEFORE YOV LY
[IN GROVND W W G O CHVRCH 1645 W O
WARDENS 1645
YORKE

Hotham (S. Oswald) 2.

1. GLORIA IN EXCELCIS DEO i^hc

2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1730 E Seller
Ebor

Kirkella (S. Andrew) 3.

1. + I^HESVS BE OVR SPEDE h^{ts}

2. IOHN CLARKE ELLIS COOPER IS RL HP MD MADE ME 1674

3. ELLIS COOPER PHILIP SEAMAN HENERY PLAXTON MD MADE ME 1674

IOHN CLARKE MARY LEAKE ROBT^T LEAKE KATHERIN WRIGHT IOHN SANDERS

Leckonfield (S. Catherine) 2.

1. IESVS BEE OVR SPEED 1667

M B CHVRCH
WARDEN
S S

2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO S S FECIT 1662

Newbald, North (S. Nicholas) 3.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1667

E P W B E B CHVRCH
WARDENS
S S

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1663

R K T H

3. × Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata
1610

Rowley (S. Peter) 1.

+ Ave Gracia Plena Dominus Hec

³ "S" in Dns reversed. I H C Lombardic letters.

⁴ "S" in every instance reversed.

Sancton (All Saints) 3.

1. × fca trinitat unus deus
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1719
THO WAULDREY CHURCH E Seller
WIL MARSHAL WARDENS Ebor
3. + GLORIOSA POST TENE-
BRAS LVSEM ESG IN
[CONSPECTV DM MORIS
[SANCTORVM EIVS

Skidby (S. Michael) 1.

- VOCO VENI PRECARE 1706 ROBERT MARR CHVRCH
ROB JACKSON WARDENS
SS
Ebor

Walkington (All Saints) 3.

1. VOX JUBILATE DEO 1725 E Seller
Ebor
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1725 E Seller
Ebor
3. (nil)

Welton (anciently SS. Simon and Jude, now S. Helen) 4.

1. Exaltabo te Deus Barrow
J H 1764
2. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1848
3. + SANCTI SIMON ET IUDA
[APOSTOLI DEI ORATE
[PRO NOBIS + IHC
4. + nos cum prole pia benedicat uirgo maria + ihe

(To be continued.)

ON THE PAINTED GLASS AT METHLEY.

By JAMES FOWLER, F.S.A.

With an Illustration by FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

PART II.

THOUGH none of the ancient glass contained in the east window of the chancel of Methley Church is *in situ*, the greater part of it appears to be of one date, and, indeed, to have formed part of one window. The present stonework has been rebuilt, if not designed, comparatively recently; and one at least of the mullions, on the inside, is only wood thickly plastered. Whatever period is answerable for this construction, is likewise so, probably, for the present arrangement of the glass. It was doubtless the pride of the village glazier. Such subjects, or portions of subjects, as were found to be least injured, are placed in the best positions for being seen, and the rest in order; the portions entirely fragmentary being leaded together promiscuously, and the rest of the space filled with ordinary quarries.

The accompanying diagram illustrates the relative position of the different fragments mentioned in the following description.

Compartment 1. In the midst of common quarries, a heater-shaped shield, much corroded, bearing the charge—*Gules, a lion rampant argent*, for MOWBRAY.

2. In the midst of common quarries, a shield bearing, on the dexter,—*Barry argent and gules, three crescents sable*, for WATERTON; sinister,—inserted fragments. The dexter half is placed inside out, and is, really, the sinister half of a shield.

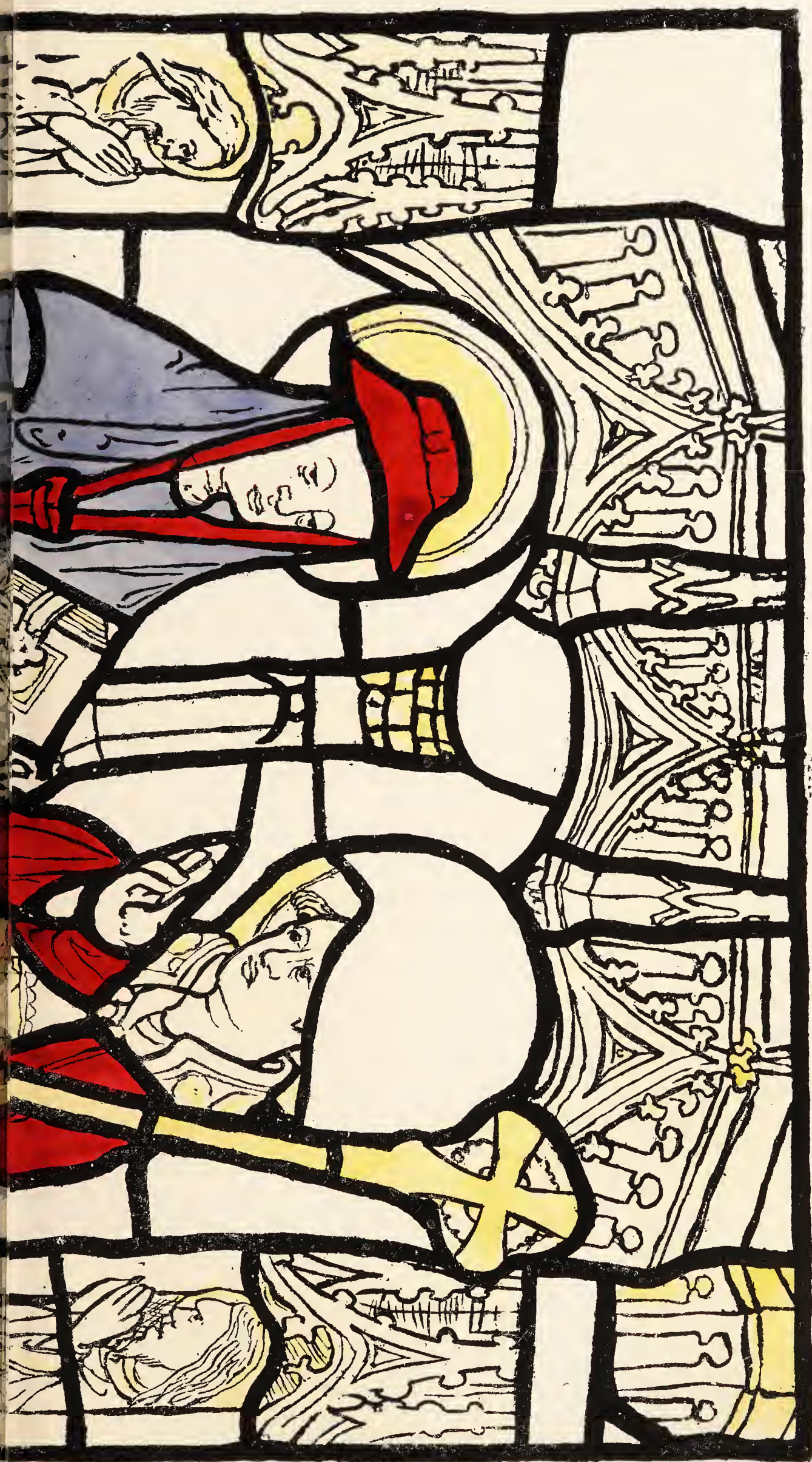
3. In the midst of common quarries, a shield bearing WATERTON, as above, in the sinister half; dexter—inserted fragments. The sinister of this, again, is inside out, and is, really, the dexter half of a shield.

Sts Peter Paul

Paulinus Amicus.

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 inches





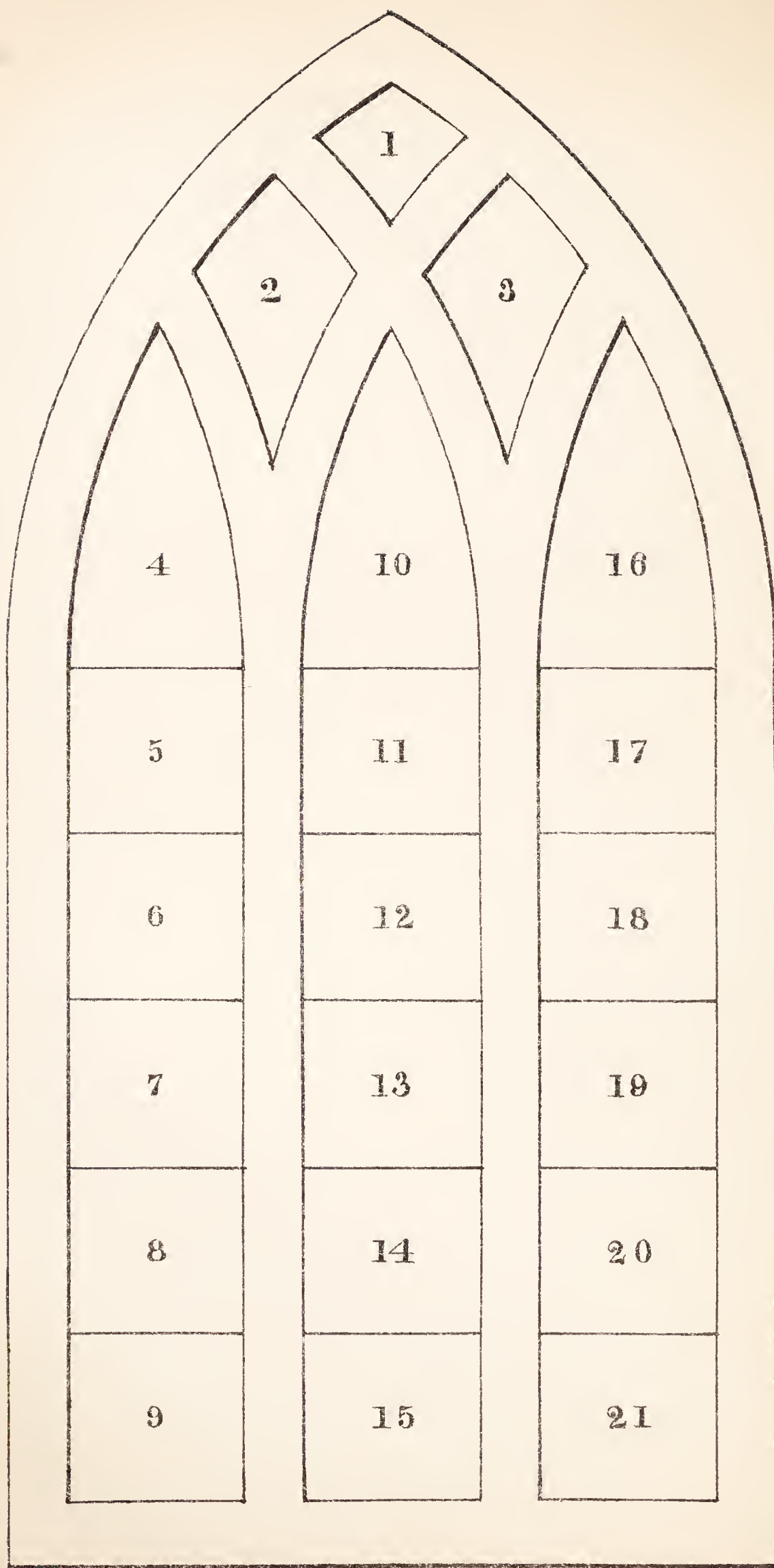


DIAGRAM OF THE EAST WINDOW OF THE CHANCEL,
METHLEY.

These are all the arms at present remaining in the church, of those mentioned in Wilson's transcript of Hopkinson's MSS. There were then "several other Armes, in the Belfrey Waterton and Fleming, in the Church Body in the North Window Waterton and Clifford. In the uppermost North Window Waterton and Clarrell, Waterton and who bore *gules* a Bend between two Lions' Heads erased *argent*, and Waterton and Everingham. In the North side and Isle and the second Window Westward, *or* a Lion rampant *sable* double queue, being the arms of Wells impaled with Waterton, and upon a Tomb in the Quire the same. In the same North Window parted per Pale quarterly *argent* and upon the second quarter a Besant, impaled with Waterton."¹ The two Waterton charges mentioned above, have not improbably been Welles impaling Waterton, and Waterton impaling Fleming, as here mentioned, and as represented on the tombs of Lionel Lord Welles and of Sir Robert Waterton, still remaining. The connection of the Waterton family with Methley will be found in Whitaker,² and is dwelt on, further, towards the close of this paper. It would seem that Sir John Waterton, of Waterton in Lincolnshire, became possessed of the manor of Methley in the eleventh year of Henry IV. (1409-10), and that it continued in the family until the marriage of Sir Thomas Dymoke with Margaret Welles, in the second year of Henry VII. (1486-7). How the manor descended, subsequently, is unknown.

4. Fragments of diaper and canopy, and the following portions of words :—

	ert	us	Scs	Cuthb
Fragment of a word.				

It is difficult to say what the word was which contained the letters in the second line; but the top line, properly arranged, would read—*us. Scs. Cuthbertus*, the two first letters being the two last of the name of a saint now lost.

See Compartment 5.

5. *α*. Fragments of a nimbed archbishop, vested in white, with pallium and cross-staff, and two fingers raised in benediction. *β*. A nimbed bishop, in white chasuble with crozier, and a crowned head in the left hand; two fingers raised in benediction. Below, two

Fragments	of words.
-----------	-----------

α. S. Paulinus, with whom, in the fragmentary inscription of compartment 12, S. Wilfrid is associated. *β*. S. Cuthbert, holding the head of S. Oswald in his hand.

¹ Wilson's transcript of Hopkinson's MSS. in the Leeds Library. Vol. i. p. 473.

² Leeds and Elmete, p. 268.

5. *a.* S. PAULINUS, first Archbishop of York, Metropolitan of North Britain, and Apostle of the North, was one of the missionaries sent over to Britain by Gregory, A.D. 597. He was sent by Ethelbert, King of Kent, shortly after his conversion, to accompany his daughter Ethelburga, whom he gave in marriage to Edwin, King of Northumbria, into Yorkshire, where the royal court was then held. Edwin was subsequently converted to Christianity by Paulinus, and baptized at York on Easter Day, 12th April, A.D. 627, in a church of wood raised in haste for the purpose, and dedicated to S. Peter. This church, or oratory, was shortly after exchanged for "a larger and nobler church of stone, in the midst whereof that same oratory first erected was enclosed;" and thus originated the first York Minster. The spring, doubtless the very one in which Edwin was baptized, exists to this day; and portions of the original Minster of Paulinus will be found ably described by Professor Willis,³ and in part represented by Browne.⁴ A paper on the Cross at Dewsbury, at which Paulinus is believed to have preached, will be found elsewhere.⁵ Christianity, however, thus happily introduced into North Britain, had but a short and imperfect development. Edwin, the patron of Paulinus, was killed in battle A.D. 633; the heathen again overran Northumbria, and Paulinus fled to Kent, where he acted as Bishop of Rochester until 10 Oct., A.D. 644, when he died, and was buried in the Church of S. Andrew which King Ethelbert had built there.⁶

5. *β.* S. OSWALD, Patron of Northumbria, instructed in the Christian faith in Scotland, recovered the kingdom of Northumbria after a few months' interregnum consequent on the death of Edwin. He filled his dominions with churches and monasteries; was the founder of Lindisfarne, called afterwards, from the number of saints which it produced, Holy Island; but after a short reign of only eight years, was killed, 5 Aug., A.D. 642, in battle with Penda, King of Mercia, by whom also his predecessor Edwin was slain, but who himself had been overcome by Oswald at the beginning of his reign, and was eventually slain by Oswi, son of Oswald, "in the country of Loidis," now Leeds, 15 Nov. A.D. 655. The body of Oswald was buried at Bardney, in Lincolnshire; but the head, hands, and arms were taken captive by Penda, and nailed upon a stake at Oswald's tree, or *stake*, now Oswestry. The head and arms were subsequently recovered by Oswi; the head was buried at Lindisfarne, and the hands and arms in the royal city. Still later, the head of S. Oswald was placed in the coffin of S. Cuthbert, resting in his arms, and was thus translated to Durham, where it finally rested.⁷ Methley Church is dedicated to S. Oswald, a figure of whom will be found over the South door. It is engraved by Whitaker.⁸

5. *β.* S. CUTHBERT, Patron of Northumbria. At first a monk of Melrose, then of Lindisfarne; afterwards a hermit on Farne Island. Elected Bishop of Lindisfarne A.D. 664. "But in the midst of his public duties he sighed for the quiet retirement of his island and monastery, to which in two years he returned, and died 20 March, A.D. 687 . . . earnestly entreating the brethren that he might also be buried in that same place,

³ *Architectural History of York Cathedral*, chap. ii.

⁴ *History of the Edifice*. Plate v.

⁵ *Yorksh. Arch. and Top. Journ.*, I. 221.

⁶ Bede, *Eccles. Hist.* Lib. i. cap. 29; ii. 9, 14, 17, 20; iii. 14.

⁷ *Idem*, iii. 1, 3, 9, 11, 12.

⁸ *Op. cit.* p. 267.

where he had served God a considerable time. However, at length, yielding to their entreaties, he consented to be carried back to the isle of Lindisfarne, and there buried in the church But when he had been buried eleven years, Divine Providence put it into the minds of the brethren to take up his bones, expecting, as is usual with dead bodies, to find all the flesh consumed and reduced to ashes, and the rest dried up And it was so that, opening the grave, they found all the body whole as if it had been alive and the joints pliable, more like one asleep than a dead person ; besides, all the vestments upon the body were not only found entire, but wonderful for their freshness and gloss And they laid it in a new coffin, and placed it on the pavement of the sanctuary.”⁹ The accepted mode of representing S. Cuthbert with the head of S. Oswald in his arms, is sufficiently accounted for above.

12. S. WILFRID, educated at Lindisfarne, ordained Bishop of Northumbria A.D. 665, but not instituted until the year 669. Besides founding the monastery of Ripon, and building it from the foundations according to his own designs, he also restored the Minster at York founded by Paulinus, and founded the monastery of Hexham. He established in all the churches of the North the use of Plain-Song instituted by Gregory, “inviting from Kent Eddi, surnamed Stephen, the first singing-master in the churches of Northumbria,” and established the monastic system among the Midland and Northumbrian English, as Augustine had done in Kent. “He died on the 12th of October, A.D. 709, in the monastery which he had in the province of Undalum (Oundle in Northamptonshire), under the government of the Abbot Cuthbald ; and by the ministry of the brethren was carried to his first monastery of Ripon, and buried in the church of S. Peter the Apostle, close by the south end of the Altar.”¹⁰ That portion of the Crypt of Ripon Minster, now called *S. Wilfrid's Needle*, is believed to be a portion of the original Saxon Minster of S. Wilfrid.

6. Within an architectural framework, containing, on each side, a figure under a canopy,—*a*. A nimbed figure in blue, with a broad-brimmed crimson hat with long crimson strings depending, each terminating a little below the knee in a crimson tassel, and a book held in both hands. *β*. A bishop, vested in white enriched with gold, and over all a crimson cope, holding a cross-staff in the left hand, and two fingers of the right raised in benediction. Below,

Scs	Iero	/ mu'	Sanctus	Ambrosius.
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This is the compartment chosen for our illustration. In the original, however, the canopy is missing ; it is supplied in our engraving, from the corresponding compartment on the opposite side of the window.

See Compartment 18.

⁹ Bede, *op. cit.* iv. 27, 28, 29, 30.

¹⁰ *Idem*, iii. 25, 28 ; iv. 2, 3 ; v. 19.

7. Principally plain glazier's quarries, with a few odd scraps of canopy, and inverted fragments of inscriptions ; α . part of a figure inside out ; and β . of another in a white chasuble holding the nimbed head of a bishop, with the eyes closed, as in death.

β . S. DIONYSIUS the Areopagite, the convert, friend, and companion of S. Paul, to whom S. Paul was believed to have revealed those things which he saw when caught up into the third heaven ; Bishop of Athens ; and Apostle of France.¹¹ "The governor Fescenninus, set against the Christians of Paris by Rome, found the blessed Dionysius preaching to the people, and straightway having taken, buffeted, spit upon, mocked, and bound him with hard thongs, commanded him, together with the holy Rusticus and Eleutherius his companions, to be brought before the judgment seat. And as the saints stood steadfast before the governor confessing God he ordered the heads of the three to be smitten off before the idol of Mercury. And straightway the body of S. Dionysius rose up, and he carried his head in his arms two miles from the place which is called the Mount of Martyrs, even unto the place where now by its own election and the providence of God it resteth, an angel leading him, and a heavenly light going before ; and so great was the melody of angels, that Laertia, the wife of the governor Lubrius, with many others, heard it and believed They suffered under Domitian in the year of the Lord 96, and of the age of the blessed Dionysius 90."¹² In whatever sense this strange legend was itself received in the middle ages, the literal representation of it, at least, so common in mediæval art, did not necessarily originate in any other idea than that which, for instance, originated the representation of the sword in the hand of S. Paul, the gridiron in the hand of S. Lawrence, or the stones in the hand of S. Stephen. In all such pictures the figure of the saint was supposed to suggest, to the observer, some such idea as the following :—"See, what I have suffered ;—see, what it has cost me to serve God ;—cannot you afford a small sacrifice for the same motive which caused me to suffer so great a one?"¹³ It may, indeed, be fairly doubted whether some early painting or sculpture, executed in this spirit, was not the origin of the legend as we have given it above, framed *post hoc* to explain the representation at a time when its significance was forgotten ; the legend and picture, afterwards, being taken mutually to support and substantiate one another.

¹¹ It may be remarked that three persons, at least, are here confounded : 1. Dionysius the convert of S. Paul. 2. The Apostle of France. 3. The author of the *Celestis Hierarchia*. My object here, however, as elsewhere, is not to write critical history, but to give the legends as they were currently received in the ages to which the embodiments of them belong. Even to this day the confusion between S. Denis of France and the Dionysius of S. Paul is retained in the Roman Mass for the 9th of October : the Collect referring to the former, and

the Epistle, from Acts xvii. 22—34, to the latter.

¹² *Legend. Aur.* cap. cliii. "The Passion of S. Dionysius the Areopagite" is given the same, almost word for word, by Vincent of Beauvais, *Speculum Historiale*, edit. Benedict. 1624, lib. x. cap. 17, and at greater length by Simeon Metaphrastes in Lipomani, *Vit. Sanct.*, edit. 1565, vol. i. p. 487, and by Michael Syngelus, *idem*, p. 484.

¹³ Cahier, *Caractéristiques des Saints*, vol. i. p. 766.

8, 9. Common glazier's quarries.

10. Fragments of canopy, and blue feathery-pattern diaper. A figure in white, diapered with elegant little stars, with green legs, without nimbus, hair closely cropped, and hands raised above the head in the act of striking; the head of the staff gone. This figure must be an insertion.

11. *α*. A nimbed male figure with smooth face and golden hair, holding a palm in the right hand, and in the left a book with a yellow eagle upon it. Drapery patched with fragments of red feathery-pattern diaper. *β*. Nimbed figure, very hairy, and clothed in yellow hairy skin, as a hermit; left hand laid on the bosom. A little below is a displaced broken pane, which evidently belongs to this, on which is half of a book, and the hinder half of a lamb standing upon it. Below,

Scs	Johes	Evangel	Scs	Johes
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α. S. JOHN the Evangelist, the most deeply inspired of any of the saints with God, and the things of God, was hence compared to the Eagle, "which flyeth higher than any other bird, and beholdeth the sun more clearly." ¹⁴

" Pellens nubem nostræ mentis,
Intuetur jubar solis
Joannes in aquila;
Supra cœlos dum conscendit,
Sinu Patris deprehendit
Natum ante sæcula." ¹⁵

The book is in allusion to the Saint in his character as Sacred Writer, John xix. 35: "And he that saw bare record, &c."

β. S. JOHN the Baptist. Draped in the skin of a beast, in allusion to Mark i. 6. The Lamb is in allusion to John i. 29, 36; and it is borne upon the book, to show that the Lamb of God was revealed in fulfilment of the prophecies therein contained.

"There is a peculiar propriety and significance in this companionship. Both were prophets; they were, beside, kinsmen, and bore the same name; and S. John the Evangelist was the disciple of John the Baptist before he was called by Christ. The contrast between the dark, emaciated, hairy prophet of the wilderness, and the graceful dignity of the youthful apostle, has a striking effect." ¹⁶

12. Odd fragments. Several heads of men and women, not nimbed, the former closely cropped; scraps of blue

¹⁴ *Legend. Aur.* cap. ix. See also Durandus, *Rat. Div. Off.* De picturis.

cited in Cahier, *op. cit.* i. 394.

¹⁵ Hymn of Adam de Saint-Victor,

¹⁶ Jameson, *Sacred and Legendary Art*, vol. i. p. 133.

feathery-pattern diaper, and of canopy; a row of three gold and brown griffins, lying on their sides; another row of three crowned monograms of the letters T. D., and fragments of two others, lying on their sides; nine old quarries diapered with the monogram above named plain, and other diapered panes. Below,

x p o f o r	i l f r i d	i n u s
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With the exception of the portions of words, and of blue diaper and canopy, all these fragments are insertions from some other window. The first fragment of inscription is the word *Cristoforus* abbreviated (see ancient couplet, quoted *post*), and belongs to the figure of S. Christopher in the next compartment; the two last are portions of the words *Wilfridus* and *Paulinus*. (See Compartment 5.) The monograms belong, probably, to one of the Dymoke family. Margaret, daughter of Lionel Lord Welles, married Sir Thomas Dymoke of Scrivelby, in the county of Lincoln, who thereby "in the second year of King Henry the Seventh (1486-7) in the right of his wife was seized of the Manor of Methley."¹⁷ A Sir Thomas Dymoke, however, is stated by Hume to have been engaged with Sir Robert Welles in the Lincolnshire insurrection shortly after the accession of Edward IV., and to have been beheaded by that monarch.¹⁸ The monogram may possibly commemorate this member of the family.

13. *a*. A nimbed male figure in red, with white flowing tunic, holding on his right arm the Divine Child in white, with golden hair, and an orb in His right hand, surmounted by a tall, slender cross and banner, and in his left a plain staff. A small fragment of water is seen displaced, to the right of the figure. *β*. A nimbed male figure in a blue, diapered, closely-fitting robe, jewelled belt, and coronet of gold and pearls. The left hand rests upon the belt; in the right are three fine arrows. Above, is part of a square-headed canopy, of a pattern somewhat different from that given in our illustration. Below,

Orate p	et	(fragment of a word)
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The letters are inverted and difficult to read, the tops having been cut off in the glazing. In other parts of the window the mutilation of words is most tantalizing.

¹⁷ Wilson's MSS. i. 466. Whitaker, *Leeds and Elmete*, sub *Methley*; Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, edit. 1840, sub *Welles*; and *Idem*, edit. 1868, *Supplement*.

¹⁸ The early chronicles on which this

statement is founded are quoted by Hume, *Hist. Eng.* iii. 236. The words in Fabian (edit. 1533, fol. ccxviii.) are—"Syr Thomas Dymmok knyght and other, the whyche were shortly after put to deth."

a. S. CHRISTOPHER. Christopher is related in the legend to have been a Canaanitish giant of enormous stature and terrible aspect—forty cubits in height.¹⁹ Whilst still a heathen, he made a vow that he would seek out and be the servant of the greatest monarch in the world. After tarrying for a while with several, at length he heard of Christ, the Lord and Maker of the universe, and for a long time sought for some one to declare the knowledge of Christ unto him. “At length, however, he found a certain hermit, who preached Christ to him, and diligently instructed him in the faith. And the hermit said, That king whom thou desirest to serve requireth this of thee, that thou fast often. But Christopher answered, Another service he must require of me, for I can in nowise do that thing. So the hermit said, Many prayers wilt thou also have to make to Him. And Christopher answered, I know not what prayer is, and therefore am not able to do that kind of service. Then the hermit asked him, Knowest thou a certain river, wherein many that would pass over are brought into great danger, and perish? And Christopher said, I know it. And the hermit said unto him, Since thou art strong, and of great stature, if thou wilt abide by that river and carry all over, it may be that thy work shall be pleasing unto Christ the King whom thou desirest to serve, and that He will manifest Himself unto thee. And Christopher answered, At least I am able to do this service, and I promise that, in this way, I will devote myself unto Him. So he went to the river, and made there a habitation for himself, and, carrying a pole in his hand in place of a staff, he supported himself in the water, and carried all over without ceasing. And it came to pass that after many days, when he was laid down in his hut, he heard the voice as of a little child calling unto him and saying, Christopher, Christopher, come forth, and carry me over the water. Christopher, thus called, went forth; but finding no one, he returned to his hut. And he heard the voice calling unto him yet again; but running forth a second time, he found no one. And again a third time the same voice called him. And he arose, and went, and found a certain little child upon the bank of the stream, who earnestly besought Christopher to carry him over the water. And Christopher lifted the little child upon his shoulders, and taking his staff, entered the stream as though he would have gone over. And behold, the waters of the stream rose higher and higher, and the child weighed on him exceeding heavily, like lead; and the further he went forward, so much the more the waves increased and the child pressed down the shoulders of Christopher with intolerable burden, insomuch that Christopher was greatly straitened, and dreaded lest he should perish. But when at length scarce escaping, he had passed over the stream, he laid the child upon the bank thereof, and said unto him, Child, thou has placed me in great peril, and hast so weighed on me that, even though I had borne the whole world upon me, I had scarcely felt a heavier burden. And the child answered and said unto him, Wonder not, Christopher, for thou hast not only had the whole world upon thee, but Him also who created the world hast thou carried upon thy shoulders. For I am thy king Christ, whom thou servest in this work of thine; and that thou mayest know that what I speak unto thee is true, when thou shalt have

¹⁹ Goliath of Gath, it will be remembered, was only six cubits and a span in height. 1 Sam. xvii. 4.

gone over, plant thou thy staff in the earth beside thy dwelling, and in the morning it shall have put forth leaves and fruit. And straightway the child vanished from before his eyes. And Christopher, when he had gone over, planted his staff in the earth; and when he arose in the morning, he found that it had put forth leaves and branches after the manner of a palm tree;"²⁰ or, as Wynken de Worde has it, the staff was "lyke a palmyer, berynge floures, leues and dates."

It is said²¹ that, as S. Christopher was being led to death, he knelt down and prayed that those who looked upon him might not suffer as he had done, but escape from every kind of violent death. This may account for the belief prevalent in the middle ages, that those who beheld a picture of S. Christopher received the same benefit; and hence, in part, for the enormous number of representations of this subject which have come down to us. The first known woodcut engraving happens to be a S. Christopher with the following couplet beneath it,—

"Cristofori faciem die quacumque tueris,
Illa nempe die morte mala non morieris."²²

And in the middle light of the second window from the west of the South side of the nave of York Minster, where every one must see it who enters the building, we find a gigantic S. Christopher of the 14th century. The Yeoman, in the Canterbury Pilgrimage, wore "A Cristofre on his brest of silver."

The details varied in different countries and ages, but the prevailing mode of representation was, speaking generally, the same. The Saint is represented of gigantic stature, up to his ankles in water; the Divine Child is seated on his shoulder, bearing in one hand an orb—as Sovereign and Creator of the world, surmounted by a cross—as its Redeemer; the face of the Saint is raised—as though speaking or listening to the Child, or looking down—as though painfully struggling through the waters; he supports himself with a staff, sometimes smooth—as at Methley, sometimes a palm-tree torn up by the roots and bearing leaves and fruit, as though already miraculously transformed. In the background, one is often seen, as on a pane of small German round glass at Nostell, holding the lanthorn with which the Saint is supposed to have been looking for the Child, or to light his way across the stream. In a picture at Windsor, a full moon is shining upon the river and its precipitous rocky banks; and Hans Hemling represents the first beams of the sun, as just illuminating the waste of waters.²³

That the legend was intended to be received allegorically, and not as historically true, is quite clear. Hieronimus Vida says, expressly, that "all those things you find in James de Voragine concerning the palm, the river, and so forth, are to be interpreted allegorically."²⁴ The river is the world. The lanthorn is the Word of God—held out as a light to our feet. The staff is Faith; its budding and fruiting are the righteousness which is of Faith, whereby the just doth flourish as a palm and spread abroad like a cedar in Libanus. And the revelation of

²⁰ *Legenda Aurea*, cap. c.

²¹ Jameson, *Sacred and Legendary Art*, ii. 32. Authority not cited.

²² Engraved in the same, p. 57.

²³ *Idem*, p. 58.

²⁴ This is fully substantiated by Cardinal Baronius, *Martyrologium*, Julii 25 and Aprilis 23.

Christ is sooner or later given to all who labour in His name and to His glory.

“Sooner than they should miss where Thou dost dwell,
Angels from heaven will stoop to guide them to Thy cell.”

β. S. EDMUND, King of the East Angles. “When surrounded on every side by his enemies, he fled into a church, that he might show himself forth as a member of Christ; and having cast away temporal arms, he clothed himself with heavenly, humbly beseeching the Father and the Son, with the Holy Spirit, that there might be granted to him constancy in suffering. Then was the most clement King Edmund dragged forth violently from the church by the ministers of iniquity, bound with dire thongs; and as Christ was led before Pilate the governor, so was Edmund before their unjust leader, desiring to follow the footsteps of Him who was slain a sacrifice for us. And their leader commanding them, they bound him to a certain tree which was not far off, and for a long time scourged him, and mocked him, and put him to shame; but Edmund, the athlete of Christ, unconquered, by evermore calling upon Christ with tearful voice between the scourgings, enraged his enemies to fury; and they took bows, and pierced his whole body through with darts and arrows, as though they were shooting at a target. Nor was there left a free place in the body of the Martyr, wherein a new wound could be inflicted. For as the skin of the hedgehog is thickly armed with spines, even so was the body of the unconquered King with the points of arrows. But since Hinguar, the cruel executioner, could not so separate the holy Martyr Edmund from the faith of Christ and confession of the Trinity, and make him yield to their wicked persuasions, straitway he commanded an officer to cut off the head of the Martyr with a bloody sword. And the officer, cruelly tearing away the Saint from the trunk of the tree whilst in the act of prayer and confession of the name of Christ, and beheading him, at one stroke, on the 12th of the kalends of December, sent up to heaven, with the palm of victory and crown of righteousness, this most noble sacrifice to God, tried by fire and suffering.”²⁵

S. Edmund was, specially, patron of Bury, and hence the Arms of the Abbey—a crown with two arrows in saltire within. And on the roof of S. Mary’s Church, on the south side, there is a figure of the Saint holding an arrow in the right hand and a sceptre in the left.

14, 15. Common glazier’s quarries.

16. Portions of canopy, probably insertions.

17. α. A crowned and nimbed female in blue, with a white tunic, and sword in her right hand, the point downwards, touching the ground. β. A crowned and nimbed female in the same colours, trampling on a yellow dragon; in her left hand a cross, with which she pierces the dragon; in her right a book. Several odd fragments of canopy.

α. S. CATHERINE, Patron of secular learning. Although a princess, the

²⁵ Baronius, *Annal. Ecclesiast.*, sub an. 870, 42.

crown is not in this instance given so much as a symbol of dignity, as of exalted sanctity and martyrdom. The sword was the instrument of her death.²⁶ "Then was sentence given upon her that she should be beheaded and she suffered either under Maxentius or Maximinus the tyrant about the year 310 ;"²⁷ or, as Simeon Metaphrastes says, with his customary explicitness, "One of the soldiers smote off her blessed head with a drawn sword."²⁸ The wheel, the most common, interesting, and special attribute of S. Catherine, is omitted in this window.

β. S. MARGARET, Patroness of Innocence and Meekness, and of women in child-birth, Virgin and Martyr, of the city of Antioch, was supposed to have suffered under Diocletian, 20th July, A.D. 306. She, like S. Catherine, wears the crown by right of martyrdom ("The executioner at one stroke took off her head, and thus procured for her the crown of martyrdom"),²⁹ and carries the book, as symbolical of learning ; for though not, like S. Catherine, S. Barbara, or S. Ursula, profoundly learned, she was yet able to argue with a Roman governor. The Dragon and the Cross have a more peculiar significance. The life and martyrdom of the Saint are given at considerable length by Simeon Metaphrastes, and the legend of the dragon will be found more fully recorded by him than later writers. After many trials, he relates how the Saint was cast into prison, preparatory to her execution. "But her mind was free to pray, and specially she besought the Lord to grant unto her, that with her own eyes she might see the enemy who fought against her from on high, and that she might be enabled to trample him under her feet, and overcome him. And as she prayed, suddenly there was a great earthquake, and behold, the devil himself under the form and likeness of a terrible dragon of manifold and changeable colour, encompassed and girt about his whole body with many raging serpents, and making with his body an accursed hissing, and discharging therefrom a foul and intolerable stinking, stood forth before the eyes of the Saint, and running swiftly round her, filled her with a mighty fear and trembling, and inclosing her within the vast yawning chasm of his jaws, thought to have devoured her whole. But she, with firm and steadfast mind, and soul unterrified and constantly altogether fixed on God in prayer, and spirit transported to the Most High with strong crying of heart, having signed herself with the sign of the Cross, straitway beheld the belly of the dragon burst before her eyes, and taking heed thereto, went forth sound and unhurt."³⁰

This legend was repudiated, in the historical sense, by Pope Gelasius as early as the fifth century, but like that of S. Christopher, was nevertheless received allegorically or mystically. To the elect, S. Margaret triumphing over the dragon by the power of the Cross, was Innocence triumphing over Sin through the death of Christ. But the common people made no nice distinctions. To them the escape of Margaret from the dragon presented no greater difficulty than that of Jonah from the

²⁶ "All the saints are painted with crowns, as though it were said, Sons of Jerusalem, come ye and see the martyrs with golden crowns wherewith the Lord hath crowned them, and as is written in the book of Wisdom, The just shall receive a kingdom of glory and a crown of hope at the hand of the Lord." Duran-

us, *Rat. Div. Off. De picturis*.

²⁷ *Legend. Aur.* cap. clxxii.

²⁸ *Martyrium Sancti Mart. Œcat.* in *Lipomani Vit. Sanct.* ii. 176.

²⁹ *Legend. Aur.* cap. xciii.

³⁰ *Martyrium sanctæ et egregiæ Martyris Marince*, *Lipomani Vit. Sanct.* ii. 165.

belly of the whale, and thus in one sense or other the legend was woven into the web of the daily life of our forefathers. They sang it in their hymns; they painted it in their service-books; they shone it in their windows.

“Sancte martyre
Precatibus instante,
Draco fætore plenus apparuit;
Qui, hanc invadens, totam absorbuit;
Quem per medium, signo crucis discidit;
Et de utero ejus inlæsa exivit.”³¹

And it was by virtue of that deliverance, that she was received as the patron of pregnancy and child-birth. As Voragine says, “When the blessed Margaret was beheaded, she begged a space of time wherein to pray for herself and for her persecutors, devoutly praying for those who should invoke her in the pains of child-birth, that they might bring forth safely. And there was a voice from heaven whereby she knew that she was heard in her petitions.”³²

18. Two nimbed male figures, vested in white enriched with gold and red, so as to resemble precisely the figure of S. Ambrose in Compartment 6, on the opposite side of the window. The right hand of each is raised in benediction. *a.* The left hand holds an elaborately wrought crozier; the head mitred. *β.* The left hand holds a cross-staff; the head is adorned with a triple crown. Blue feathery-pattern diapered background fills in the spaces between the figures and the architectural framework, of which considerable portions remain. Below,

Scs	Augustinus	S	Scs	Gregorius
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In this compartment, together with Compartment 6, are represented the four Doctors of the Church, S. Jerome, S. Ambrose, S. Augustine, and S. Gregory; one of the most favourite subjects we find in old painted glass. The fourth window on the South side of Canterbury Cathedral, does, or once did, contain a representation of the “*Doctores Ecclesiæ*”³³; that above the fourth of the nine altars at Durham—“the Pictures of the four Doctors of the Church; St. *Augustine*, St. *Hierome*, St. *Ambrose*, and St. *Gregory*, in fine glass”³⁴; a window in the North transept of the same

³¹ Mone, *Hymni Mediæ ævi*, iii. 405.

³² *Legend. Aur.* cap. xciii. The ancient missal of Alsace contained a mass for pregnant women, grounded, chiefly, on the intercession of S. Margaret: “Deus qui gloriosam Margaretam invocantibus, salutis remedia promisisti, exaudi nos pro N famula tua in martyris tuæ suffragio con-

fidente; etc.”—*Secreta*: “. . . . Quæsumus ut famulam tuam N maledictio quam Eva prægnantibus demeruit mulieribus, non opprimat; etc.”—Cahier, *Caractéristiques des Saints*, ii. 647, note.

³³ Winston, *An Inquiry*, &c. i. 398.

³⁴ *Antiquities of Durham Abbey*, 1777, p. 112.

Cathedral—"the Picture of St. *Gregory*," "A Bishop with a cross on his shoulder, called St. *Ambrose*," and "the Picture of St. *Hierome*, with a Cardinal's Hat on his Head"³⁵; and other instances might be adduced from smaller churches. The conjoint influence of these Saints in moulding and establishing the Latin Church was well known to our forefathers, and was, in all probability, a deeper influence even than their scholarship. This influence can hardly be better illustrated than by reference to what they accomplished, alone, for the services of the Church. "Formerly, saith John Beleth, each one sang in church what he would; but the Emperor Theodosius besought Pope Damasus, that he would commit the ecclesiastical offices to some learned man to set in order. He, therefore, knowing Jerome to be perfect in the Greek and Hebrew tongues, and most profound in all learning, committed to him the afore-said offices to order. Whereupon Jerome divided the Psalter for the ferias, and for each feria assigned a proper nocturn, and appointed the *Gloria Patri* to be said at the end of each Psalm, as saith Sigibertus. And then did he judiciously order the Epistles and Gospels to be sung all through the year round, and the rest pertaining to the office, and sent it forth from Bethlehem where he dwelt to the Supreme Pontiff, who with his Cardinals approved the same, and authorized it for ever."³⁶ But, as yet, there was no regular singing in the (Latin) Church. Flavianus and Diodorus, it is true, men of approved life and conversation, in the reign of Constantine, in the Church of Antioch, had divided the church into two parts, which sang the Psalms in alternate verses.³⁷ But it was not until S. Ambrose learnt it from Antioch, and practised it at Milan, that it was known in the Church at large. S. Augustine describes the touching effect produced on himself by hearing, for the first time, the psalms and hymns chanted in the Cathedral at Milan; and his influence, we can readily understand, would greatly tend to establish their use. S. Gregory, however, two hundred years after S. Ambrose, greatly eclipsed him, and, "As Church song was all 'Ambrosian' before his time, so has it since been all 'Gregorian.' The ecclesiastical modes, or scales, were finally settled by him; until the time when Church music broke through its trammels, rejected the confined use of modes and systems essentially imperfect, and, under the fostering influence of truer science, developed its hidden and inexhaustible resources."³⁸

6. a. S. JEROME, priest, Patron of secular learning, was generally regarded as the greatest and most learned of the Latin Fathers; by Erasmus as, "Without controversie, the learnedest and most eloquent of all Christians."³⁹ After being appointed secretary to Pope Damasus, A.D. 381, he travelled in different countries in order to perfect himself in learning, and ultimately settled at Bethlehem, where he built a monastery. Here Severus, the disciple of S. Martin, wrote of him, "totus semper in lectione, totus in libris est, non die, non nocte requiescit, aut legit aliquid aut semper scribit." The work which has rendered his name for ever famous was his translation and commentary

³⁵ *Antiquities of Durham Abbey*, 1777, p. 103.

³⁶ Voragine, *Legend. Aur.* cap. cxlvi.

³⁷ Sigeberti *Chronica*, cited in Beyerlinck, *Magn. Theat.* R. 74, E.

³⁸ See the admirable essay by the Rev.

J. B. Dykes, M.A., Mus. Doc., on *The Manner of Performing Divine Service*, in Blunt's Annotated Book of Common Prayer. Part I. pp. lvi., lvii.

³⁹ Quoted by Collier, *Hist. Dict.*, edit. 1694. Art. St. Jerome.

on the Holy Scriptures, for which no one at that time existed so able, alike from his knowledge of the original languages and from his personal acquaintance with the Holy Places, as from the grandeur of his eloquence, which, as S. Augustine said, “shone forth like a lamp, even from the rising to the setting sun.” Towards the close of his life, his studies were interrupted by the incursions of the Goths, who, at that time, were infesting the whole of Europe, and burned his monastery. He died, notwithstanding, a natural death, of fever, on the 30th September, A.D. 420, at the age of 91 years; or, as S. Augustine wrote of him, “*Usque ad decrepitam vixit ætatem.*” He was buried in the ruins of his own monastery, but subsequently translated to the Church of S. Mary Major at Rome.⁴⁰

6. β. S. AMBROSE, Bishop and Confessor, was the son of Ambrosius, Prætorian Prefect of Gaul, and was born about the year 340. From childhood he gave evidence of extraordinary eloquence and ability, and as early as A.D. 374 was elected Bishop of Milan. Here he grappled successfully with the prevailing heresies of his day. His writings, like those of most of the Latin Fathers, were exceedingly voluminous; and yet, except when he became infirm, all these were written by his own hand. When he died, five Bishops, Paulinus says, could hardly go through the work he used to perform. And yet, except on the Lord’s Day and on the principal festivals, he fasted often. His literary style was vigorous, full of wit and subtlety, and justly admired by S. Jerome and S. Augustine. His firmness and intellectual grandeur were moreover tempered, as all his biographers relate, with prudence and moderation, and more important still, with the most exquisite sweetness and loveliness of disposition. S. Augustine tells us that, while still a slave to the world and his passions, he was won by the beaming eye and lovely countenance of Ambrose—the index of his benevolent heart. The phrase, “Do at Rome as they do at Rome,” originated with S. Ambrose. When Augustine went to Milan, he was astonished to find that Ambrose did not fast on the Sabbath, and asked him wherefore. Ambrose replied, “When I come to Rome, I fast on the Sabbath. So also do thou observe the customs of whatsoever church thou chancest to come unto, unless thou wouldest make thyself a stumbling-block to any man, or any man a stumbling-block unto thyself.” And Augustine adds, as he tells the story, “Thinking on this saying again and again, I have always accounted it a heavenly inspiration.” He lived to the year 397, and preserved his faculties to the last. His hearing, indeed, appears to have been more acute than usual; for “at that time four of the deacons met together to consult among themselves who should be Bishop after his death. And though they were so far from the place where Ambrose the man of God lay, that they could scarcely hear one another speak the word—*Simplicianus*, he said, *Old, but good.* And, afterwards, . . . in the place where he lay, he saw Jesus coming unto him, and smiling upon him with a pleasant countenance . . . and presently, stretching out his hands in the form of a cross, he breathed out his spirit.”⁴¹

⁴⁰ Voragine, *Legend. Aur.* cap. cxlvi. and Ado, Bp. of Treves, cited in Lipo-
mani *Vit. Sanct.* ii. 348.

⁴¹ See the lives of S. Ambrose by Paulinus Bp. of Nola, and by Ruffinus

the priest of Aquileia and Cassiodorus the Senator, given at length in Lipo-
mani *Vit. Sanct.* vol. ii. pp. 302 and 298;
and *Legend. Aur.* cap. lvii.

18. *a.* S. AUGUSTINE, Patron of theologians and learned men, was born at Tagaste, in Numidia. His father was a heathen ; his mother Monica, a Christian. After many struggles he was ultimately converted to Christianity by S. Ambrose, who also baptized him in presence of his mother ; and subsequently he became Bishop of Hippo. The interest of his well-known “Confessions” is everlasting ; and his learning, for the age in which he lived, almost incredible. S. Bernard called him—*Validissimus malleus hæreticorum*. Like Jerome, he was disturbed in his old age by the Vandals, and in the midst of the horrors of a siege, in which he refused to leave his people, “in the 77th year of his age and the 40th of his episcopate, in the midst of the brethren and their prayers, departed to the Lord.” His remains were afterwards removed from Africa to the Cathedral of Pavia, where they are still honourably preserved. The life of S. Augustine is given at great length by Voragine, and is full of the most interesting anecdotes.⁴²

18. *β.* S. GREGORY, Patron of scholars and choristers, surnamed the Great, was born at Rome in the year 540, and died in the year 604. He was principally revered in England for having sent the monk Augustine, and other missionaries, who converted it to Christianity (see Compartment 5). His life is given at considerable length by Voragine.⁴³

The book in the hand of S. Gregory, in this window, may be taken to represent a copy of his famous Homilies. The red, worn by S. Ambrose, S. Augustine, and S. Gregory, was probably given them, not because it was imagined that they ever wore it in their lives, but *causâ dignitatis*, as still to Doctors at most of our universities. So, again, the hat of S. Jerome, generally described as a Cardinal’s hat, is given to him because, as secretary to Pope Damasus, he discharged an office which, in later times, would have been assigned to a Cardinal. So, after his death, the Benedictines gave their habit to S. Columba, and adopted him into their calendar, though he was unacquainted with their rule while living.⁴⁴ Cardinal priests were not ordained until three centuries later than the time of S. Jerome ; nor was the hat given to them until the year 1245, when it was bestowed by Pope Innocent IV., at the first Council of Lyons.⁴⁵ The use of rows of knots upon the strings to mark degrees of rank, as now made use of in the Roman Church, was unknown at the time the Methley glass was executed.

19. Odd fragments of canopy and inscription, and the following fragments,

e et margeria				(Fragment of a word.)
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20. Plain glazier’s quarries.

21. Four odd quarries with the monograms T. D., as in Compartment 12 ; the rest, common glazier’s quarries.

Even in the fragmentary and patched condition in which

⁴² *Legend. Aur.* cap. cxxiv.

⁴³ *Idem*, cap. xlv.

⁴⁴ Cahier, *op. cit.* i. 99, and ii. 599, note i.

⁴⁵ Walcott, *Dict. Sacred Archaeol.* pp. 113, 114. Beyerlinck, *Magn. Theat. C.* 90, B.C. Ducange, sub voc. *Cardinales*, &c., &c.

this window has come down to us, it is of value as a characteristic specimen of the style prevailing during the latter half of the 15th century. The general design can be made out distinctly. It was of the simplest character; a series of pictures, each consisting of two figures, separated from one another in the centre by an upright shaft, within an architectural framework, the interspaces being filled in by red or blue diapered background. The saints represented are of two classes. We have 1. saints of world-wide celebrity, like S. Jerome, S. Ambrose, S. Christopher, &c.; 2. others of not less celebrity locally, but unknown to the great body of Christendom, and not mentioned in the Golden Legend or Vincent of Beauvais, like S. Wilfrid, S. Edmund, S. Paulinus, &c. The subservience of the mythological element in the designs, throughout, is interesting as indicative of lateness, and of the change in public feeling thus clearly foreshadowing itself before the general convulsion of the succeeding century. The colours, few in number, confined almost entirely to the draperies and backgrounds, are arranged with the utmost simplicity, in the midst of the great preponderance of white glass used for the architectural frameworks; thus securing that sparkling clearness, liveliness, and gaiety of effect, so characteristic of the Perpendicular style. The white glass, unlike that of the commencement of the century, is only very slightly tinted, and is rather thin in the sheet. The red glass is flashed throughout. The blue is of a neutral greyish-purple tint. The yellow stained glass is of a pale primrose tint, in some places so pale as scarcely to be discernible. The figures are well drawn and in good proportion, the attitudes natural, and the draperies arranged simply but effectively. In order to gain the utmost amount of brilliancy compatible with the due rendering of features, white glass is employed for the heads and naked parts of the figures, and the drawing is as far as possible in outline merely; the shading being reduced to a minimum, and quite transparent even in its darkest parts, so that in many places, on the faces for instance, it is barely visible from the floor—much fainter, therefore, and transparent even than in the Thornhill windows. The canopies are of two patterns slightly different; that given in our engraving is the most perfect one left. It is executed on white glass, with brown, and the smallest possible quantity of yellow stain. Each

side of the canopy is supported by a pedestal of open work containing a figure, with a small subsidiary canopy of its own. The hollowness of the principal canopies is very imperfectly shown, the figures standing in front of, rather than under them. Our engraving shows the simultaneous use of flat trefoil crockets and knobs ; the latter illustrated by Winston,⁴⁶ and by fragments nearly contemporary, in the parish church at Wakefield. The space between the figures and the architecture is filled with backgrounds of the crimson and blue feathery or embroidery-pattern diapering, already so often mentioned, similar to that at Thornhill ; and an inscription, bearing the names of the figures, runs along the base. The inscriptions, for the most part very fragmentary, are in black letter. Some are in smaller characters than the rest, being evidently portions of commemorative inscription, originally running along the bottom of the window, as so common in the West Riding of Yorkshire at this period. The glass is, throughout, little corroded. It is true that there is a slight superficial corrosion on the interior, and that the blue, as usual, is somewhat pitted on the exterior ; the robe of S. Christopher in Compartment 13, and of S. Jerome in Compartment 6, are noticeably so ; the rest is, however, apparently almost as clean and bright as when it first issued from the furnace, its preservation being due to the comparative purity of the materials used in its manufacture.

The Seraphim in the tracery lights of the windows of the Waterton chapel are executed entirely in outline, enriched with the yellow stain, without shading. The material is well preserved ; being, though prismatic in places on the exterior, perfectly free from corrosion.

The absence of conclusive heraldry, documentary evidence, or complete inscription, denies us the satisfaction of fixing, with certainty, the date of these remains. This, however, at least seems clear. 1. That the shield in Compartment 1 of the East Window of the Chancel is of the 14th century, and must have belonged, originally, to an earlier window than any of the remaining portions. 2. That the griffins and monograms in 12 and 21 belong either to the reign of Henry VII. or Edward IV., and are, likewise, insertions. 3. That the figure in 10, and the heads in 12, are likewise

⁴⁶ *Op. cit.* vol. ii. plates 45 and 59.

insertions. And 4. That the remaining portions, and the Seraphim in the Waterton chapel, are of a date intermediate between that of the Mowbray shield and the fragments which we have ascribed to the reign of Henry VII. or Edward IV., and are probably coeval.

We learn from Whitaker,⁴⁷ that Sir Robert Waterton (see above, under Compartment 3), A.D. 1424, left "*fabricæ ecclesiæ p̄dict. de Methley ad de novo faciendū. ibidem quandam capellam ex parte australi ecclesiæ prædictæ ad longitudinem cancelli ibidem . . . ducentas libras.*" His subscription to the fabric of the church is commemorated by three crescents on a shield upon the westernmost buttress on the south side of the exterior of the nave, and upon the north-westernmost buttress of the tower; and his connection with the chapel by a similar shield on the south side of its eastern window, and by the sumptuous monument which it contains. But whether the chapel was built as we now see it immediately on the death of its founder, or subsequently, is not I think so clear. The architecture, in this case, is not a decisive guide. It is very plain, and might as well have been executed in 1461 as 1424. And besides the Waterton shield in the position last mentioned, there is, apparently quite coeval with it, above the window, a helmet surmounted by a lion statant, like that formerly on Lord Welles's tomb in the interior. The screen dividing the chapel from the south side of the nave, again, is not absolutely characteristic of either period. It is poor alike in character and execution, solidity and integrity being sacrificed for flimsiness and redundant enrichment. At the top, is a cresting of rather coarse-looking, square, four-leaved flower, and below, on the side facing the body of the church, a quantity of double-cusped cinque-foiled headed panelling; whilst the back is left plain and rough. On the cornice, however, are painted the names and arms of the founder's executors, as though (probably perhaps, but yet not demonstrably) the screen had been erected in their lifetime. Nor is the noble high tomb of Sir Robert Waterton and his wife conclusive, though it may be suggestive, of the earlier date. Lord Welles's tomb, at least, must have been erected after his death on Towton field, A.D. 1461. The roof, again, if the shields upon it are all coeval, must belong to the latter

⁴⁷ *Op. cit.* 268. See also Wilson, *Transcript of Hopkinson's MSS.* i. 473.

date. It is of oak, painted slate-colour picked out on the mouldings with black, and will best be understood by the accompanying diagram. It is flat, divided by the principal rafters into bays, each of which is subdivided by purlins and lesser rafters into squares. The following arms are found at the points indicated on the diagram : 1. *Barry of six, gules and ermine, three crescents sable*, for WATERTON, the founder. 2 and 3. *Barry of six, argent and azure, in chief three lozenges gules, in fesse a mullet sable*, for FLEMING, his wife. 4. *Checky, or and azure, a fesse gules*, for CLIFFORD, his mother. 5. WATERTON impaling CLIFFORD, his father and mother. 6. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *azure three fleur de lys or* ; 2 and 3, *Gules three lions rampant, or*, ENGLAND quartering FRANCE modern, for Richard II. and Henry IV. mentioned in his will. 7. *Or, a lion rampant queue furche sable*, for WELLES, his son-in-law. 8. WELLES impaling WATERTON, his son-in-law and daughter. At the points 9, 10, 11, and 12, are no shields. At 13—18, are four-winged Seraphim on wheels, the exact counterparts of those painted on the adjoining glass. At 29—42, are conventional suns, with red centres and gold cruciform rays. The shield No. 1, and 1 impaling 2, 3, occur again upon the Waterton tomb, which is situated below point 43 ; and 8 and 9 are found also on Welles's tomb, which is situated immediately against the wall, beneath the window from which our illustration of the Seraphim was taken, under point 44. It is clear, I think, that the arms 7 and 8 can only have been put up after the death of Welles, and the rest, with the roof which bears them, have every appearance of being contemporary.

Whether, however, the chapel was built at the latter date or not, the fact remains that, on the occasion of its receiving the new and sumptuous tomb of Lord Welles, it received also certain embellishments, in which it seems not improbable the painted glass we are considering was included. Should this supposition be correct, then the window which has so far interested us, and the windows of the Waterton chapel, were in all probability inserted by the representatives of the Waterton family then living, in or shortly after the year 1461, in memory of Lady Cecily Welles, the first wife of Lionel Lord Welles ; of Lionel Lord Welles himself, who sleeps beside her in the chapel ; of Sir Robert Waterton, her father, the original founder of the chapel ; of Cecily Fleming,

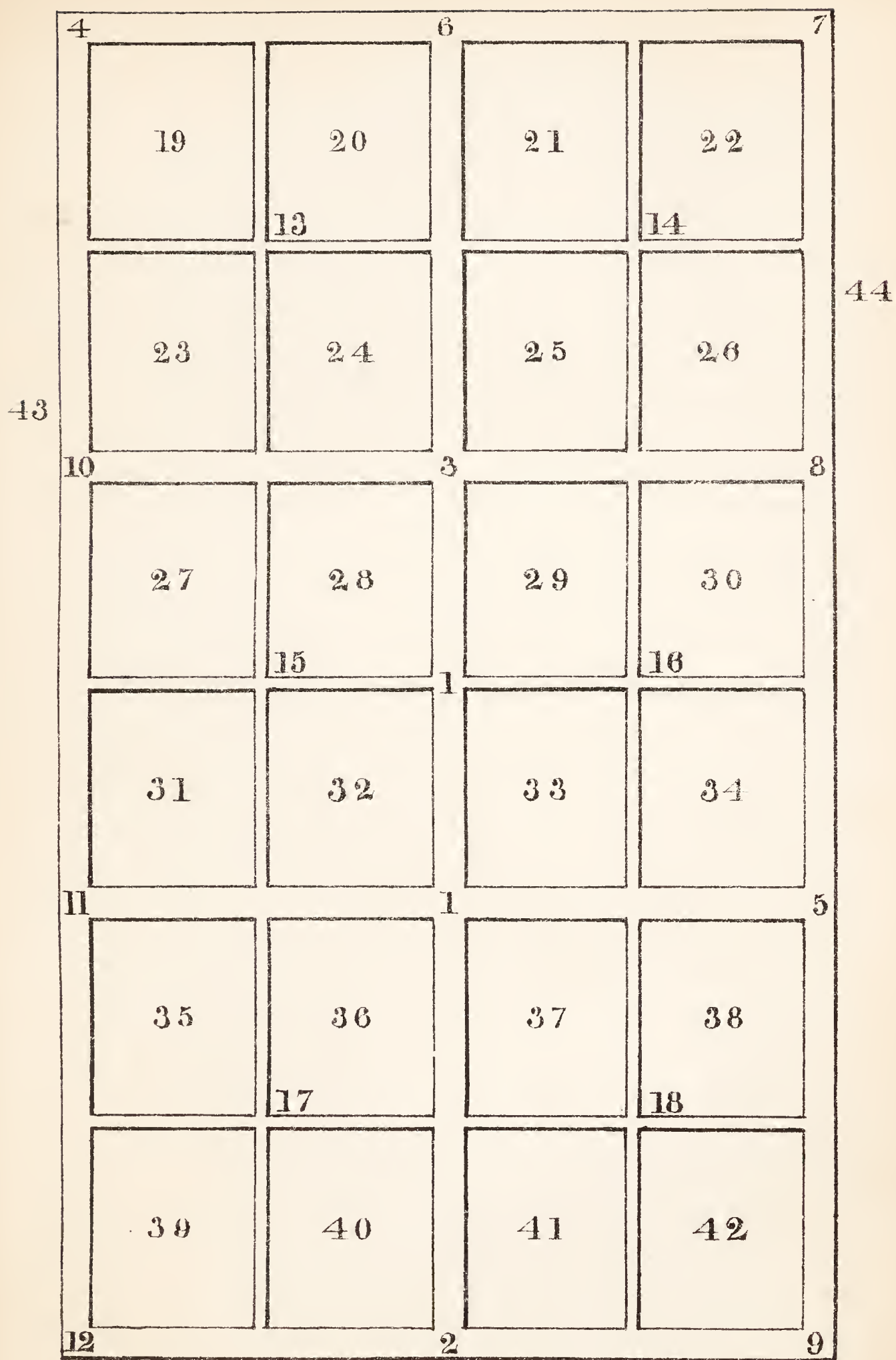


DIAGRAM OF THE ROOF OF THE WATERTON CHAPEL,
METHLEY.

STAR-CHAMBER COMPLAINT AGAINST HUMBER PIRATES.

By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor.

THERE are probably no documents at present existing in our public archives to which so little attention has been directed as the records of the Star Chamber—the curious history of that court ; its arising in a comparatively late period and yet so silently that no contemporary noted its origin, its wide spread influence during the Tudor period and the tyrannical acts that were accomplished by the aid of its machinery in the seventeenth century, one would have thought would have attracted many students to the documents which still exist to attest its usefulness and the crimes of which it was made the agent.

That all good men rejoiced when the Star Chamber was overthrown is clear enough, but it may well be doubted whether if such a court had existed in later times when the power of parliament and the press would have been sufficient to curb its excesses, such an institution would not have been found useful. It was in fact a criminal chancery—a court to which the injured might appeal who could get no redress from the common or the statute law. Such an institution was sure to be frightfully abused in a country that had attained to but a partial and ill-regulated freedom.

The proceedings of the Star Chamber are preserved in the public Record Office. The greater part of them are at present without any satisfactory catalogue. A calendar of some of those of the reign of Henry VIII. was made a few years ago, but when one volume was finished the work was suspended.

The documents here printed are not more curious or interesting than many hundreds of others. They were selected by me because they furnish conclusive evidence of the fact, sometimes unreasonably called in question, that the

Humber was, even as late as the sixteenth century, infested with sea-thieves. The existence of these piratical bodies has long been known, and their evil deeds yet remain a tradition on each side of the Humber, but it is surprising to find the Lord Abbot of Whitby a partner in the guilt of such men.

Of Ganth, Lappage, Parys and Litolprowe, I have been unable to obtain any information, although I have sought for it diligently.

The Abbot of Whitby, who according to the allegation of the bill, was part purchaser of the ship, merchandise and stores, was John Hexham alias Topcliffe. He was born at Topcliffe near Thirsk, and lived many years as a canon in the Priory of Hexham. He succeeded to the Abbacy of Whitby on the death of Thomas York in 1527, and held it for ten years, when he resigned his office and became once more a simple monk.¹

John and Gregory Conyers were no doubt gentlemen—cadets of that noble house whose branches once spread so widely over the north country. I have not succeeded in ascertaining their precise position in the pedigree. Bosshell, Ledham, and Pekok we shall probably not be wrong in assuming to have been Whitby townsmen of a lower rank, who had no scruples of conscience against doing business with thieves and pirates when the trade could be carried on safely under the shelter of the Abbot of Whitby and of the great house of Conyers. We must bear in mind, however, that the bill of the complainants is alone before us. The answer is lost or at least not forthcoming. The affair might bear a very different construction if we could see both sides.

The inventory attached is by far the most curious part of the document, and furnishes us with a complete list of the cargo and stores of the ship. Many persons are apt to think our ancestors of three hundred and forty years ago were barbarians in everything that related to the sea. They will be surprised to find that the *Jhesus* of Dantzic had on board of her both a compass and a pump.

¹ Charlton's *Hist. Whitby*, pp. 277, 282. *Monast. Anglic.* Ed. 1846, vol. I., p. 408.

Star Chamber Proceedings,
Henry VIII., GA—GY, foll. 17.18.

To the kyng oure sovraigne lorde
and to his most honorable and
discrete Councell.

In the moost humble wise sheweth and compleyneth vnto yo^r hignes, youre pour Suppliaunt han'e Ganth of the Cite of Dansik in Almayn, that where as one Thomas lappage beyng inhabitant w^t inne the saide Citie of Dansike, & being there ffactor vnto one John parys and Reynolde litalprowe, yo^r subgiettes of this yo^r Realme of Englande, aboute the last end of the moneth of marche last past made a bargeyne w^t yo^r saide Suppliant at the Citie of Dansike that the same yo^r Suppliant should cary in his Ship called the Jhesus of Dansike from the saide citie vnto yo^r Realme of Englande to the vse and behoof of the saide John parys and Reynold xx last¹ of Rye xxx last & ix barrells of Mele iij halfe pax² fflaxe. Six hundreth Oores³ vj last of pitche / iiij last of terre⁴ / one last of trane (sic)⁵ / one last of Osmonds⁶ / ij Rolles of Wax, halfe last of Bowstaves w^t other diūs goodes and m'chūdises belonging to the saide John parys and Reynolde for whiche cariage yo^r said Suppliaunt shulde haue of the saide parys and Reynolde for his ffreight for the cariage of the said M'chundize and goods lvij li of good and lawefull money of this yo^r saide Realme of Englande. And that where also as yo^r saide Suppliaunt at that time hadde in his saide Ship of his owne propre goodes v last of meyle halffe hundredth weynscot & long oores / halffe pakke fflaxe xviii chapholl⁷ / a cofer wheryn was cōteyned all yo^r saide Suppliaunte apparell / of his body and ffyfty shillinges in mony w^t other of his goodes whiche Shippe and his other propre goodes in the same Ship cōteyned amounted to the clere value of xxxv li xix^s iiij^d besides his said ffreight whiche ship came in

¹ A last of corn or rapeseed is ten quarters—of pitch, tar or ashes, fourteen barrels. Blount, *Law Dict.* From the Ang. Sax. *Hlæst*, a load, burden, or freight; German and Dutch *Last*, a burden.

² Packs. A pack of wool is a horse-load, *i. e.*, seventeen stone and two pounds. Cowell, *Law Dict.*

³ Oars.

⁴ Tar.

⁵ Train-oil.

⁶ Osmunds, or Osmund, was some kind of iron, but what sort is by no means clear. Admiral Smyth says it was pig iron. T. Hudson Turner defines it as a kind of iron, but adds, "the signification of the term is not very obvious, though we may presume it to be the name of the place of manufacture." Wright simply tells us it is "a sort of iron." Jacobs defines it as "a kind of ore of which iron is made." The accounts of the imports into Hull, printed by the late Mr. Frost, shew that Osmonds were in great demand. *E. g.*, in the second of Henry IV., "Robert Burton's ship called the Charite of Bever-

ley brought vij bar' osmonds for John Brounflete ij lasts and a half of landiron ix bundles of fruoldiron ix bar' of Osmonds for William Bird and iiij bar' of Osmonds for William Doncaster." Whatever may have been the use or nature of Osmonds, they seem to have been kept in casks, for John Nevell of Faldingworth, who died in the viith of Edward VI., had "a barrell of osmonds" worth xiiij^s in the "neder buttrey," and in the milk house and bake house the appraisers found another barrel with certain osmonds in it worth iiiij^s. Blount says a last of osmonds is four thousand weight. Smyth, *Sailors' Word Book*, 510. Turner's *Domestic Architecture* I. xxxi. Jacob's *Law Dict. sub voc.* Wright's *Obsolete and Provinc. Dict.* II., 714. Frost's *Hull Append.*, 18. *Midland Counties Historical Collector*, I., 232-3.

⁷ Query clapboard. Germ, *Klapp-bord*, an east-country commercial word for a plank, which ought to be upwards of 13 feet in length; cask staves are also called clap-boards. Smyth, *Sailors' Word Book*, 189.

saufety into yo^r water of Humber w^t ynne this yo^r highnes Realme /
 aboute the xth day of July last past and there cast his ancr / and the same
 Shippe so being there at ancr there and then came a Shippe of Bolayn
 wherof were captayns Gil'a loder and John loder ffranchemen pyrattes and
 see theves of war ryottusly w^t force and armes contrary to the lege be-
 twene yo^r highnes & the ffrenche king concluded the same Ship w^t alle
 the goodes theryn conteyned toke and hadde a wey w^t theym into yo^r
 haven and port of whytby and there / aboute the xiiijth day of the same
 moneth of July the saide ffraunche men the same Shippe and goodes solde
 and gave to the Abbot of Whytby and to one John Conyers, George Boss-
 hell Gregory Conyers John ledam and John pekok of Whytby aforesaide /
 the same Abbot John / Conyers / George Gregory / John ledam and John
 pekok p^rfectly knowing the same Ship and goodes to bethe propre goodes
 of yo^r saide Suppliaunt and of the aforesaide parys and Reynolde yo^r
 Subgiettes / which Shippe and goodes the said Abbot John Conyers George
 Bosshell Gregory Conyers John Ledam and John Pekok wrongfully yet
 w^t holde and kepe contrary to all right and good consiens and will in no
 wise deli^u the saide Ship and yo^r saide Suppliauntes goodes vnto hym albe
 it that yo^r saide Suppliaunt hath di^us and many tymes required the same
 abbot and the saide John Conyers George Bosshell Gregory Conyers John
 ledam and John pekok that to deli^u. In considera^on wherof please it
 youre saide highnes of yo^r moost habundaunt grace to call the said Abbot
 John Conyers George Boshell Gregory Conyers John ledam and John
 Pecok beyng nowe w^t ynne yo^r Citie of London by yo^r Sergeaunt atte
 armes or otherwise before yo^r said highnes and counseill there to answe-
 vnto the p^rmisses and thereupon to take suche an order and discrecion So
 that yo^r saide Suppliaunt may be restored to his said Ship and goodes w^t
 his costes and damages for their wrongfull deteyning of the same And yo^r
 said Suppliaunt shall daily pray to God for the presuacion of yo^r moost
 Royall astate long to Indure.

Hereafter ffolowe and insue the Shippe
 called the Jhesus of Danske w^t the table
 pcelles and apparell to the same ship
 appteyning and in her being the xth day
 of July anno dñi mⁱ v^c xxviiij vpon
 which day the same ship table & her
 apparell were taken by ffrenche men
 pirattes in Grymsby rode in Humber &
 of the same ffrenche men bought by
 Englisshmen as appereth by the Sup-
 plicacon.

In p'mis the saide Ship w^t her mayne maste & mayn yarde.

Itm fore maste and the fore yarde

Itm the mesyn mast & the mesyn yarde

Itm the Bow sprite & the yarde

Itm the meyne corse w^t a bonet^s

Itm the foresaile w^t a bonet

Itm the mesyn saile w^t the water seile

Itm the hayleyardes w^t the tes & tent

^s "An additional part laced to the foot of the jibs or other fore-and-aft sails in small vessels, in moderate weather, to gather more wind." *Ibid.*, 118.

Itm the Raïne hedde w^t the Severs and cokys of brasse⁹
 Itm ij meyne lestys & ij takkes
 Itm the Shetes to the mayne Seile
 Itm viij shrodes vpon a side to the mayne mast
 Itm v tables & a steý to the meyne mast
 Itm ij Bollunges to the meyne seile
 Itm the mayne top & top mast w^t seile and yarde shrodes bowlyn / powlles
 ded men is yron and alle that loingeth to a top mast
 Itm v shrodes vpon a side of the fore maste w^t fore takles, ij takyns & ij
 shetes for the foreseile & bowlunges for the fore sale w^t hayle yardes
 & ate and a steý for the fore saile and the fore mastes
 Itm ij dowble Bowlynges poulles for the meyne seile & the fore seile
 Itm ij shetes on a side of the mesyn mast w^t the hayle yardes thereto
 Itm iij ankers ij new gabulles¹⁰ & an old gabull
 Itm a newe hawse of ^{xx}iiij fadon
 Itm ij warping hawsers of lx fadom a pece
 Itm ij Bowlles of powle davys¹¹
 Itm ^{xx}lb Radling & ^{xx} lb Seyle twyne
 Itm ij sownding ledes w^t ij sounding lynes of ^{xx} lb weight the lynes
 Itm iij ffatching lynes & an axe for the ship
 Itm ij sthelegys a ship nawgur¹² & ij gymbles¹³
 Itm iij Cumpas w^t iij rennyng¹⁴ glasses
 Itm iij lantrons and ^{xxij} lb. Candelles
 Itm ⁱⁱⁱⁱ^c spikes of vj vnches long
 Itm a newe sofe¹⁵ for the pompe¹⁶
 Itm iij Boults of Iron of halfe a yarde long
 Itm ij Barrelles Terre & a Barrell pitche
 Itm vj Barrelles fflower & vj Barrelles saltffisshe
 Itm iij Barrelles of ffleshe & ij flitches bacon
 Itm halfe a Barell of Butter & a firkin ꝥcles¹⁷
 Itm di Barell peson¹⁸ & ij Bushell otemele
 Itm ij Brason pottes ij ketilles & a ladil of Iron.
 Itm ij new masts / the ship bote w^t x ores

⁹ Ram-head—the halliard block. *Ibid.*, 559.

¹⁰ Cables.

“Soft, ser, seyde the gabulle-rope.”
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 18. Quoted in Halliwell,
Dict., sub voc.

¹¹ Poldavis, poldavy or poledavy. A canvas from Dantzic, formerly much used in our navy. Nares, *Gloss.* II., 671; Smyth, *Sailors' Word Bk.*, 535.

¹² A boring instrument called an auger or wimble. The *n* at the beginning of the word in the text is the final letter of the article *an* which has become attached to the noun it preceded. In the Leverton churchwarden's accounts, the obit that was done for Jenet Palmar's soul in or about 1506 is called “a noppyt.” *Archæologia* xli. 343. Some few words in our language have retained this initial *n* which they have acquired from the article, thus *newt*, a lizard, is rightly *ewt*, or

eft, from the Anglo-Saxon *Efete*. North country peasants yet sometimes talk of a *naxe* and a *napple*.

¹³ Gimlets.

¹⁴ Sand glasses for measuring time.

¹⁵ Probably the sucker of the pump. Perhaps, however, the tube up which the water was drawn. The word is evidently nearly related to *sough* or *suff*, the North country term for an underground drain.

¹⁶ One would not have anticipated to have found a pump on board a small merchantman in 1528. They were known in this country at a much earlier period, but seem to have been rarities in the north as late as 1694, when De la Pryme, the diarist, thought it worthy of entry in his note book that he saw a leaden pump as he “rid through Andsley.” A. de la P., *Diary*, 34.

¹⁷ Query?

¹⁸ Pease.

Itm viij Barrelles of Bere & vij Barrelles Bisket
 Itm iij new anker Stokkes¹⁹
 Itm xxiiij dele bordes of xxvj ffote length the borde
 Itm vj tankerdes & ij Balkyn²⁰ malettes
 Itm an axe

Whiche ship w^t alle } c li
 other the p'misses cost } sterling
 hereafter insue the goode and m'chandizes then
 being in the saide ship pteyn̄g to the m' &
 owner.

Itm v last of mele xviiij li
 Itm x long oers of xxviiij ffote long xx^s
 Itm xviiij clapholt²¹ iij li
 Itm iij quarterns & di fflax v li
 Itm di C weynscot iij li
 Itm in redy money lvi^s iij^d
 Itm a chest w^t xv sprewes²² skynnes xxx^s
 Itm in the same chest a gown hosyn shirte
 & other stuff to the value of xxxiiij^s

S^m of these } xxxv li xix^s iij^d
 pcells is }

Also the ffreight which I shulde haue hadde of Reynolde litalprowe &
 John parys amounteth to lviiij li xiii^s

S^m tote'is of my Ship takle goodes
 m'chundizes & ffreight besides the
 maryners goodes amounteth to the
 Some of ciij^{xx} xiiij^{li} xiiij^s iij^d

¹⁹ Anchor-stock. "A bar at the upper end of the shank crossing the direction of the flukes transversely." Smyth, *Sailors' Word Bk.* 39.

²⁰ Query. Does this mean balken-

mallets, *i. e.*, mallets made of sections of balk timber?

²¹ See note 7.

²² Skins of Prussian leather.

YORKSHIRE RUNIC MONUMENTS.

By the Rev. DANIEL HENRY HAIGH, of Erdington.

THE same principles must guide us in the reading of Runic inscriptions, as in the reading of archaic Greek. In the various provinces of Europe and Asia in which the Greek language was spoken, not only did that language embrace several dialects, but several alphabets were in use,—Æolo-Doric, Argive, Attic, Corinthian, Insular,—with many characters in common, but yet with marked differences; and those differences are so great, that no one can possibly read inscriptions belonging to other alphabets, who is only acquainted with the Attic alphabet, which eventually became the standard. Thus β is *Beta* in most alphabets, but at Megara, Corinth, and its colonies, it is *Epsilon*, and these for *Beta* have a peculiar character, Σ; Λ is *Gamma* at Argos and Hermionis, elsewhere it is *Lamda*; Ι is usually *Iota*, but in some archaic inscriptions at Corinth, and in the Achæan colonies in Italy it is *Gamma*; Μ is *Mu* in some alphabets, but in several others it is *San*; Ϻ is most frequently *Sigma*, in the oldest Achæan and Corinthian inscriptions it is *Iota*; Θ is *Theta* in Bœotia and Eubœa, on some Corinthian and Italian monuments it is *Xi*; Ψ is *Chi* in many districts, in others it is *Psi*.

So, in a late communication to the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society, I have shown that various nations of the great Teutonic race used that system of writing, which, from the sequence of its first characters, we call the *futhorc*, (and I believe it was common to them all); the various copies of this futhorc,—in our old English MSS., in a MS. at S. Gallen, on the Thames scramasax, on the Wadstena bracteate, on the Charnay brooch,—and of the

abridged Norse futhorc, exhibit the same order of the runes, and many of the same form in all ; yet there are differences as remarkable as in the Greek alphabets. The rune N (*ger*, *iar* or *ar*) of the Charnay futhorc, has certainly an *a* sound in two early Gothic inscriptions, but it is *s* (*sigil*) in nearly every other futhorc ; 𐌺 (*peord*) of our futhorc is *gur* or *cur* in the S. Gallen MS. 270 ; 𐌶 which represents *sigil* in the Wadstena futhorc, and the oldest Scandinavian inscriptions, is certainly *iĥ* (ii. 5) on the Franks casket, which will be noticed in the sequel ; 𐌰 with us had an *e* sound, but in the oldest Scandinavian inscriptions and on the Nordendorf brooch it is *o* ; its correspondent on the scramasax has the oldest form of the Norse *maðr* ; and 𐌢 which was *æsc* (iv. 2) in our futhorc, was *ans*, *as*, or *os* (i. 4) in others.

Runic inscriptions are of two classes :—

a. Those on stone monuments ;

b. Those on personal ornaments, or other movables.

The former may almost always be believed to have been written where they are now found, and to represent the language of the district at the time when they were written. The latter may have been brought from a distance and so represent foreign dialects of Teutonic speech. To the runes of our fixed Northumbrian inscriptions we apply the ascertained values of the Northumbrian English futhorc, as contained in the Salzburg MS. at Vienna ; but this futhorc is defective at the end, and the inscriptions supply one rune which it does not contain ; and this, too, of a form which is not found in any of the other more complete copies of the futhorc in South-English MSS., but only in the alphabets of runes ascribed to the Marcomanni. By the aid of this futhorc they are easily read, and they prove to be valuable monuments, of the dialects spoken by our fathers, in the seventh and following centuries.

To monuments of this class my paper above alluded to was devoted, and three of these belong to Yorkshire ; the least important, if considered as relics of old folk-speech, but not inferior in historic interest to the noble monuments at Bewcastle and Ruthwell.

The fragment of King Oswini's cross at Collingham, erected (as I believe) by Queen Æanflæd, is not only interesting as connected with their memory, but also inasmuch

as it enables us to identify Collingham with the site of the monastery *In Gætlingum*.¹

The fragment of a cross, found in the walls of the old parish church at Leeds (the illustration of which, accidentally omitted in my paper, is here supplied, see Plate, fig. 2), is invested with no ordinary interest ; for it probably marks the burial-place of Olaf, the brother of Sitric and Ivar, who came from Ireland to England A.D. 866 and 870, and who almost certainly died in England before A.D. 873. It merely gives us the words, (which I have partly restored),

CYNIŃG ONLAF.

The inscription on a stone, which I believe was once the socket in which a memorial cross stood, at Bingley, demands particular attention. During the course of the past winter, I took up the photograph of this inscription one day, and was very much surprised to find that the sixth rune in the third line, which I had read E, was certainly U, and that it was followed by S, not by N. This discovery, most unexpected, throws new light upon the whole. I had identified *Ouama* or *Ouoma*, the place whence Eadberht led his army to the aid of Oengus, King of the Picts, A.D. 756,² with Hewenden³ near Bingley, and supposed that the assembling of his forces there might be the occasion of Eadberht's visit. The identification is now confirmed : the army really assembled at Hewenden ; but the person, whose visit to Bingley is recorded, was not Eadberht, but his ally *Oengus*,⁴ whose name is here spelled *Angus* or *Ongus*, (for *ác* and *ós* differ but in a single stroke, and I cannot be sure which letter is here).

I give a tracing from the photograph (by Mr. Holgate, of Bingley, see Plate, fig. 1), collated with the cast. My reading now is

+ EADBERHTEATTIŃG
NIŃGRIHTEGIBANĖSTENYS
ODEONĖGVSBIŃGALEAHESI

¹ Pronounced, of course, *Gatlingum* (Ven. Bæda's *æ* representing *ǣ*) ; *t* becomes assimilated to *l* as in Gillamoor and Rillington, and the soft guttural is hardened as in Carsington and Cotgrave, (Gedlingesmore, Redlintun, Gherisintun, Godegrave, in the Domesday survey).

² "Eadberht rex, XVIII. anno regni sui, et Unust rex Pictorum duxerunt exercitum ad urbem Alewith (Alclut, H.)

ibique Brittones in conditionem receperunt, prima die mensis Augusti. Decima autem die eiusdem mensis interiit exercitus pene omnis quem duxit de Ouoma (v. Ouama) ad Niwanbirig, id est ad novam civitatem." *Sim. Dunelm. et Rog. Houeden.*

³ *Ouam-dene* would become *Ouandene*, *m* changing to *n* before *d*.

⁴ This form of the name is given by the continuator of Ven. Bæda's Chronology

BINCLEY.

LEEDS.

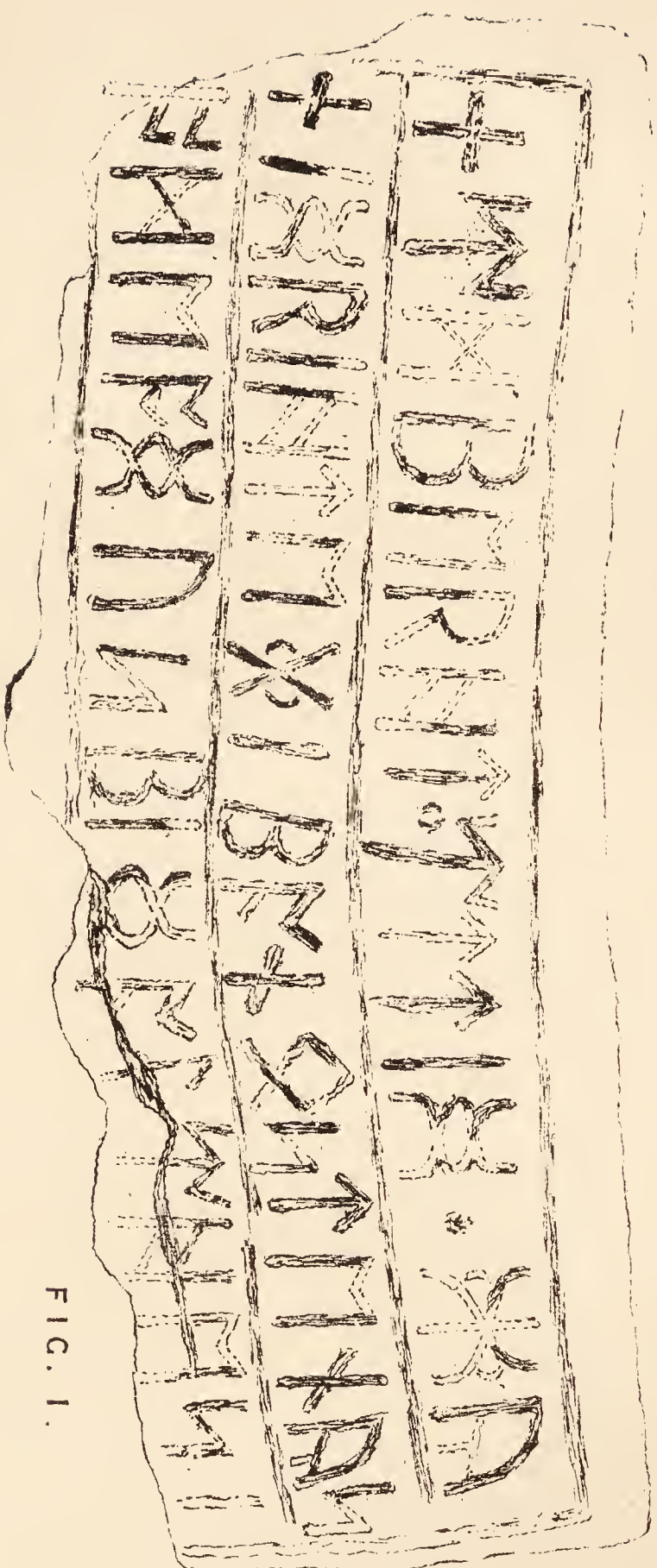


FIG. 1.

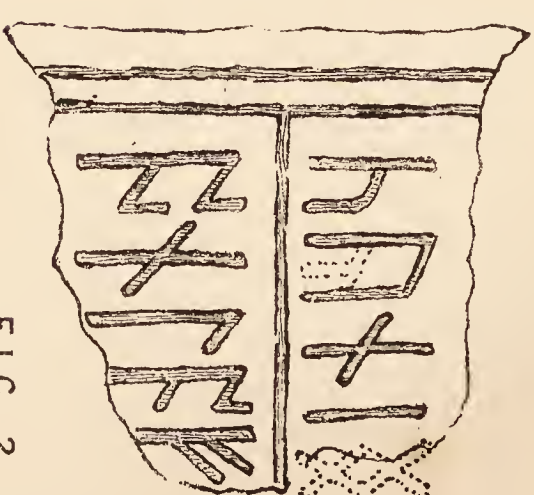


FIG. 2.

Ring found near Carlisle.

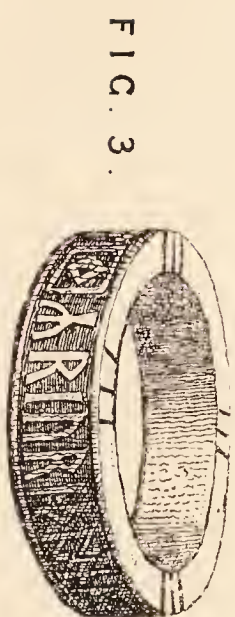


FIG. 3.



FIG. 7.

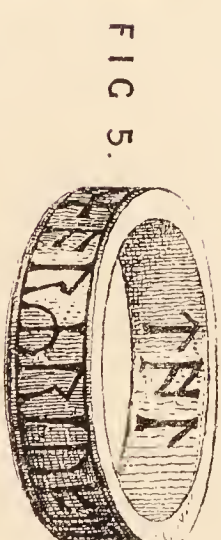


FIG. 5.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 6.

Ring found on Bramham moor.

Ring found at Kingsmoor, near Carlisle.

Eadberht Eatting Cyning rihte giban æste. Nysode Ongus Bingaleahes.

+ “Eadberht, son of Eatta, King, uttered a gracious ban. Ongus visited Bingley.”

It is but part of a longer record. The “gracious ban” no doubt resulted in the alliance between Eadberht and Oengus, previously enemies; and at Bingley, we may believe, that alliance was cemented.

To the inscriptions on monuments of the second class, found in Northumbria, our first essay will be to apply the same values, and if we find them answer, and give us the usual forms of Northumbrian English, we may fairly presume their Northumbrian origin; but if not, we are at liberty to test them by other futhorcs, and judge of their nationality by the result. For, from what I have said above, it is obvious, that it would be as incorrect to apply systematically the sounds of the English futhorc to the monuments of other Teutonic peoples, as to apply those of the Attic alphabet to an old Corinthian inscription; and as impossible to read the writing of kindred races by the aid of the English futhorc alone, as to read the archaic writing of Corinth and her colonies with no alphabet but the Attic for a key.

The monuments which form the subject of the present memoir are of this class. One comes to us from a foreign land, but its runes seemed to indicate its Northumbrian origin, and their Northumbrian sounds gave us good Northumbrian English, before we knew its history; another, found in Yorkshire, and bearing English runes, has a word in its legend, which may warrant the supposition that it was not written by a Northumbrian; and the difficulty of reading the legend on the third, also found in Yorkshire, by the aid of the Northumbrian futhorc, suggests the idea that it may be of alien origin.

I. The fragments of a casket of whalebone, which Mr. Franks, curator of the department of mediæval antiquities in the British Museum, met with in an old curiosity-shop in Paris, purchased, and presented to the British Museum, must be considered second only in importance, as a Runic monument, to the cross at Ruthwell in Annandale. I claim it for England, and for Yorkshire; for, although it

(to A. D. 766). *Aongus*, in the *Duan Alba-nach*, more nearly represents the name on

this monument. *Onuis*, in the *Chronicon Pictorum*, gives initial *o*.

has been preserved in France down to our own day, and was most probably made in France, the language of its legends, and the characters in which they are written, are Northumbrian English, and one of them gives us a clue to the original home of the maker.

This casket was long in the possession of a family at Auzon, in the canton of Brioude and department of Haute Loire, and used as a workbox by the females of the household, until one of the young men stripped it of its silver mountings, for the sake of purchasing some article of jewellery. Then it fell to pieces, and was discarded as lumber, and of the seven carved panels which it originally comprised, three are now lost, it is to be feared irrecoverably.

In the accompanying illustration I have arranged the panels which remain, according to their original position, and as they are to be seen restored in the British Museum. Each of those composing the lower part was fitted into a quadrangular corner-piece of bone, (of which the angle inside was bevelled off), and secured thereto by two pins, and these were covered by silver clamps. In the front was a lock, probably also covered by a silver plate. The casket is nearly 9 inches long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 4 deep. The cover has a rim $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch deep, but this rim and one of the panels at the top is quite plain, and of a different material, (the other is lost) ; so that probably it was repaired at some time or other, and the central panel of the original alone preserved. In the centre there was a handle of silver, attached to a circular boss.

Caskets of similar form, but of wood, covered with brass plates, and with ornamentation consisting only of patterns of circles, arranged in compartments, are figured by Dr. Lindenschmit, in his "*Alterthümer unserer Heidnischen Vorzeit*."⁵ They are referred to the Franks, and have been found in the graves of women ; so that this probably has been part of a lady's furniture.

In my description I will begin with the front. On this we have two subjects, one on either side of, and partly under, the lock ; their distinctness marked, not only by a line of separation, but by the opposite direction of the principal figures. As to the intention of the subject on the right hand there can be no mistake. The three Magi, the first

⁵ Band II. Heft IX. pl. 6.





apparently offering gold in a chalice, the second a vessel with incense smoking, the third a branch of myrrh, approach the infant Jesus, who sits on the lap of the Blessed Virgin, beneath an arched canopy. Above is their title, MÆGI, in runes, and the star; and a dove, perhaps intended for the Holy Spirit, conducting them, appears in front.

The subject on the left hand seems to me to represent the beheading of S. John the Baptist. His headless trunk lies on the ground beneath the block. The executioner holds the head in what looks like a sort of forceps or tongs, in his left hand; in his right is a cup,⁶ apparently just given to him by one of two women. It has hitherto seemed to me most natural to identify the two women with Herodias and her daughter. Another explanation of this part of the scene now occurs to me. Gregory of Tours⁷ has preserved a legend to the effect, that when S. John the Baptist was in prison, a Gallic matron was on a visit to Jerusalem. “Audivit autem quod beatus Johannes decollaretur: cursu illuc rapido tendit, datisque muneribus supplicat percussori, ut eam sanguinem defluentem colligere permetterit. Illo autem percutiente, matrona concham argenteam præparat, truncatoque martyris capite, cruorem devoté suscepit; quem, diligenter in ampulla positum, patriam detulit, et apud Vasatensem urbem, ædificata in ejus honore ecclesia, in sancto altari collocavit.”⁸ It may be that this scene is intended here. The first woman has evidently given to the executioner the cup which he holds in his hand; he perhaps is holding the head so that the blood may be collected by her; and the second woman, her attendant, holds an ampul suspended by a cord. If my view, (to be developed in the sequel), that this casket was made for Queen Gailesuinth, be correct, the motive which dictated the choice of this scene will at once appear; for Bazas (*Vasatensis urbs*) is surrounded by the group of *civitates* (Bordeaux, Cahors, Lescar, Limoges, and Tarbes), which were conferred on Gailesuinth for dowry or “morning gift” (*morganegiba*).⁹

The man with the birds I take to be the cook preparing for the feast. About this I shall have something more to say.

⁶ Of a form which has frequently occurred in the Kentish cemeteries. These cups, which must be kept in the hand until emptied of their contents, are real

tumblers.

⁷ P. lxix.

⁸ *Gloria Martyrum*, iii. 12.

⁹ *Hist. Franc.*, ix. 20.

Professor Bugge of Christiania sees a different intention here. In a letter to my friend Professor Stephens, in whose grand work "Old Northern Runic Monuments" it is printed, he explains the whole scene with reference to the story of Weland. As briefly as I can, and in any but a controversial spirit, (for it has always been my study to avoid writing controversially), I will lay before my readers a statement of the reasons why I cannot accept his explanation, nor concur with Professor Stephens, in preferring it to that which occurred to me when I first saw the casket, and to which I still adhere.

It seems to me, then, in the highest degree improbable, that one panel should contain two subjects so incongruous as the incident of the adoration of the Magi, and an epitome of the whole story of Weland,—Beadohild, followed by her maid, presenting her broken jewel to Weland, at the time when he is holding over the anvil, in his forceps, the head of one of her brothers, whose unburied corpse lies on the ground before her eyes; and Egil, the archer, not shooting birds, but catching them by their necks. But, to enable my readers to form their judgment as to the comparative value of the two explanations here offered, I must place before them that part of Weland's story, which is supposed to be illustrated here, abridged from the Edda, but without omission of any circumstance in any way favourable to Professor Bugge's view.

"After the departure of his bride, Weland¹⁰ remained at home, occupying himself with goldsmith's work, and waiting for her return. Nithhad, King of the Niars, came with his warriors to Weland's home one day when he was absent, saw there seven hundred rings, strung on a strip of bark, and stole one. Weland returned, counted his rings, found one missing, thought that his wife had returned and taken it, and composed himself to sleep. Then Nithhad bound him hand and foot, and carried him off; appropriated his sword to himself, and gave the ring to his daughter Beadohild. At the suggestion of the queen the tendons of Weland's knees were cut¹¹, he was confined in an island, and compelled to

¹⁰ I adopt throughout the spelling of the names, Weland, Nithhad, and Beadohild, from the English verses on this story in the *Codex Exoniensis*, p. 377.

¹¹ As the *Wilkina Saga*, which Professor Bugge follows, amplifies the Edda story, so does the latter amplify an older version of the legend. Deor, the scald, says:—

"Weland in himself experienced the misery of exile; the firm-souled chief

endured hardships, had sorrow and weariness and winter-cold exile for company, often suffered affliction, after Nithhad had laid constraint on him, the unhappy man, with a tough sinew-bond." (*Cod. Exon.*)

He knew nothing of this aggravation of Weland's woes; neither probably did the maker of our casket, his cotemporary, if my views, (in my *Anglo-Saxon Sagas*, p. 105, and in the present memoir), be correct, as to the age in which they lived.

work for the king. The two sons of Nithhad came to the island to see his works ; Weland told them to come again, secretly, next day ; and when they came, as they were looking into his chest, he cut off their heads, and buried their bodies in a fen. Their skulls he set in silver, and gave them Nithhad ; of their eyes he made jewels, and sent them to the queen ; and of their teeth breast-ornaments, and sent them to Beadohild. Then Beadohild, having broken her ring, took it to Weland, to be mended ; he gave her a sleeping draught, and ravished her. He then raised himself in the air, flew to Nithhad's dwelling, told him of all that he had done, and flew away."

It is, of course much more likely that the maker of the casket knew the story in this form, than in the far more recent, altered, and amplified form, which the *Wilkina Saga* presents. Of the latter it is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that it represents Beadohild as having broken a ring, (without saying whence it came), as sending it to Weland, and then going to him alone, at his request, and being violated by him ; that the visit of the young princes and their being murdered are related afterwards ; and that Weland is made to employ his brother Egil to kill the birds, of whose feathers he made the wings, wherewith to escape the vengeance of the king.

Does then the casket picture represent this story ? Should there not be two bodies, not merely one ? Is it not essential that Beadohild should visit Weland alone ? Is it conceivable that Weland should receive Beadohild's jewel in one hand, whilst he holds with the other her brother's head, and the corpse lies on the ground before them ? It was a ring, and nothing else, that she brought to him ; and her brothers' bodies were buried, and their skulls, eyes, and teeth disposed of, before her visit, (at least according to the *Edda*). Does the group, of the man, his victim, and the two women, convey the idea of two immediately consecutive incidents—his receiving from them a cup of drink after he has cut off the head—or a series of incidents such as those above related ? The man with the birds is turned in a direction opposite to that of the women, and so we may well understand a different incident here ; but should not the birds be flying, and he have a bow and arrow, if he is to be taken for Egil ?

The details of the picture, in which Professor Bugge sees confirmations of his idea, I cannot help seeing with other eyes than his. To mine, the man on the extreme left, is no

more sitting, than are the first of the three Magi, the men in the panel on the left hand, or the warrior on the left of the lid panel, nor has he anything to sit upon. Allowing for the imperfect skill of the artist, (and we must not be too rigorous in our examination of his work), the objects supposed to be hammers are quite as like axes, and the flowers appear to be mere ornaments, introduced to fill space. The headless figure beneath the block may well be that of a man, for he would be taller, with his head restored, than him with the birds.

In reference to my view, Professor Bugge has asked, "How can a smith hold in his tongs the head of S. John the Baptist?" I admit the strangeness of the appearance; yet it does not appear to me so strange as the many improbabilities of his theory. It is at least possible, that he may have taken the head from the ground, with his forceps, to allow of their collecting the blood in the ampul; and, on the other hand, there is no apparent intention of making a cup out of a skull. However, I will not say more, but leave to my readers the adoption of the explanation which may best recommend itself to their judgment.

Around the whole is a legend in runes, in relief, beginning at the bottom on the left, continued along the top, and down the right side, and then, (but upright, so as to be read without turning the casket), from right to left along the bottom.

HRONÆSBAN FISC·FLODU· AHOFONFERG ENBERIG
WARTHGA:SRICGRORNTHÆRHEONGREUTGISWOM

The old Teutonic peoples were so fond of rhyme, that they would apply it to almost every circumstance of life; and here the maker of the casket tells us, in two couplets of alliterative verse, where the material of his work was found, and how it came thither:—

Hronæs bán fisc-flodu
ahof on fergen-berig.
Warth gas-ricg rorn
thær he on greut giswom.

Whale's bone fish-flood
ahove on hill-bridge.
Dusky-back was vanquished
where he ashore swam.

Fisc-flodu is the "wave" or "tide" of the sea. The early Northumbrian MSS. present several parallel examples of nouns ending in *u*, or an equivalent *o*, (the former earlier than the latter). Thus, as I have elsewhere maintained, the personal names, *Begu* and *Heiu*, in Ven. Bæda's "Historia

Ecclesiastica," represent the words *bég* (*beág, beáh, béh*), "a bracelet" or "ring," and *hege* (*hæge*), "an enclosure," of southern dialects. *Foldu* in the earliest version of Cædmon's hymn¹² is in the accusative; so are *eorthu* in the Leyden MS. version¹³ of one of the riddles of the Codex Exoniensis,¹⁴ and *galgu* in the Ruthwell inscriptions; but their nominatives must have had the same forms. In the Epinal glosses¹⁵ we have several, *hægu*, "hedge," *scamu*, "shame," *slægu*, "sloe," *teru*, "tar," &c.; and others in the Durham Ritual, and the Lindisfarne and Harewood Gospels, *ego*, "eye," *eorthu* (or *eartho*), "earth," *mego*, "friend," *witgu*, "prophet," &c.; all in the nominative. There is therefore ample authority for regarding *flodu* as an early Northumbrian form of *flód*, "flood."

The O. E. *fergen*, Goth. *fairguni*, is "a mountain," "hill," "cliff." In the third verse there is some uncertainty as to the right division of the words, *gas-ricg rorn*, or *gas-ric grorn*. If the former be right, *rorn* will represent the participle *roren*, "fallen" or "overthrown," of the verb *reosan*; if the latter, *grorn* may stand for *hroren*, the participle of *hreosan*, with the same meaning, (for we have other instances, in the legends on this casket, of *geofu* for *hægil*); or it may be an adjective, meaning "sad" or "afflicted," for we have a verb *grornon*, "to lament," in the Heliand. In either case *ricg* or *ric* is the word which we have elsewhere under these and the variant forms, *hric*, *hricc*, *hricg*, *hrig*, *hrycc*, *hrycg*, *rig*, (this last still in use in Yorkshire), "ridge" or "back"; and *gas* must represent *haso*, "dark," "dusky," "livid." "Dusky-back" is not an inappropriate name for a whale.

On the left-hand panel of the casket the myth of Romulus and Remus is represented, but with a treatment entirely different from anything in classical art; indicating that our artist derived his knowledge of the subject from hearsay, not from having seen representations of it. In Roman designs the wolf is always standing, and never more than a single tree, the *Rumina ficus*, is introduced. Here, although there is no mark of division, two successive scenes are portrayed; first, two men, each carrying a spear in one hand, and grasping a tree with the other, are following a wolf;

¹² MS. More. Pub. Lib. Cambr., K.K.,
5. 16.

¹³ Appendix B to Mr. Cooper's report.

¹⁴ XXXVI. p. 417.

¹⁵ Appendix B, as above.

transom, the Blessed Virgin and S. John below, and the inscriptions

EGOSVMIHS NAZARENVS
 REXIVDEORVM
 SOL LVNA
 MVLIEREN DISSIPVLEECCE.

3. The wolf and twins,

ROMVLVSETREMVLVVSALVPANVTTRITI.

On the right side we have

1. The Blessed Virgin and Infant Jesus, a seraph on either side.

2. Three figures of saints standing,

CONFESSORISDNI SCIS GREGORIVSSILVESTROFLA
 VIANICENOBIORAMBONAAGELTRVDACONSTRVXI.

3. An abbot prostrate,

QVODEGOODELRICVSINFIMVSDNISERBVSETABBAS
 SCVLPIREMINISITINDOMINOAMEN.

Thus its REMVLVS affords the only parallel I know of to our REUMWALVS, and there is the same apparent incongruity in the introduction of this mythical subject. The representation, however, is derived from a classical type; the wolf is standing toward the right, with head reverted, (as on the London plaque in Mr. C. Roach Smith's collection); so that, as far as I know, the treatment of this subject, on this panel of our casket, is unique.

On the back is a legend, partly in runes and in old English, HERFEGTATHTITVSENDGIVTHEASV; partly in Romanesque letters and in Latin, HICFVGIANTHIERVSAJIM; and partly in runes and in Latin, AFITATORES;—"Here fight Titus and Jew warriors. Here flee Jerusalem inhabitants."

Fegtath is for *fehtath*, (*geofu* for *hægil* again); *Giutheasu* is a strange word, which I can account for only on the supposition, that it is the plural of a compound of *Giuthe* (for *Giude*), the ethnic name, and *as* (for O.E. *ós*), "a hero," or "warrior." A plural in *o*, representing an earlier *u*, is very frequent in the Durham Ritual.

These legends are simply descriptive of two subjects, one on either side of an arch, which may be intended for a gate

of Jerusalem, or conventionally for the city itself. That on the right is the flight of the Jews in two tiers, for the lower is evidently a continuation of the upper. That on the left, therefore, is possibly intended for one subject, in which the upper and lower tier are connected. In the upper the army of Titus is represented by four warriors, the foremost of whom cuts off the head of a Jew, whose sword falls from his hand; in the lower a chieftain is sitting in a chair with a cup in his hand, and another personage, also provided with a cup and with a baton or roll in his left hand, is sitting at his feet; two men, one of them armed with a spear, the other holding a scroll, approach on the right, as if bringing intelligence; and on the left a man leads away a prisoner.

In the two lower corners, left and right, are the words DOM and GISL, together, I believe, expressing the name of the maker of the casket, *Domgisl*. I once thought that the subjects adjoining were rebuses, each of one element in this name; and indeed that on the left hand might well represent a *dóm*, or “judgment;” but that on the right is so evidently a continuation of the scene above it, that I am compelled to abandon this idea. Still it is possible that the left-hand scene may not be connected with the battle-scene above; it may represent some scene in which Domgisl bore a part, and one of the figures may be intended for him. The two parts of the name, however, are introduced beneath the clamps of the casket, as if to fill space which would otherwise be blank.

The return of this panel, part of the right-hand side, gives us only the words DRIGITHSWIC, “endureth treachery;” which, if we may judge from the opposite side, must have been preceded by about three dozen runes, and followed by upwards of two dozen more. The loss of this panel is more to be regretted than that of the pieces at the top; yet as it seems to have been lost in comparatively recent times, and they have been long ago replaced by plain pieces of bone, there may be some hope that it may yet be recovered.

We now come to the top. Of this the central slab alone remains. Its length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, compared with the whole length of the casket, 9 inches, leaves a border $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, but the lines at its ends show that this border must have been $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more; and its breadth, 3 inches, will leave a breadth of $1\frac{5}{8}$ for each of the other slabs, within the border.

It is clear, then, that the central panel contains a complete scene, and that the others could have had nothing upon them but letters and ornaments. Moreover, these slabs were separated by a beading, of which part remains.

On the left-hand we have a battle-scene, represented by four warriors on one side and three on the other. One of the former party and two of the latter are *hors de combat*, whilst the survivor of the latter is aiming a blow from behind, with his sword, at one of his foes, and a woman is introduced, lamenting over one of the slain. From the shelter of a fortress or palace, an archer is endeavouring to arrest by his arrows the advance of the victorious party; over him is written his name ÆGILI; behind him sits a servant, or perhaps his wife, under an arched canopy, with another arrow.

Hitherto I have ventured no further, in explanation of this subject, than to characterise it as a scene from the story of one of the Ægils. I did not think of the brother of Weland, for with his traditional history it has nothing to do, as Professor Bugge admits; but knowing how common the name is in the Norse Sagas, and that it occurs occasionally in the pages of Gregory of Tours and Fredegar,¹⁷ I regarded it as belonging to all the branches of the great Teutonic stock; and remembering that Aylesford in Kent, Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, Aylestone in Leicestershire, and Aylesthorpe in Northamptonshire, bear the names of one or more Ægils, I fancied that the hero of this casket might have been one of those many chieftains, of whom Henry of Huntingdon speaks, whose quarrels disturbed this island in the earlier part of the sixth century, the memory of whose exploits is lost, *carent quia vate sacro*. Had it occurred to me that the casket, undoubtedly made by an Angle of Northumbria, might still have been made in the country in which it has been preserved down to our own times, I should have had no difficulty in offering an explanation of this picture. I now believe that it represents a scene in the history of the Kingdom of the Visigoths, in the south of France and in Spain.

A.D. 549. Some of the Gothic nobles conspired against

¹⁷ Agila, King of the Visigoths, A.D. 549 to 554; Agila, ambassador from Liuvigild, King of the Visigoths, to Chilperic, King of Soissons, A.D. 580; Ægila, Pa-

trician (*i. e.*, governor of the Burgundian provinces), murdered at the instigation of Queen Brunichild, A.D. 602.

their King Theudegisel, and treacherously murdered him at a banquet.¹⁸ By them Agila was raised to the throne. Against him, in his turn, revolt was raised in his third year ; and in a battle at Cordova he suffered defeat, his son was slain, and all his treasure fell into the hands of the rebels. He fled to Merida ; and Athanagild, whom they had elected king, unable to bring the war to a successful issue, applied to the Emperor Justinian, who sent an army into Spain to assist him, under the command of the Patrician Liberius. In another battle at Merida, the confederates were victorious, and Agila was slain ; his own partisans espousing the cause of Athanagild,¹⁹ who thenceforward, A.D. 554, reigned for thirteen years, without disturbance on the part of the Goths, (though he had much trouble with his Roman auxiliaries), and died at Toledo, A.D. 567.

I believe this picture represents the defeat of Agila's party by the insurgents, at Merida ; but possibly the artist may have had the battle of Cordova also in view, and the slain warrior, whose fall the woman is lamenting, may be intended for Agila's son. That *Ægili* is distinguished by name only, —not by any decoration,—is consistent with the fact, that Liuvigild, nearly twenty years later, was the first to assume insignia of royalty, in the Kingdom of the Visigoths. The right-hand panel may well be supposed to have contained a representation of the treachery to which Agila's predecessor fell a victim, itself perhaps one of the pretexts for the revolt against him ; and thus the series of carvings would comprise two scenes from the Gospels, two from Roman history, and two, connected with Athanagild's elevation to the throne, from the history of the Visigoths. Then, as these last would have an especial interest only for the family of Athanagild, (and his successor was of another family, Liuva, governor of Narbonne), I think this casket must have been made, either for his queen, or for one of his daughters, Gailesuinth or Brunichild, the wives respectively of Chilperic, King of

¹⁸ "Is dum ad cœnam cum amicis suis epulabatur et esset valde lætus, cum subito extinctis in recubitu luminaribus ab amicis gladio percussus interiit." Greg. Tur. *Historica Francorum*. III. 30.

¹⁹ "Agila rex creatur, regnans annis quinque. Cuius tertio anno Athanagildus tyrannidem regnandi cupiditate arripuit. Gothi autem Agilam apud Emeritam fidei

sacramenti obliti interimunt et Athanagildo se tradunt." *Isidor. Hispal.*

"Iste dum ad Cordubam urbem pugnet—filium ibi cum multa copia interceptum et omnem thesaurum regium amisit et Emeritan fugit ibique sui eum interfecerunt." *Chronol. Reg. Goth.* (*Bouquet*, ii. 704.)

Soissons, and Sigibert, King of Austrasia; and most probably for Gailesuinth. For, having found *Ægili*, I do not hesitate in identifying the artist, *Domgisl*, with *Domegiselus*, who was sent by Chilperic to Spain, A.D. 582, to inspect the dowry, which Reccared, son of Liuvigild, had offered, proposing marriage with Chilperic's daughter Rigunth;²⁰ who two years later, when all arrangements were completed, escorted the princess on her way to Spain,²¹ (which however she never reached); and who, two years later still, after Chilperic's death, appears to have been governor of Angers.²² Thus the casket, worthy even to have been a wedding present from Chilperic to Gailesuinth, would be made about A.D. 567, for that was the date of her marriage, and in the following year she was murdered; and thus it had not travelled far from its original home, when it rested at Auzon.

But I think I have discovered something more about Domgisl. Knowing that there were, under the Merovingian kings, not only local moneyers,²³ who worked for the convenience of the public, but also royal officers who coined for the exchequer;²⁴ and that the illustrious goldsmith, S. Eligius, exercised this office, under Dagobert and Chlodovech II., at Paris and elsewhere; it occurred to me as very probable that an artist, such as Domgisl, of high rank in the service of Chilperic,²⁵ would be employed by him in this

²⁰ "Legati Chilperici regis, Ansovaldus et Domegiselus, qui ad conspiciendam dotem in Hispanias fuerant missi, regressi sunt." *Hist. Franc.*, vi. 18.

²¹ "Erant autem cum ea viri magnifici, Bobo dux filius Mummoleni cum uxore, quasi paranympus, Domegiselus et Ansovaldus, major domus autem Waddo," &c. *Ib.* vi. 45.

²² "Guntechramnus vero rex volens regnum nepotis sui Chlotharii, filii scilicet Chilperici, regere, Theodulfum Andegavis comitem esse decrevit. Introductus que in urbem a civibus et præsertim a Domigiselo cum humilitate expulsus est." *Ib.* viii. 18.

"Beppolenus—acceptâ potestate ducatus supra civitates illas quæ ad Chlotharium, Chilperici regis filium, pertinebant, cum magnâ potestate pergit, sed a Rhedonicis non est receptus. Andegavis vero veniens, multa mala ibidem gessit, multosque de habitatoribus loci cædibus afflixit protrivitque. Domegiselo quoque metum intulit, sed pacificatus est cum illo." *Ib.* viii. 42.

²³ "Monetarius urbis," (Greg. Tur. *Gloria Confessorum*, cv.); "Turonici monetarii." (*Id. Vita S. Aridii*, 20).

²⁴ "Honorabili viro, Abboni vocabulo, qui eo tempore in urbe Lemovicina publicam fiscalis monetæ officinam gerebat." (*Vit. S. Eligii*.)

"Erat autem tempus quo census publicus ex eodem pagoregistro thesauro exigebatur inferendus; sed quum omnis census in unum collectus regi pararetur ferendus, ac vellet domesticus simul et monetarius adhuc aurum ipsum fornacis coctione purgare, ut juxta ritum purissimum ac rutilum aulæ regis præsentaretur metallum (nesciebant enim prædium esse Eligio concessum), &c." (*Ibid.*)

Here the *monetarius* is evidently a stranger to the place, and he is associated with the *domesticus*—one of the chief officers of the court—in the commission to collect the taxes.

²⁵ Twice associated with Ansovald, he is named once before, once after him; and Ansovald was one of the *priores de regno Chilperici*. (Greg. Turon. vii. 7.)

capacity. I could not find his name in any list of Merovingian moneyers; but, amongst the coins which Mr. Lefroy found on Bagshot Heath,²⁶ I noticed the following:—

Obv. + PALACIOLO. Head to the right.

Rev. + DOM . . . SL + . A cross *ancrée*.

It seemed that the moneyer's name could only be completed *Domigisl*, and I looked for confirmation of this in the “*Monétaires des Rois Mérovingiens*.”²⁷ There I found another.

Obv. + PALACIOLO. Bust to the right.

Rev. + DOM . . . ILVS. A cross on steps, between the letters CA in a beaded circle.²⁸

Here there can be no hesitation in completing the name *Domigisilus*; and *Palaciolum*, “little palace,” now Palaiseau, 9 miles S.E. of Versailles, seemed a very likely place for our Domgisl to be employed in. Further, amongst coins of the same, or nearly the same, type, I find the following:—

Obv. MITTIS CIVITATI. Bust to the right.

Rev. CHVLDIRICV MVNITA. A cross on steps between CA, in a double beaded circle.

Obv. METTIS CIVETATI. Bust to the right.

Rev. + ANSOAL△VS MONET. A cross, between CA, in a beaded or wreathed circle.²⁹

Now Metz belonged to the dominions of Sigibert I., but on his death, A.D. 575, those dominions passed into the hands of Chilperic; the type of the cross on steps is first found on a coin of Javouls (in Sigibert's kingdom), which bears the name of the emperor Justin II., and is believed to owe its origin to the treaty which Sigibert made with him;³⁰ Chilperic is named by Gregory of Tours as “*primus apud Sigibertum regem*,”³¹ and Ansovaldus, the associate of our Domigiselus, as one of the “*priores de regno Chilperici*.”³² Thus the identification of these three with the moneyers at Metz and Palaiseau, the supposition that they were commissioners for the coinage of the fiscal tributes, seems very probable.

That a foreigner should have attained to the very first

²⁶ Noticed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vi. and *N. S.*, vol. x.

²⁷ Paris, 1843.

²⁸ *Monétaires*, &c. Pl. 35, 1.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Pl. 31, 1, 2, 3.

³⁰ *Révue Archéologique*, *N.S.*, vol. xi. p. 14.

³¹ *Gloria Confessorum*, c. lxxi.

³² *Hist. Franc.*, vii. 72.

rank amongst the nobles of the kingdom of Chilperic, will occasion no surprise, when the close connection which existed between Gaul and Britain in the sixth century is considered;³³ indeed the history of the Franks at this time presents instances somewhat parallel, in Sigila, a Goth, one of the *comites* of Sigibert,³⁴ and Childeric, a Saxon, raised to the ducal dignity.³⁵ That Domgisl was a foreigner there can be no doubt; for the letters he used, and the language he spoke, clearly indicate the land of his origin.

It is now several years since I first expressed my conviction, that the casket was made somewhere in the east of Northumbria, not far from Hartlepool. One ground of my conviction was the identity of the forms of the runes, on this casket, and on the Hartlepool tombstones; three of these, *ræd*, *dæg*, and *yr*, being peculiar, and differing from their correspondents in the inscriptions at Ruthwell; and it has been confirmed by the subsequent discovery of a monument at Wearmouth, on which *ræd* and *dæg*, in the name TIDFIRTH, have the same forms. The Hartlepool and Wearmouth monuments, however, give us only ten runes of the futhorc; this supplies twelve others, and amongst these there are two, *næd* and *ih*, of forms which hitherto have not been observed elsewhere; *næd* always inclined to the right, and *ih* a simple zigzag, instead of a pothook.

The forms of the runes, however, would not have been sufficient of themselves to justify our claiming for Northumbria, and for a particular district thereof, a monument which had come to us from France; but the dialect of its legends being clearly Northumbrian English, I had no hesitation in following the indications they seem to furnish, of the district in which it was made; and, now that I believe it was made in France, the letters and the language are still conclusive evidence, to my mind, that its maker was an Angle, who went to France from the east of Northumbria. The dialect in fact differs from that of the Ruthwell inscriptions, which I believe belong to A.D. 664, only in the fulness of vowels in two words, and in the occasional use of *geofu* for *hægil*, each indicative of higher antiquity.³⁶ On the

³³ See Lappenberg's *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings* (Thorpe's translation. London, 1845), vol. i. p. 115.

³⁴ *Hist. Franc.*, iv. 52.

³⁵ *Ibid.* viii. 18.

³⁶ Many nouns ending in *h* form the genitive with *g*. e.g., *béh béges*; indicating *bég* as an earlier form.

other hand, whatever were the characters in which those old books were written, which Chilperic ordered to be rewritten in Latin letters and some others of his own devising,³⁷ (to supply sounds of Teutonic speech, which the alphabet could not express), it is certain that the dialect of the Franks differed very much from that of the Angles; although a Frank might be understood by them, Frank interpreters accompany S. Augustine to Britain,³⁸ and Gailesuinth and the ladies of her court have little difficulty in reading the legends of this casket.

Domgisl, therefore, was not a Frank, but an Angle; and in his verses on the front of his casket, he tells whence he obtained the material of which he made it. In my original translation of these verses, communicated to Mr. Franks, and by him to the Archæological Institute at their Carlisle meeting, I rendered *fergen-berig* "high hill," regarding *berig* as an archaic form of *berg*, "a hill," and not dreaming of a local name. I was afterwards indebted for a suggestion that it might be one, to Mr. Franks, who kindly called my attention to a charter, in which Earl Northman grants to S. Cuthberht's church 'the fourth part of the arable land *æt Fere-genne*.³⁹ This *Feregen* is now Ferry hill, about six miles south of Durham; and the name seemed so exactly to correspond to *Fergen berig*, that I adopted Mr. Franks' suggestion at once, and I regarded the occurrence of another local name, Fishburn, which seemed equally to correspond to *Fisc-flodu*, about five miles to the eastward, as confirming this view. "Whale's bones from Fishburn I raised on Ferry hill," (notwithstanding the awkward ellipsis of the preposition represented by "from"), seemed so happy a translation, that I might have adhered to it still, had it not been for a suggestion of my good friend, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, that

³⁷ *Hist. Franc.*, v. 45.

³⁸ So Ven. Bæda tells us (*H. E.*, i. 25). Possibly the dialect of the Jutes in Kent, Wight, and Hampshire was more like that of the Franks, than were those of the Angles and Saxons. In the letters of Pope Boniface (Bæda, *H. E.* ii. 10, 11), one of which is addressed to the Northumbrian King Eadwine, *Æduino*, he speaks of Eadbald of Kent as *Audubaldus*. Here, then, the element *ead* has a different sound in the names of an Angle and of a Jute, and in the latter nearly the same as it would have had in that of a

Frank, *audō*. Had the Pope received the names through the medium of a Frank interpreter, doubtless both would have presented the same form: as they differ, I conclude he received them from Archbishop Justus, and that the Kentish pronunciation differed from the Northumbrian. So also on one of Mr. Lefroy's coins (*Numismatic Chronicle*, vi. 171), we have AVDVARIÐ REGES, evidently equivalent to *Eadward rex*.

³⁹ *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, DCCCXV.

berig might be for *brig* “a bridge,” and that *Fergen berig* might be “Filey bridge,” or some similar rocky ridge. I assented to the first part of his suggestion; and as this involved the abandonment of Ferryhill and Fishburn, I fixed my thoughts on Ferrybridge and Fishlake at first; but afterwards I transferred them to an extraordinary bridge of rocks, east of Hartlepool, which consisted of four arches, (if I recollect rightly), when I first saw them in 1830, but is now much reduced. It was only when I had acquired the conviction that *fisc-flodu* is the subject of *ahof*, and that no “fish-flood” could ever “heave whale’s bones” so high, that I could fully adopt Mr. Fowler’s view. Of so much value in researches of this kind is interchange of thought! I now unhesitatingly identify *Fergen berig* with this remarkable “bridge,” the only place so named on the Northumbrian coast; and fitly so named, if we remember that the word signified in the speech of our fathers, as it still does in that of our kindred in Scandinavia and Germany, “a pavement,” “high-road,” “quay,” not necessarily carried on arches. It would seem, then, that the whale came too near the shore, was stranded by the ebbing tide, so perished, and was devoured by sea-fowls, until tide or storm washed his bones up on Filey bridge. To the northward of this bridge, between it and Scarborough, there is little access from the cliffs to the shore; and as it is probable that there was but scanty population there in the sixth century, the gradual destruction and decomposition of the whale on that coast might well pass unnoticed. Hence, then, came the material of the casket, and hereabout most probably dwelt Domgisl, before he went to France.

Precious as this casket is, on account of the important contribution its legends afford to our Runic lore, it is even more so on account of the care which the artist has taken, according to his ability, and the scale of his work, to exhibit details of costume and armour; for whilst on other early monuments of Anglo-Saxon art, (fragments of monumental crosses), men and women appear in conventional habits, and the monuments themselves are much worn by time and weather, this alone gives sharply and clearly figures of warriors, in something like the costume which the artist’s cotemporaries and compatriots wore, and with something like the arms with which they engaged in battle. These, indeed, were

nearly the same amongst all the Teutonic nations ; the most remarkable differences being amongst the Franks, none of whose peculiar weapons—the angon, the scramasax, the *francisc* axe—are represented here.

The costume appears to consist of—

1. Hose, usually close fitting, but over it on one of the men on the lid, and on the three Magi, horizontal folds appear, and these may be intended for the bands which are usually seen in pictures of a later time.

2. A tunic, of which the skirt reaches to the knee.

3. A coat of defensive armour, protecting the body only.

4. A cloak, fastened, sometimes in front, sometimes on the right shoulder.

5. A helmet with a nasal guard.

The exact form and material of most of these are well illustrated by the discoveries in the moss at Thorsbjerg, S. Jutland.⁴⁰ The hose there found consisted of trousers of stout twilled woollen cloth, with loops at intervals around the waist, through which to pass a belt, and socks of a finer cloth, and of a diamond pattern, sewn to them. Sandals of leather were also found ; on our casket there is no indication of anything of the kind. The tunic was of a finer twilled cloth, made of two pieces, sewn together with three-fold woollen thread, and with sleeves of a stronger cloth, and of a pattern like that of the socks ; $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 21 in breadth, therefore corresponding in dimensions to those on the casket. The coats of mail consisted of alternate rows of riveted and welded rings, interlinked, four riveted with one welded, and *vice versá* ; but the iron was so much corroded that their exact form could not be determined, only it appeared that the ordinary circumference of the body was about 40 inches, and that of the sleeves $18\frac{1}{2}$. Two of the warriors on the lid of the caskets and one in the Jerusalem scenes appear to have coats of ring-mail, much shorter than they were worn in later times, in fact strictly what they are called in the Lay of Beowulf, *breóst-net* ; the rest have coats which may be presumed to have been of leather, by their apparent stiffness and the absence of folds.

The cloaks at Thorsbjerg are described as formed each of a square piece of twilled woollen cloth, 52 by 41 inches,

⁴⁰ See Mr. Engelhardt's extremely interesting *Denmark in the Early Iron Age*.

with a border and fringe on the lower edge. On the casket each seems to be fastened by a circular brooch.

Two only of the casket figures have undoubted helmets, and these are provided with nasal guards like the specimen found by Mr. Bateman at Benty Grange in Derbyshire.⁴¹ Several seem to have caps of some kind; one is certainly bareheaded.

The Teutonic shield was circular and flat. The specimens found at Thorsbjerg vary in diameter from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 44 inches, and are formed of eight or ten boards, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, or even less, and varying in breadth from 3 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of a soft wood (probably alder), rarely of oak or deal. One fragment was found with a covering of thin leather, and the edges are protected by a slender rim of metal; in the centre is an opening for the hand, across which is fixed the handle of wood, usually covered with metal, and over it on the outside a boss of thin iron or bronze, sometimes strengthened within by wood or wickerwork.⁴² In the construction of these defences lightness, rather than strength, was the consideration, so that they should occasion as little fatigue as possible to the left arms of the warriors, which held them outstretched, manœuvring them so as to catch the arrows and javelins of their foes, and break their force. The manner in which they were held is well shown on the lid of the casket; in two instances we see the inside of the shield, in others a conventional profile; all are held out at arm's length; and in one instance the warrior continues the conflict, regardless of the arrows which have pierced it.

Here I cannot refrain from quoting a passage from Procopius, cited by Mr. Engelhardt, describing the "memorable conflict in which Teias" the last King of the Goths in Italy, "by a most glorious proof, showed himself inferior to none of the heroes in warlike prowess. Teias," he says, "stood first with a few companions before the phalanx, covered by his shield, and brandishing his spear. The Romans, thinking that the battle would be decided, if he should fall, attacked him in great numbers, some thrusting, others throwing their spears; and he, sheltered by his shield, received them all

⁴¹ See Mr. Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings, &c.*

⁴² The Franks had shields of this kind, which Gregory of Tours calls *parmæ*; but they had also a larger kind which he

calls *clypeus*, on which they raised their king in the ceremony of his inauguration, and this was probably covered with metal. (Comp. *Hist. Franc.*, ii. 40, ix. 28.)

thereon, and suddenly rushing forward slew many. When he saw that his shield was full of javelins fixed in it, he gave it to one of the shield-bearers and took another. When he had passed the third part of the day fighting thus, it happened that he could neither move at his will his shield, burthened with twelve javelins sticking in it, nor repel the aggressors with it. Then he called one of his shield-bearers, not leaving his position, nor withdrawing his foot a finger's breadth, nor permitting the enemy to advance, he stood as if he had been fixed to the ground, with his right hand slaying his enemies, with his left keeping them back, and calling by name his armour-bearer, who was at hand with a shield, for which he exchanged that which was laden with javelins. Meanwhile his breast was exposed for a moment, and a javelin pierced him, and he died immediately."⁴³

Here the warrior in ring-mail seems to be the leader of his party (notwithstanding his small stature), and the spearman behind him may be an attendant ready to furnish him with another shield, when the weight of the arrows sticking in it shall have made his own too cumbersome.

The shields in this picture appear to be less even than the least of those found at Thorsbjerg, in fact not more than 18 inches broad, if we suppose the warriors to have been of 6 feet stature; and, (although I have said we must not be too rigorous in our examination of the proportion of the figures in these carvings), Mr. Brent's discovery of the distinct impression of a shield in a grave (xxxix.) at Sarre, proves that the shields of the conquerors of Britain were sometimes as small as these appear to be.

The conical objects on the shields of the prostrate figures are doubtless intended for their bosses; a comparison of them with pictures in MSS. of a later time, ex. gr. in Cædmon (Bodl. Library), and the Psalter of Eadwin (Trin. Coll. Camb.), shows this clearly.

The comparative rarity of swords in the cemeteries of the Teutonic tribes in England, and on the Continent, has long been matter of remark. In some none have appeared; in those opened by Dr. Faussett in Kent, and the Hon. Mr. Neville in Cambridgeshire, about one man in twenty, in those opened by Mr. Akerman at Filkins and Brighton one in seven, and in that at Sarre one in five,

⁴³ A.D. 553. Procopius, *De Bello Gothico*, iv. 35.

appeared to have been provided with them. The late Mr. Kemble, in a letter to Mr. Akerman,⁴⁴ attempted to account for the rarity of this weapon, by suggesting that it belonged peculiarly to the warrior who fought on horseback, and that the foot-soldier had it not ; yet in the Nordendorf cemetery, (characterised by remains very similar to those of Kent), there were forty-six swords and but four horses ; and these carvings show us sword-bearing warriors fighting on foot.

In the Jerusalem scene the leader of the Romans has a sword, whilst his followers have spears ; in the other scene two combatants on one side, and one on the other, and one of the fallen, (who seems to belong to the former party), have swords. Had the Jerusalem panel only been saved from the wreck, it might have appeared to support the theory that only chieftains were thus armed ; but the latter happily exists to show that the use of the sword was not so restricted. The author of the Lay of Beowulf was certainly accustomed to think of a chieftain and his chosen band of *gesíthas*, at least, as armed with helmets and swords ; for he represents Wiglaf as saying of himself and eleven others who accompanied Beowulf in his last expedition—

We gehéton	we promised
ússum hláforde,	to our lord,
thæt we him thá gúth-getawa	that we him (for) the war-gear
gyldan woldon,	would repay,
gif him thyslicu	if him such like
thearf gelumpe,	need should befall,
helmas and hearde sweord.	helmets and hard swords. ⁴⁵

On the other hand, there would be in every host a more numerous band whose principal weapon was the spear ; and of these I understand *gára cyn* in the following lines of the same lay :—

wearth he Heatholáfe	he was to Heatholaf
tó handbonan,	for hand-slayer,
mid Wylfingum,	with Wylfings,
thá hine gára cyn,	when him spear-folk,
for here-brógan,	for valour-dread
habban ne mihte.	might not have. ⁴⁶

(*i.e.*, “ with the Wylfings he slew Heatholaf, when the spear-

⁴⁴ *Horæ Ferales*, pp. 203-7.

⁴⁵ Beowulf, ll. 5261-9.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, ll. 924-9.

folk could not reach him, for dread of his valour"). These casket-carvings illustrate circumstances of either kind.

It has been thought that the bow and arrow were not much in use, at least for war, amongst our Angle forefathers. Yet, at a period earlier than the conquest of Britain, we are told that the Teutonic tribes usually began battle with bows and arrows; and, several centuries later, we know how effective these weapons were in the hands of English yeomen at Cressy and Poitiers. Even if evidence were wanting, we could hardly suppose that English archery had died out, and revived, in the interval; but evidence we have, clear and decisive, in the lays of Beowulf and Cædmon, that battles began with archery; and this evidence is the more valuable in illustration of the matter in hand, inasmuch as I have shown⁴⁷ that the Lay of Beowulf in its original form was composed in Northumbria in the sixth century, and Cædmon's, (though preserved to us partly in West Saxon and partly in Old Saxon versions only), were originally written in the seventh century at Whitby.

In Beowulf, then, the hero is spoken of as—

wigena strengel,
thone the oft gebád
isern-scúres,
thonne stráela storm,
strengum gebáded,
scóc ofer scyld-weall,
sceaft-nytte heold,
fether-gárum fús,
flána fyll eóde.

prince of warriors,
him who oft abode
iron-shower,
when storm of shafts,
by strings driven,
went over shield-wall,
shaft-notch held,
ready with feather-darts,
fall of arrows went.⁴⁸

In Cædmon the description of Abraham's attack on the army of Chedorlaomer begins—

hlyn wearth on wicum,
scylda and sceafta,
sceotendra fyll,
guth-flána gegrínd.

din was in camp
of shields and shafts,
fall of shooters,
whizzing of war-arrows.⁴⁹

It cannot of course be expected that bows and arrows should be found in barrows of the Anglo-Saxon age, in which all articles of wood have perished; yet sometimes arrow-heads of iron have occurred, one, for instance, in a barrow at Driffild, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{9}{10}$ inch broad; and in one remarkable grave, opened by Mr. Hillier on Chessell

⁴⁷ *Anglo-Saxon Sagas*, p. 4 and c. vii.

⁴⁸ Ll. 6222-30.

⁴⁹ P. 19, ll. 12-5.

Down, besides sword, spear, and shield, distinct traces were observed of a bow, 5 feet long, and two dozen arrows. In the mosses of S. Jutland bows have been found, forty at Nydam, three at Thorsbjerg, and in both many arrows. The bows were usually 5 feet long, thickest in the middle and diminishing towards each end, generally flat on the inside and convex on the outer, with rounded edges, and having crossed bands or notches at each end, to receive the strings. The arrows, from 2 feet 3 inches to 3 feet long, are notched at one end, and have had four rows of feathers; at the other end they are either pointed to fit into socketed heads (like the Driffield specimen), or are slit to receive heads of iron or bone, leaf-shaped, four-sided, three-sided, or barbed, sometimes exceeding 1 inch in breadth, and varying in length from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches. Their most remarkable feature is that they are frequently marked with runes or other signs, so that a warrior after battle could recognise his own, and know whom he had slain. On our casket nearly all the arrows are barbed; but they had only two rows of feathers, for the one which presents the notch does not show any feathering.

Another illustration of Teutonic life, but this time belonging to peace rather than to war, is furnished by the figure of the man who sits at the feet of the chieftain in the Jerusalem scene, and drinks with him. The lines in *Beowulf*—

Hunferth mathelode,
Ecgláfes bearn
the æt fótum sæt
fréan Scyldinga,

Hunferth spake,
Ecglaf's son
who at feet sat
of lord of Scyldings,⁵⁰

swylce thær Hunferth thyle
æt fótum sæt fréan Scyldinga

likewise there Hunferth orator
at feet sat of lord of Scyldings⁵¹

indicate that the person who occupies this position is the king's orator, chief counsellor, next to his person, as Hunferth was to Hrothgar, as Domgisl, (for whom this figure may have been intended), probably was to Chilperic.

I have supposed the man with the birds on the front panel to be Herod's cook, preparing for the feast.

Two passages in the "*Historia Francorum*" reveal the fact, that poultry formed the principal part of the viands provided for the royal table.

⁵⁰ Ll. 1003-7.

⁵¹ Ll. 2334-5.

Leo, a cook of Gregory, Bishop of Langres, in order to effect the deliverance of his master's nephew from slavery, caused himself to be sold as a slave.

“Sciscitatus autem emtor quid operis sciret, respondit : ‘ In omnibus quæ manducari debent in mensis dominorum, valde scitus sum operari, nec metuo quod reperiri possit similis mei in hac scientia. Verum enim dico tibi, quia etiam si regi epulum cupias preparare, fercula regalia componere possum, nec quisquam me melius.’ Et ille : ‘ Ecce enim dies solis adest (sic enim barbaries vocitare diem dominicam consueta est); in hac die vicini atque parentes mei invitabuntur in domo mea : rogo ut facias mihi prandium quod admirentur, et dicant, quia in domo regis melius non aspeximus.’ Et ille : ‘ Jubeat, inquit, dominus meus congregari *pullorum gallinaceorum multitudinem* et faciam quæ præcipis.’ ”⁵²

Chilperic, King of Soissons, summoned our author to his presence, intending first to terrify, then to coax him. The King stood between the Bishops of Bordeaux and Paris, “Et erat ante eos scamnum pane desuper plenum cum diversis ferculis.” When the intimidating part of the process failed, he pointed to the delicacies on the table, and said, “Propter te hæc juscilla paravi in quibus nihil aliud præter *volatilia* et parumper ciceris continetur ;” but Gregory replied, “Noster cibus esse debet facere voluntatem Dei, et non his deliciis delectari.”⁵³

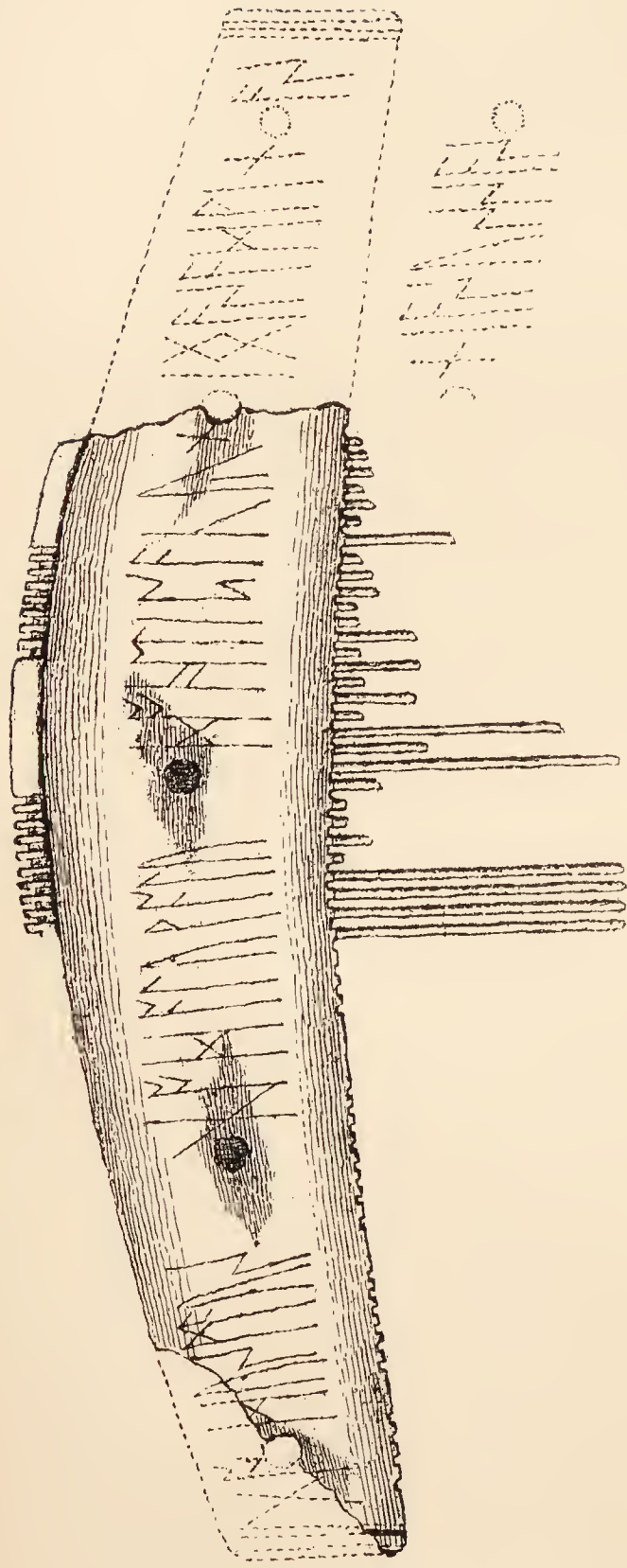
So the figure of the man with the birds would well convey to the minds of the artist's cotemporaries, the idea of a cook preparing for Herod's birthday-feast.

The architectural details of this casket are extremely interesting, but unfortunately I know of nothing in England or France with which they can be compared. The most remarkable feature is the banding of the jambs of the arches on the front and back. The simple twist, and the zigzag, employed in the decoration of the arch on the lid, are common enough on brooches and other objects of metal work, found in cemeteries, of the sixth and seventh centuries, in England and abroad.

Two of the pinnacles of Ægili's palace differ from the rest, as if another hand had been allowed to take part in the work. Perhaps to this hand may be attributed the Latin legend on the back. With the characters in which this is written we are most familiar in Irish MSS., but these were introduced into Ireland from Britain by S. Patrick in the fifth century, and they occur on the monument of

⁵² *H. F.*, iii. 15.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, v. 19.



Bone Comb found at Whitby



Section

S. Patrick's nephew Lugnaedon, at Temple Patrick, Inch-a-guile, Lough Corrib, (which I mention, because its age is undoubted). This legend, then, may have been written by one of those British priests who resorted to Gaul in the sixth century.⁵⁴ If so, we must suppose that Domgisl was not satisfied with his work, and finished the Latin sentence in his own runes.

II. The comb, of which a representation is given, (see plate), was found by Mr. William Dotchon, of Whitby, in the remains of an ancient "kitchen-midden," consisting chiefly of bones of birds and shells of limpets, near the ruins of the abbey. From this heap several loads had been previously carted away to be burned for manure; but I cannot hear of any other ancient relics having been found in it, save two small pieces of iron which I think might have been heads of arrows, used for shooting small birds. The comb consists of a plate of ivory, between two pieces of the leg-bone of a deer, originally united by five rivets of iron. A couple of border lines incised at each end, and an occasional serration of the upper edge of the tooth-plate, are the only ornaments. The teeth are cut with great regularity, much closer and finer than those of any combs found in barrows; indeed little inferior to modern work.

I believe it has had an inscription on each side; but one seems to have been purposely defaced. The other is perfectly plain, but the defects at each end leave some room for conjecture as to the proper restoration of what is lost. The letters which remain are

DUSMÆUS GODALUWALU DOHELIPÆCYN

(DO and HEL being monograms).

Here there is no difficulty in recognising two verbs, *smæ* and *helipæ*, apparently in the subjunctive present. *Smean* is "to look closely," "consider," &c.; *helpan*, "to help." The object of *smæ* is *us*, dative or accusative plural of the first personal pronoun; and the subject of *helipæ* is *god aluwaludo*, which would be *god alwalda* in the later W. S. dialect, *god alouualdo* in the O. S. dialect of the Heliand, "good all-wielder." It seems most natural to supply GO at

⁵⁴ Gregory of Tours names one of these,—John, who became a hermit at Chinon, near Tours. More eminent was S. Paul de Leon, who came with several

others to Gaul about A.D. 530, and afterwards made bishop through the influence of Childebert I.

the beginning, making *godu*, a noun of the same form as *flodu* (above noticed). At the end *helipæ* requires a noun, or two, in the genitive case; *cyn* must be the beginning of *cyningæs*, or *cynniæs*, "king" or "kin"; *cyningæs* *Ædwinæs* will exactly fill the space, and as it will thus be more symmetrical than *cynniæs* *ussæs*, "our race" (the restoration I first thought of), I think it more probable.⁵⁵ I have no doubt but that the inscription is of *Ædwin*'s time. The fulness of the vowels in *helipæ* and *aluwaludo*, (as in *wylif* and *berig* of the casket), points to an earlier date than that of the Ruthwell inscription, and induces me to refer it to a period as early as possible, consistently with its christian character, therefore limited to A.D. 625; and I cannot help suspecting that *aluwaludo* belongs to a dialect other than Northumbrian.

Thus, then, I venture to restore the whole as follows:—

Godu smæ us. God aluwaludo helipæ cyningæs Ædwinæs.

"May God regard us. May good All-wielder help King *Ædwin*."

It must be remembered that Whitby was royal demesne, and as such was granted by King *Oswiu* to *S. Hild* for the foundation of her monastery, A.D. 658; that *Ædwin* was already buried there, and *Oswiu* twelve years later; and that *Ænflæd*, daughter of *Ædwin* and wife of *Oswiu*, the first baptised of the Northumbrian nation, chose it for the retirement of her widowhood and her last repose. Thus a comb which had belonged to this family, might well have been lost at Whitby. Did it belong to Queen *Æthelburg*? Have we here the expression of her anxiety for her husband's conversion?

If we could answer these questions affirmatively, the difference between the forms of the rune *dæg* on this comb, and on the other East Northumbrian monuments above noticed, and the strange form of the word *aluwaludo* would be satisfactorily accounted for. For my part, when I compare the beautiful regularity of the saw-cut teeth, with those of the best examples from Kentish graves,⁵⁶ and the very similar ones from the cemetery at Nordendorf,⁵⁷ and note the superiority of its workmanship, and the absence

⁵⁵ The name of his successor *S. Oswald*—*OSWALDÆS* or *AUSWALUDÆS*, would be too long for the space.

⁵⁶ *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xxxi.

⁵⁷ *Lindenschmit, Alterthümer*, Band I., Heft ix., pl. 6.

of the ornamentation which characterises them, I cannot help thinking of the “*pectinem eboreum inauratum*,” which Pope Boniface sent to Queen Æthelburg, A.D. 625.⁵⁸

No trace of gilding now appears ; but perhaps it would be carefully rubbed off, before the broken, and so useless, comb was thrown away. The superior execution of the comb seems to require the supposition that some extraneous ornamentation is lost.

III.—In Drake’s “*Eboracum*,” on a plate at p. 101, a ring is engraved, which the author says had been found on or near Bramham Moor, about two years before the publication of his work, (therefore about the year 1734), and was then in the possession of Mr. T. Gill, of York. In 1790 it was seen in England by the learned Icelandic, G. I. Thorkelin, who made a copy of its legend ; and this copy is preserved, with others of Runic alphabets made by him in England, in the National Library at Copenhagen. At that time, probably, and until 1805, when it was sold at King’s rooms in London, it was in the possession of Mr. Astle ; but what became of it afterwards was not known, when Mr. Hamper, 6th March, 1823, communicated an attempt at an explanation of its legend to the Society of Antiquaries.⁵⁹ In 1841, however, Finn Magnussen, in his “*Runamo*,” published a notice of a similar ring which had been given by King Frederic VI. to the Museum at Copenhagen, given to him by Professor Brøndsted, and by him purchased in Paris from M. Allier de Hauteroche, who had himself obtained it in England. Now Thorkelin’s drawing of the legend on the ring he saw in England corresponds exactly with that in the Copenhagen Museum ; and the chain of its history seems so complete, that no doubt could exist of its identity with the ring found at Bramham, were it not that M. Allier de Hauteroche told Professor Brøndsted that his ring had been found at Bergen in Norway ; but this, perhaps, may be accounted for by the supposition, that the zealous French numismatist, when he purchased the ring, misunderstood the history which accompanied it of its original discovery, and made Bergen out of Bramham. It is not improbable that its English owner, about the year

⁵⁸ Bæda, *H. E.* ii. 11.

⁵⁹ *Archæologia*, xxi., pp. 25-30.

1745, took it to Denmark, to consult the learned there as to the meaning of its legend; for in a MS. "Runologia" by Johan Olafsson, in the University Library at Copenhagen, the author gives a copy, differing only in two marks of little consequence from the legend of the ring in the museum there, saying that it had been shown to him in Copenhagen some years before the time (1752) of his writing.

No duplicate of the Copenhagen ring is now known to exist; and I agree with Mr. Franks and with Professor Stephens, (to whose indomitable perseverance, seconded, as it deserved to be, by the kindness of his friends, we are indebted for its history), in identifying it with the ring which was found at Bramham.

This ring is of electrum, weighing nearly 26 dwts. Its runes are in relief, and the space between them filled in with dark blue enamel. The divisional ornaments are simply graven, without enamel. The scores, which the figure shows on the upper edge, are repeated on the lower. Of the runes I shall speak presently. (See Plate facing p. 254, figs. 3 and 4.) Of another type of ring, with an inscription which is evidently intended to convey the same sense as the legend of this, there are two specimens: one found at King's Moor, near Carlisle, in 1817, now in the British Museum; the other found a few years ago in the same neighbourhood, and still in the possession of a gentleman at Carlisle, (who kindly sent me the photograph from which this illustration is copied, but whose name I am sorry to say I have forgotten). The evidence of these Carlisle rings, towards the illustration of the Bramham ring, is important in several respects; (see Plate facing p. 254, figs. 5, 6, and 7).

1. The three runes written on the inside, because there was no room for them on the outside, must be the last of the inscription; they show us, therefore, where to begin our reading of the Bramham legend.

2. They give us an additional rune at the beginning, *gær*.

3. The sequence of the runes *nced* and *tir* shows us how to read the second monogram on the Bramham ring, which otherwise might be read TN, as we shall see they have been read by the maker of another ring.

4. They give us a variant for the twenty-second rune, and this is the same as in the futhorc on the Thames

scramasax, which also is our authority in identifying the rune at the commencement of their legend.

On the other hand the first Carlisle ring resolves the first monogram of the Bramham legend, EL, (the same as we have seen combined with H on the Whitby comb), into LT; which with the F preceding it cannot be pronounced. I do not think this was intended in the inscription of the second Carlisle ring, for the right vertical score is inclined to the left, and the two oblique scores between them are very nearly joined. A monogram is clearly intended on the Bramham ring, and this monogram can be no other than EL; the essence of a monogram requires that some score, or scores, should do duty for part of two or more letters, and there would be no object in joining the oblique scores of *lagu* and *tir*.

Again, on the first Carlisle ring, the last rune but one, clearly *ós* on the Bramham ring, is disfigured by the joining together of its two right-hand scores; and on the second it is still farther corrupted, so that we should be obliged to take it for *hægil* if we had only this ring, and so have another aphonous combination, THL.

These defects, nevertheless, have their value, for they show how a legend, once clear and intelligible, might become utterly unintelligible by gradual corruption;⁵⁶ and the fact that the same legend occurs on three rings shows that there is nothing personal in it, and suggests the idea that it was a magical spell in common use.

⁵⁶ This is clearly the case with many of the charms in use in the middle ages. If any one will take the trouble to collate the four charms in Mr. Cockayne's *Saxon Leechdoms*, ii. 112, iii. 10 and note, and iii. 24, he will observe several instances of this process of corruption. The first of these is said to be "an efficacious Scottish charm against every poison," and I think I can recognize some Irish words in it, (particularly the verbal form *robater*). I believe all these charms had a meaning originally, and conveyed good sense, but that they have become sheer nonsense in the hands of careless or ignorant copyists. I will take one for example, of which Professor Stephens has collected several variants in his great work, (pp. 492-3).

THEBAL GVTHANIM

THEBAL GVTTANI

{ On a ring
from Kos-
to mlat,
Bohemia.
{ On a ring
from Alt-
Lübeck.

THEBAL GVTGVTHANI { On rings
THEBAL GVTGVTTANNI { at Copen-
TAHEBALGHETH erGVTHINAN } hagen.
ONTHEBAL GVTGVTHAM } In MSS.

The first has a genuine Hebrew sound, and with the help of cognate dialects, Chaldee and Syriac, may be rendered טבל גתנים "wash away defilements,"—a very sensible prescription, for cleanliness is the basis of health. (I have the satisfaction of being able to say that my friend, Rev. A. H. Sayce, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, a good philologist, fully concurs with me in this rendering.)

There are certainly Hebrew words in some of these charms, *ex. gr.*, *Ranmigan adonai.*, *eltheos mur*, (*Saxon Leechdoms*, ii. 66), is partly Hebrew, רן מגני יהוה אל "Shout! my shield is the Lord God," partly Greek, θεός μου "My God."

According to the ordinary value of the runes in the Northumbrian futhorc the legend of the Bramham ring would be

ÆRCRIUFEL CRIURITHON GLÆSTÆPONTOL,

but we see at once that this is not ordinary Northumbrian English. We must therefore have recourse to other sources of information for the value of the runes.

Now the variant, on the Carlisle rings, of the twenty-second, occurs, together with the twenty-fifth, in one of the inscriptions on the coffin of S. Cuthbert, in the word **ƿŋƿ**, which is certainly *scs*, and in which the latter has the value *c*. This value it has also in some Runic alphabets, in the MSS., S. John's, Oxford, C. 27, Cotton. Galba A. 2, and in the curious alphabet attributed to Nemnius in MS. Cotton. Tiberius D. 18. In the S. Gallen MS. 270 it appears to be *gur*, to which *cur* in the MS. Cotton. Domitian A.9 corresponds. The third and tenth runes have the form of *calc* in the MSS. Cotton. Galba A.2 and Domitian A.9. This rune the futhorc in the Northumbrian MS. Salisb. 140 at Vienna does not embrace; its correspondent in the Ruthwell and Falstone inscriptions has a different form, nearly the same as in the several copies of the alphabet which is attributed to the Marcomanni; and the variations of the name of this rune in these copies—*chilch*, *gilc*, *kalk*—may justify us in applying to it here the strong aspirate sound *CH*, as *G* and *C* appear to have their representatives. The futhorc in the S. Gallen MS. above referred to, like that in the Vienna MS., contains only twenty-eight runes, therefore not this, which should be the thirty-first; but as it gives us nearly the value which I adopt for the twenty-fifth rune on our ring, I adopt from it the values *A* and *D* for the first and sixteenth, instead of *Æ* and *TH*. Thus I obtain—

ARCHRIUFEL CHRIURIDON GLASTACONTOL,

and nearly every difficulty is easily solved.

The most striking word is *chriuridon*. It is, unmistakeably, the third person plural præterite of a verb of the first weak conjugation in *-ian*; the form of which in the W. S. dialect was *-edon* or *-odon*, in O. S. *-idun*. The singulars, *astelidæ*, in the earliest version of Cædmon's verses, *aferidæ* and *wænidæ* in the Epinal glosses, (compared with the plurals *fædun* and *scribun*), and several participles in *-id* in

the same glosses, in Ven. Bæda's verses (in the contemporary MS. at S. Gallen), and in the Ruthwell inscription, show that *-idun* was the form in one early Northumbrian dialect. The initial aspirate in our language was represented by *ch* in that of the Franks; and *uuiurthit*, in Ven. Bæda's verses, for the later *wyrtheth*; *fliusum*, in the early Northumbrian version of a riddle in a MS. at Leyden, compared with *flysum* in the later W. S. version in the Codex Exoniensis; and the Gothic verb *riurjan*, compared with the O. E. *hrýrian*; show that *iu* in some dialects represented *y* of others. Thus *chriuridon* is nothing but a dialectic variation of the O. E. *hrýrodon* from *hrýrian*, "to conquer," "overthrow," &c.

Tacon, also, is the third pers. plur. præter. of a verb of one of the strong conjugations, nearly corresponding to the O. E. *tócon*, "they took," or "have taken."⁵⁷

As, then, we have two verbs in the plural, their subject must be plural, and I find it in three nouns *ar*, *chriuf*, and *el*. Here the importance of the initial rune, on the Carlisle rings, appears. It is the twelfth of the futhorc on the Thames scramasax, (which also gives us the peculiar *sigil* of these rings), and it occurs on a Frankish tombstone at Ebersheim, near Mainz. In the Northumbrian futhorc its name was *gær*, and its sound probably that of *y* in "year;" in the Norse futhorc its name was *ar* and its value *a*. Although I am uncertain as to the dialect to which these ring legends belong, and therefore of the sound of this rune, I have no doubt as to the word of which it is the initial. It is the Goth. *jer*, O. H. G. *jar*, O. S. *iar*, O. E. *gear*, Dan. *aar*, Isl. *ar*; and its meaning is not only "year,"

⁵⁷ I believe there once existed in our language by the side of *tacon tócon* a verb *tácan tec*, which would answer to *tacon* here. For in Gothic we have five verbs, *flékan*, *grétan*, *létan*, *rédan*, and *tékan*, which, according to the analogy of all other verbs of this kind, should retain the vowel of the present in the præterite, (as *slépan saizlép* actually does), but of which the existing præterites are *faiþlók*, *gaigrót*, *lailót*, *rairóth*, and *taitók*. Of four of these our old language preserves the contracted forms of the præterites, which analogy would lead us to expect in the Gothic; *grétan*, *létan*, *rédan*, and *slépan*, give us *gret*, *let*, *red*, *slep*; whilst to correspond to *tékan* (*taiték*) we have *tacan tócon*, not *tácan tec*. So also in O. S. we have *látan*

lét, *râdan rêd*, and *slâpan slép*; but *greotan greot* (corresponding to O. E. *greotan*), instead of *grâtan grét*. I conclude, therefore, that there were in early times two forms (or more) of each of these verbs; that *flékan*, &c., have lost their regular præterites; that *faiþlók*, &c., were regularly formed from presents which have also disappeared; and that we had once a verb *tácan tec* corresponding to *tékan* (*taiték*) as *slépan slép* to *slépan* and *saizlép*. *Rodun*, which once occurs for *redun* in the Heliand, and *loot* for *let*, which is retained in Lowland Scotch, exactly correspond to the above-cited anomalous Gothic præterites. Our obsolete præterite *spake* belongs to *speak*, but *spoke* belongs to another form.

but “yore,” “time past.” *Chriuf* is equivalent to the O. E. *hrýf*, “spoil,” or “plunder.” *El* is my only difficulty; I have thought of *hel*, “the grave,” and the name of the infernal goddess; but every Teutonic dialect has the initial aspirate, (which may, indeed, have been omitted on these rings through carelessness); I now hesitate between it and *el* as the root of *ellen*, “strength,” “force,” (like *morg*, our “morrow,” by the side of *morgen*,) but prefer the latter. *Glas* is anything “bright” or “clear,” and *tol* is “toll” or tribute. Thus I read—

Jar (or *ar*), *chriuf*, *el*, *chriuridon glas*, *tacon tol*.

“Time, rapine, force, have conquered glory, taken tribute.”

But I believe that each of these words may have been the name of a mythological personage, and as such may be understood here.⁵⁸ If we but knew as much of the mythology of our own forefathers as we do of that of the Norsemen, I have no doubt we should have something about *Gear*, *Hryf* and *El*; perhaps also about *Glæs*.

The analogy between this spell and the most ancient charms of Teutonic heathendom is very remarkable. Their most striking feature is their narrative, rather than precative or imperative, form. Take, for instance, the following Merseburg charm, originally published by Grim, and after him by Kemble⁵⁹:—

Phol endi Wodan
vuorun zi holza
da wart demo Balderes volon
sin vuoz birenkit.
Thu biguol en Sinthgunth
Sunna era suister.
Thu biguol en Frua
Volla era suister.
Thu biguol en Wodan
so he wola conda,
so se benrenki, so se
bluotrenki
so se lidirenki

Phol and Wodan
went to holt
then was to the foal of Balder
his foot wrenched.
Then charmed him Sinthgunth
Sunna her sister.
Then charmed him Frua
Volla her sister
Then charmed him Wodan
as he well could,
both bone-wrench, and blood-
wrench,
and joint-wrench;

⁵⁸ Examples of this two-fold use of words, first mythological and then commonplace, or commonplaces personified, abound. Thus *Thunor*, the name of one of the chief gods, became simply “thunder”; *Wig* = “Mars,” and *Guth* and *Hild*, names of *Wælcyræ*, “choosers of the slain,” are commonly used in the old poems of our fathers, for “war,” and

Wyrd for “fate”; *Saga*, the name of the goddess of history, came to be employed in the sense of “a story”; the name of the god of eloquence, *Bragi*, has given us “brag,” and that of the goddess of the lower world, *Hel*, “the grave” and “hell.”

⁵⁹ *The Saxons in England*, i. 364.

ben zi bena	bone to bone,
bluot zi bluoda	blood to blood,
lid zi geliden	joint to joint,
so se gelimida sin	as if they be limed.

Compare it with its modern English version⁶⁰:—

The Lord rade and the foal slade.
 He lighted, and he righted,
 Set joint to joint, bone to bone, sinew to sinew.
 Heal in the Holy Ghost's name !

“The Lord” takes “Balder's” place, but the only essential difference is the imperative formula at the end.

Then the charm, “Nine were Noththes sisters, then the nine became eight, &c.”⁶¹ is purely narrative ; but, used by Christians, its heathenism was to be counteracted, and its efficacy against *cyrnel* secured, by singing “Benedicite” nine times.

So is the spell upon these rings, taken, perhaps, from some long-lost Pagan lay ; and fully concurring in a suggestion of Mr. Franks, that these rings were attached to sword-hilts, (for they are too large to be worn on fingers), I believe we have here examples of the *sigruna*, which were supposed to ensure victory to the possessor of the weapon on which they were written.

Sigrunar thu skalt kunna,	Victory-runes thou shalt ken,
ef thu vilt sigr hafa,	if thou wilt victory have,
ok rista a hialti hiors.	and cut on hilt of sword. ⁶²

I regard these rings as belonging to the period when Angles, Franks, Frisians, Jutes, Saxons, and other Teutonic tribes, were engaged in the conquest of Britain. I will not venture to say what the dialect of their legends may be ; the forms of the words *chriuf* and *chriuridon*, and of the runes, which correspond to our *gær* and *sigil*, found on Frankish monuments, suggest some relationship to that of the Franks ; but if we read—

GÆR CRIUF EL CRIURITHON GLÆS TÆCON TOL,

and consider that the substitution of the hard guttural *c* is quite as admissible as that of the soft *g*, for the initial aspirate, and that of the latter, as well as of *th* replacing *d*, we have examples on the casket ; that *iu* for *y* is found in Northumbrian texts ; and that one Northumbrian monu-

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* i. 365.

⁶¹ *Saxon Leechdoms*, iii. 62.

⁶² *Brynhildr Quida*, i. 6.

ment has furnished the values of the twenty-second and twenty-fifth runes; the possibility may be admitted that it belongs to Northumbria. Even now we know how various are the dialects spoken in different districts of Yorkshire, and in the other counties which make up the old kingdoms of Deira and Bernicia, and it is probable that their differences were even greater in early times.

I have referred above to another ring, said to have been found somewhere in Westmoreland in 1822, and the subject of communications to the Society of Antiquaries by Messrs. Hamper and Douce in May, 1824.⁶³ The inscription upon it was derived, neither from that on the Bramham ring nor from that on the Carlisle rings, but from some other; and the writer has introduced variants of several of the runes.

1. For *gær* he gives a form of *geofu*, which occurs only in the so-called Marcomannic alphabets, and in a rubbing from a monument, (which is now lost, and of which the home is uncertain), by the learned Danish antiquary Arendt.

2. For *æsc* he gives uniformly the nearly equivalent *eh*.

3. He has mistaken the rune *calc* for the Norse *yr*, and substituted an English form of *yr*, nearly the same as in the Cottonian MS., Galba A. 2.

4. He has mistaken *eh* (in the monogram EL) for *mon*, but has written *dæg* (which nearly resembles it); and then, as ML or DL cannot be sounded, has interpolated a vowel o.

5, 6. He has written *lagu* for *næd*, and *wyn* for *geofu*.

7. He has resolved the monogram NT, TN, and interpolated a vowel E.

Thus his inscription runs, with his points,—

G. ERY. RI. UF : DO L. YRI. URI. THOL. WL ES. TE. COTE. NOL.,
pure gibberish !

⁶³ *Archæologia*, xxi. 116, 37.

A SUBSIDY ROLL FOR THE WAPENTAKE OF SKYRACK OF THE 15TH HENRY VIII.

Communicated by JAMES J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A., of London.

THE following Subsidy Roll is given in continuation of the series commenced at page 43 of the present volume. It is observable that in this Roll wages and labour are taxed, as well as lands and goods.

EBOR. } This is the Seddall indentyd mayd the
THE WAPYNGTAK } xxviiijth day of Mrche in the xvth yere of the
OF SKYRAKE. } Reyngne of ovr Soverang lord kynge Henry the
viiijth By Will^{am} Maleverer knyght John Vavasour
Esqre and John Beylby Gentyllman thre of the Comysioners of ovr
sayd Soverange lord devyssien w^t in the Wappentake of Skyrake
and the liberties w^t in the same in the West Reddyng of the Counte
of Yorke wheyr in ys contenyd the names and surnames of all per-
sones dwellyng w^t in the sayd wapentake and liberteis above sayd
chargeable to y^e Acte of Parlement grauntyd to hys grace in the xvth
yere of his said Reyngne w^t the so^mes of all persones assessyd and
dew to his grace by reson of the sayd acte and the names of all sub-
collecturs and the so^mes wheyrw^t thay be perteculerly chargeyd
w^t all.

VILLA DE WODESOM—William Maleverer knyght for his lands,
3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Henry Womewell for lands, 20*s.* ; Leonard Maleverer for
wages, 4*d.* ; Edmond Twhaytts for wages, 4*d.*

VILLA DE ALWODLAY—William Franke sen. for lands, 20*s.* ;
William Franke jun. for lands, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Ric. Waytt for goods, 12*d.*

VILLA DE SKARCROFT—John Barcar for godds, 8*s.* ; William
Powyll for lands, 12*d.* ; Henry Nawle, for lab. 4*d.*

VILLA DE ESTKESWEK—Crystofer Clughe for goods, 20*d.* ; Thomas
Yngland for goods, 20*d.* ; Ric. Wilkynson for lab., 4*d.* ; William
Danyell for lab., 4*d.* ; Crystofer Hyrd for lab., 4*d.* ; Ric. Cleyderow
for lab., 4*d.* ; George Cowper for lab., 4*d.* ; William Smethe for lab.,
4*d.* ; John Hartelay for lab., 4*d.* ; Ric. Leyke for lab., 4*d.* ; John
Abargyll for lab., 4*d.* ; Robert Clughe for lab., 4*d.* ; Crystofer Wyke
for lab., 4*d.* ; John Vecars for lab., 4*d.* ; William Wilkynson for
lab., 4*d.*

VILLA DE HINKYSWURTHE—Persyvall Kyghelay for lands, 12*d.* ; William Wryght for goods, 2*s.* ; John Lyster for lands, 12*d.* ; Walter Beyste for goods, 12*d.* ; William Lowkoke for lands, 12*d.* ; William Foster for lands, 12*d.* ; Edward Marshall for lab. 4*d.*

VILLA DE OTTLAY—Richard Dunwell sen^r for goods, 12*d.* ; John Pecard for lands, 12*d.* ; Widow Coytts for goods, 12*d.* ; William Lyster for lands, 12*d.* ; John Petty for lands, 12*d.* ; John Wylson for goods, 12*d.* ; Thomas Cromeke for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Langfallow for goods, 20*s.* ; Richard Denwell jun^r for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Stansfeld for goods, 12*d.* ; John Sharpe for goods, 12*d.* ; William Buktrout for goods, 12*d.* ; William Yngland for lands, 16*d.* ; Crystofer Whawly for goods, 8*s.* ; Uxor Linlay for goods, 12*d.* ; Uxor Jaxson for goods, 12*d.* ; Uxor Addamson for goods, 12*d.* ; John Rodds for lab. 4*d.* ; Robert Whytheyd for goods, 12*d.* ; Henry Yngland for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Cawdray for goods, 12*d.* ; Alyson Kyghelay for goods, 12*d.*

VILLA DE WYKE—Rauff Pecard for wages, 6*d.* ; William West for lab., 4*d.* ; William Wile for lab., 4*d.* ; William Berage for lab., 4*d.* ; William Pecard for lands, 12*d.*

VILLA DE YLKLAY—John Wilson for lands, 12*d.* ; John Langfallow for lab., 4*d.* ; Thomas Cromeke for lands, 12*d.* ; Thomas Whytthed, 10*d.* ; George Skaywray for lands, 14*d.* ; John Thakwray for lab. 4*d.*

VILLA DE BRAMHOPE—Robert Dynlay for goods, 9*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Kokson for lands, 12*d.* ; John Owlred for lab. 4*d.*

VILLA DE MORTON—Walter Paslow for lands, 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Costene Mawyd for lands, 4*s.* ; William Rogerson for lands, 12*d.* ; Archur Mawde for lands, 12*d.* ; John Rogerson for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Buttler for goods, 12*d.* ; John Benlands, 4*d.* ; Edmond Dobson for goods, 12*d.* ; Thomas Buttler for goods, 12*d.* ; William Wod for goods, 12*d.*

VILLA DE HORSFURTHE—Edward Rogers,¹ 4*d.* ; John Holyngs for goods, 30*s.* ; Richard Pollerd for goods, 5*s.* 6*d.* ; John Adamson for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Holyngs, 8*d.* ; John Gyeslay for goods, 12*d.* ; George Jaxson, 4*d.* ; Thomas Saxston, 4*d.* ; Persivall Thornton, 4*d.* ; William Gyells, 4*d.* ; Thomas Dene, 4*d.* ; Richard Megelay, 8*d.*

VILLA DE POYLL—John Yngland, 4*d.* ; William Smethe for goods, 9*s.* 6*d.* ; Thomas Rawlynsone for goods, 16*d.* ; Henry Laghelyn, 4*d.* ; John Tamlynson for lands, 12*d.* ; Henry Myrghefeld, 4*d.* ; William Skachard, 4*d.*

VILLA DE ADDYLL—William Arthyngton, gent., for lands, 20*s.* ; John Cowke for goods, 12*d.* ; Thomas Rogers for goods, 12*d.* ; William Wayt for goods, 12*d.* ; Persivall Hawke for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Mathew, 4*d.* ; Margret Northeways for goods, 12*d.* ; Mathew Currell, 4*d.* ; John Watson, 8*d.* ; Richard Wyke, 4*d.*

¹ All payments of 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.* and 10*d.*, which occur hereafter on the Roll, are “for labour,” when not otherwise stated.

VILLA DE YEDON—Alexsander Denyson, 4*d.* ; Gilbard Ward for goods, 15*d.* ; John Collyer for goods, 15*d.* ; Jamys Hardwic, 8*d.* ; Xpofer Baytson, 8*d.*

VILLA DE WYGTON—Richard Alane for goods, 3*s.* ; John Talor, 6*d.* ; William Fleshener for goods, 12*d.* ; William Totty, 4*d.*

VILLA DE BYNGLAY—Thomas Megelay for goods, 20*s.* ; John Bene for goods, 5*s.* ; Antony Eltofts, gent., for lands, 10*s.* ; Thomas Eltofts, 4*d.* ; Crystofer Ranson for lands, 12*d.* ; Thomas Morgatroyt for lands, 12*d.* ; Roger Thornton for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Wilkynson for goods, 12*d.* ; Edward Fether, 4*d.* ; John Elyngpage, 4*d.* ; William Bryster, 4*d.* ; Robert Kyghelay, 4*d.* ; John Mawblay, 4*d.* ; John Ferand, 4*d.* ; Henry Megelay, 4*d.* ; Antony Forster, 4*d.* ; William Long, 4*d.* ; John Morgatrowyd, 4*d.* ; Hugh Glover, 4*d.*

VILLA DE SHADWELL—Thomas Maners for goods, 18*d.* ; John Sysson for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Pecard for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Styamer, 4*d.* ; Robert Mede, 4*d.* ; Robert Lamb, 4*d.* ; Robert Stephenson, 4*d.* ; Richard Wilson, 4*d.* ; Richard Hudson, 4*d.* ; Millys Wilson, 4*d.*

VILLA DE BAYLDON—John Wheytakars, 4*d.* ; William Bayldon for goods, 12*d.* ; William Lyster for goods, 12*d.* ; Gylbard Watterhow for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Ward, 4*d.* ; Thomas Lyster, 4*d.* ; Robert Lyster, 4*d.*

VILLA DE MENSTON—Persivall Breray for lands, 2*s.* ; Xpofer Pecard for goods, 16*d.* ; William Rods for lands, 12*d.* ; Peter Curtes, 4*d.* ; Richard Mawde, 4*d.*

VILLA DE CARLTON—Leonard Yedon, 4*d.* ; Jane Yedon for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Cave for goods, 8*s.*

VILLA DE RIGTON cum BARDSAY—Thomas Marshall for lands, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Thomas Stothelay for goods, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; John Clughe for goods, 12*d.* ; Miles Brereclyff for goods, 12*d.* ; Crytofer Aburgyll, 10*d.* ; Robert Rowlay, 10*d.* ; Widow Sandall for goods, 20*d.* ; Edward Burton for goods, 18*d.* ; John Tomson, 4*d.* ; Henry Burton for lands, 4*s.* ; Persivall Williamson for goods, 8*s.*

VILLA DE GYESLAY—John Baytson, 6*d.* ; Jamys Mytton, 6*d.* ; Crystofer Olred, 6*d.* ; Th. Fysheburne, 4*d.* ; John Foster, 4*d.* ; William Thornell, 8*d.* ; John Grene for lands, 6*s.* ; William Hyne, 4*d.*

VILLA DE ARTHYNGTON—Henry Arthyngton, gent., for lands, 30*s.* ; William Bradfurth, 6*d.* ; John Ellis, 6*d.* ; William Hanff, 4*d.* ; John Wandynghon, 4*d.* ; Henry Wheytakars, 4*d.* ; Robert Bradfurthe, 4*d.* ; Th. Gyle, 4*d.* ; Richard Tomlynson, 4*d.*

VILLA DE BURLAY—Robert Carnlay (or Carverlay) for lands, 12*d.* ; John Steyd for lands, 2*s.* ; Robert Vavasor for lands, 12*d.* ; William Steyd for lands, 2*s.* 4*d.* ; Henry Thornell for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Th. Farnell for lands, 12*d.* ; Richard Smethe, 4*d.* ; John Tomson, 4*d.*

VILLA DE WEYRDLAY—Henry Foster, 4*d.* ; Petter Bakhows for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Huchynson for goods, 12*d.* ; John Walker, 4*d.* ; Th. Kelch for goods, 12*d.* ; Jamys Flecher, 4*d.* ; Randall Byrkyngshaw, 4*d.* ; Th. Pey, 4*d.* ; Th. Hauke, 4*d.* ; Richard Nedderwod, 4*d.* ; Richard Byrkyngshaw, 4*d.* ; Th. Kyd, 4*d.* ; John Holyns, 4*d.* ; Robert Nortte, 4*d.* ; William Scraywray, 4*d.*

VILLA DE COLLYNGHAM—Randall Chamer for goods, 8*s.* ; William Acterton for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Croft for goods, 12*d.* ; Th. Blackburne, 4*d.* ; Robert Hopwood for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Tomson jun^r for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Decenson, 4*d.* ; Jamys Snawden, 4*d.* ; Thomas Hopwod, 4*d.* ; Robert Thomson for goods, 2*s.*

VILLA DE RAWDON—John Stabyll for goods, 12*d.* ; Alexsander Batte for goods, 12*d.* ; John Marshall for goods, 12*d.* ; John Buttler for goods, 8*d.* ; Richard Henryson for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Danby for lands, 6*s.* ; John Henryson, 8*d.* ; William Hanes, 8*d.*

VILLA DE HARWOD.

NOTE.—Syr Wylliam Gascoynge the elder knyght wold not putt in his substans accordyng to the kyngs Comysion butt sayd he wold be sessyd by the Kyngs Counsell in the Exchequer.

Alexander Watson, 4*d.* ; Charles Hedon for goods, 8*s.* ; Umffray Robynson for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John Wryght for goods, 18*d.* ; John Brysto for goods, 3*s.* ; Roger Morray, 8*d.* ; Henry Wie (?), 4*d.* ; Robert Bakhows, 4*d.* ; Nech Jenkynson, 4*d.* ; John Lane, 4*d.* ; Persivall Bakhows, 4*d.* ; Henry Bradfurthe, 4*d.* ; John Flecher, 4*d.* ; Th. Plesyngton for wages, 12*d.* ; Roger Lewyngthorpe, 4*d.* ; William Hall, 4*d.* ; Thomas Curle, 4*d.* ; Thomas Kyrkby, 4*d.* ; Roger Nedderwod, 4*d.*

Thomas Cromek of Otelay.

Wylliam Wryght of Haukyswurthe.

Subcollectors ther.

Sum 25*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

LIBERTIES OF THE SAME.

VILLA DE LEDS—William Randon for goods, 20*s.* ; Thomas Wayd for goods, 8*s.* 6*d.* ; Rechard Mosgrave for goods, 2*s.* ; Henry Wade, 4*d.* ; Ranowld Burland, 4*d.* ; William Churdray, 4*d.* ; Jeffray Rechardson for goods, 12*d.* ; William Mathew for goods, 9*s.* ; Richard Randon, 4*d.* ; Robert Busse for wages, 4*d.* ; Roger Ynman for wages, 4*d.* ; Wylliam Marche for wages, 4*d.* ; John Dowars for wages, 4*d.* ; William Banes, 4*d.* ; Robert Erle for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Rawdon for goods, 9*s.* ; John Bradley for wages, 4*d.* ; Richard Hayghe for wages, 4*d.* ; John Strykland for wages, 4*d.* ; John Reme for wages, 6*d.* ; Robert Hamlynge, 4*d.* ; John Wheplay, 4*d.* ; Thomas Ward, 4*d.* ; John Dansy, 4*d.* ; Ranff Reydshaw for goods, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Burnand for wages, 4*d.* ; Wylliam Smethe for wages, 4*d.* ; Edward Sawlay for wages, 4*d.* ; Wylliam Francis for wages, 4*d.* ; Robert Rods, 4*d.* ; Leonard Fawsett, 4*d.* ; Persyvall Lynlay for goods, 12*d.* ;

William Atkynson for goods, 3s. ; Richard Blades for goods, 8s. ; Petter Bell for lands, 2s. ; Gorge Ottes for lands, 12*d.* ; John Richardson, 4*d.* ; Crystofer Cotts, 4*d.* ; Alexander Burton for goods, 9s. ; Thomas More for goods, 9s. ; John Emson, 4*d.* ; John Jodson, 6*d.* ; George Burnand, 4*d.* ; Lawrance Townlay for goods, 20s. ; Robert Bele, 4*d.* ; Robert Loblay, 4*d.* ; Roger Jeffrayson for goods, 9s. 6*d.* ; Thomas Milner, 4*d.* ; Gylbard Morres, 4*d.* ; John Casson for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Robert Casson for goods, 2s. ; John Mylnegayt, 3s. 6*d.* ; Petter Brame for goods, 7s. ; Crystofer Brame, 4*d.* ; Nech Kyrke for goods, 7s. ; Th. Wilson for goods, 9s. 6*d.* ; John Paterdall for goods, 7s. 6*d.* ; Thomas Watterton for goods, 2s. ; Th. Hyrst for goods, 7s. 6*d.*

KYRK GAYT—Thomas Sheffield, 6*d.* ; William Bekwith, 10*d.* ; Jamys Walker, 6*d.* ; Th. Hold, 6*d.* ; Richard Rossyngdall for wages, 4*d.* ; Robert Cawdray 4*d.* ; Richard Streyt for wages, 4*d.* ; William Owstrep, 4*d.* ; Robert Clarke for wages, 4*d.* ; William Smethe, 4*d.* ; William Bradshaw for wages, 4*d.* ; Edward Heryson, 4*d.* ; Richard Cowper, 4*d.* ; William Cowper, 4*d.* ; Roger Browne, 4*d.* ; Edward Calbeke, 4*d.*

MANREDDYNG DE LEDES—Dame Elisabeth Skargaell for lands, 26s. 8*d.* ; Jane Bune for lands, 2s. ; Petter Banke for goods, 20s. ; John Preystlay for lands, 2s. ; William Jeffrayson for lands, 16*d.* ; Th. Henryson for lands, 12*d.* ; John Moxson, 4*d.* ; Nech Hunt for lands, 12*d.* ; Th. Ramysdall, 4*d.* ; Frank Kylllyngbeke for lands, 16*d.* ; William Wheytakars, 4*d.* ; Crystofer Kylllyngbeke for lands, 16*d.* ; Edward Moxson, 4*d.* ; Robert Moxson for goods, 12*d.* ; William Denby, 4*d.* ; Th. Kylllyngbek for lands, 12*d.* ; Robert Fentaman for lands, 12*d.* ; William Stabyll, 4*d.* ; John Byrkby, 4*d.* ; Thomas Quarff for wages, 4*d.* ; William Buttler for wages, 4*d.*

VILLA DE ALLERTON GLEDOW—John Kylllyngbek for lands, 5s. ; Th. Kylllyngbek, 4*d.* ; William Rylay, 4*d.* ; Jamys Morres (lab'goods) 12*d.* ; George Marshall for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Pykryng for goods, 12*d.* ; John Dawson for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Judson, 4*d.* ; Oliver Totty for goods, 5s. ; Robert Kylllyngbeke for goods, 12*d.* ; William Totty, 4*d.* ; Richard Twhaytts, 4*d.* ; Richard Totty, 6*d.*

VILLA DE ALLERTON BY WATTER—Petter Bank for lands, 3s. ; John Freman for lands, 2s. ; John Watson for lands, 12*d.* ; John Gascoyng for goods, 18*d.* ; John Pullane for goods, 18*d.* ; William Watt, 4*d.* ; John Belhows, 4*d.* ; Richard Jeylson, 4*d.*

VILLA DE GARFURTH—John Cwtrosse for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Robert Pes for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; John Dawson for goods, 2s. ; Richard Yngill for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Margreyt Hemyswurthe for goods, 5s. ; John Pryston, 8*d.* ; Th. Dawson for goods, 12*d.* ; Umfray Dawson, 4*d.* ; John Wheytakars, 4*d.* ; John Leper, 4*d.* ; Peter Clarkson, 4*d.* ; Th. Yngill, 4*d.* ; John Williamson, 4*d.* ; Robert Carlton, 4*d.* ; William Yngill, 4*d.* ; Th. Howdell, 4*d.* ; John Loge, 4*d.*

VILLA DE POTTER NEWTON—Gylbard Skott, gent., for lands, 20s. ; William Dinlay for goods, 20s. ; Robert Morres for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; John Henryson for goods, 18*d.* ; Robert Henryson for goods, 18*d.* ; Th. Lynley for goods, 12*d.*

VILLA DE SELLYNGTON—Robert Hall for goods, 20s. ; William Chamer for wages, 4*d.* ; William Dynley for goods, 3s. 6*d.* ; Robert Fenton for wages, 4*d.* ; Robert Hemyswurth for goods, 20s. ; Th. Fenton for wages, 4*d.* ; William Henryson for goods, 12*d.* ; Th. Lacceter for goods, 18*d.* ; William Newton, 4*d.* ; John Grave for goods, 2s. ; John Fenton, 4*d.* ; William Rods for goods, 12*d.* ; Roger Rods for goods, 12*d.* ; George Clakson for goods, 4s. ; Th. Peys for goods, 12*d.* ; Th. Hemyswurth for goods, 4s. ; John Fentaman for goods, 18*d.* ; John Hemyswurth for goods, 3s. ; Alexsander Dynley for lands, 8s. ; Essabell Dynley for lands, 3s. ; William Shakylton, 4*d.* ; John Shakylton for goods, 3s. ; William Chamer for goods, 2s. ; Richard Chamer for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Th. Walker for goods, 2s. ; Robert Westerman, 4*d.* ; Richard Robynson for goods, 18*d.* ; Robert Oytts for goods, 12*d.* ; Th. Newton, 4*d.* ; John Newton, 4*d.*

VILLA DE PRYSTON—Richard Bywatter for goods, 18*d.* ; John Webster for goods, 5s. ; Roger Barret, 4*d.* ; John Jeylson for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; John Laceter, 4*d.* ; John Chamer for goods, 18*d.* ; Henry Scolys for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Bywatter sen^r for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; William Mytley for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Richard Peis for goods, 18*d.* ; John —, 4*d.* ; Th. Bland (?), 4*d.* ; John Chamer, 4*d.*

VILLA DE KEPAX—John Fuster for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Robert Law for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Jamys Owlred for goods, 2s. ; Richard Dawson for goods, 12*d.* ; John Prynse, 4*d.* ; Robert Prynse, 4*d.* ; William Prynse, 4*d.* ; Robert Webster, 4*d.* ; John Walker, 4*d.* ; William Webster, 4*d.* ; Robert Capland, 4*d.*

VILLA DE ABARFURTH—John Warryner for goods, 12*d.* ; Lyonell Branlay for goods, 12*d.* ; Edward Smethe for goods, 12*d.* ; John Cornyshe for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Clark for lands, 2s. 8*d.* ; John Bucktrowt for goods, 2s. ; William Talor, 4*d.* ; William Lowkok for goods, 12*d.* ; Th. Shakylton, 4*d.* ; Henry Bedall, 4*d.* ; Robert Lynelmer (?), 4*d.* ; John Rods, 4*d.*

VILLA DE POLLYNGTON—John Gascoygne, Esquire, for lands, 26s. 8*d.* ; Th. Samson for goods, 2s. ; Robert Sawre for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; Robert Horbery for goods, 2s. 6*d.* ; John Bartlet for goods, 5s. ; Th. Horbery, 4*d.* ; John Horbery for goods, 12*d.* ; Ranff Wharton for goods, 12*d.* ; George Webster, 4*d.* ; John Sawre for goods, 12*d.* ; William Howdell, 4*d.* ; John Burland for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Cawod, 4*d.* ; John Howdell, 4*d.* ; Th. Shepyn, 4*d.* ; Robert Howdell, 4*d.* ; Henry Howdell, 4*d.* ; William Bysspham, 4*d.* ; John Talor, 4*d.* ; Robert Talor, 4*d.* ; Richard Sawre, 4*d.*

VILLA DE AUSTROPE—Dame Alys Dynlay for lands, 20s. ; Ranff More for lands, 8s. ; William Hall for lands, 3s. ; Roger Norton for goods, 16*d.* ; John Bywatter, 4*d.* ; Umfray Johnson, 4*d.* ; Richard Hygson, 4*d.* ; Stephane Cowk, 8*d.* ; Roger Turner, 4*d.* ; Richard Laceter for goods, 2s. ; Angnes Denynge for lands, 3s. 6*d.* ; Randall Machen for goods, 2s. ; John Laceter for goods, 18*d.*

VILLA DE HEDDYINGLAY—William More for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Megelay for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Jeffray Stokdall for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard Megelay for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John More for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John Megelay for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Thomas Dawson for goods, 2*s.* ; Richard Coytts for goods, 18*d.* ; William Dawson, 4*d.* ; Bryan Redhows, 4*d.* ; William Sawle, 4*d.* ; Cristofer Culpen, 4*d.*

VILLA DE THORNER—Mathew Ogylstorpe for lands, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard Stephanson for goods, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; Roger Wod for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Marshall for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; William Morres for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John Smethe for goods, 12*d.* ; Crystofe Owstroepe for goods, 12*d.* ; Th. Henryson for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Burlay for goods, 12*d.* ; William Cottnes, 4*d.* ; Henry B— Pudsay for lands, 12*d.* ; John Coston, 4*d.* ; John Speynk, 4*d.* ; William Wyndon, 4*d.* ; Richard Chaloner, 4*d.* ; William Erlle for lands, 12*d.* ; Henry Adcoke, 4*d.*

VILLA DE LEDSTON—Robert Webster for goods, 3*s.* 6*d.* ; John Smethe for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Belhows for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard Lato for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; William Belhows for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Th. Webster for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John Copland, 4*d.* ; Robert Bolter for goods, 18*d.* ; Th. Land, 4*d.* ; Richard Brushay, 4*d.*

VILLA DE KORWYKE—William Ellis, gent., for lands, 20*s.* ; John Grenfeld, gent., for lands, 20*s.* ; Ranff Anger for lands, 7*s.* ; Robert Blakburne for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard Cayt, 4*d.* ; Henry Ransom for goods, 12*d.* ; Robert Danyell for goods, 18*d.* ; Th. Potter for goods, 12*d.* ; William Croft for goods, 12*d.* ; Henry Brigs for goods, 12*d.* ; Rauff Pecover for goods, 12*d.* ; Edward Ro, 4*d.* ; Jamys Hadcasell for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; John Hunt for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Th. Symkyn for goods, 9*s.* ; John Pryston, 4*d.* ; William Wro, 4*d.* ; Miles Pecard, 4*d.* ; William Bardon, 4*d.* ; Myghell Sykes, 4*d.* ; William Massey, 4*d.* ; John Batman 4*d.* ; John Sottyll for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Robert Cute for goods, 12*d.* ; John Shan for goods, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard Norton, 4*d.* ; Robert Sottyll for goods, 18*d.* ; John Bale, 4*d.* ; Lyonell Danyell, 4*d.* ; William Henryson for goods, 12*d.* ; Stephen Marshall, 4*d.* ; John Byshop, 4*d.* ; Th. Talor for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard (?) for goods, 12*d.* ; John Jaxson, 4*d.* ; Robert Rawson, 4*d.* ; Robert Tomson, 4*d.* ; John Smetheys for goods, 12*d.* ; William Myton, 4*d.* ; William Rylay for wages, 4*d.*

TEMPILL NEWSOM—John Quyntas for goods, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; Costyn Bramlay for goods, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; Alan Jeffrayson for wages, 12*d.* ; Robert Alane for goods, 18*d.* ; Edward Parkar for wages, 3*s.* ; Henry Robynson for goods, 20*d.* ; Robert Morton for goods, 18*d.* ; John Turner, 10*d.* ; Rauff Preston for wages, 4*d.* ; Robert Baytman, 4*d.* ; Richard Norton, 4*d.* ; George Chamer for goods, 12*d.* ; John Hylton, 4*d.* ; Rauff Whythed for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Tonnend for wages, 12*d.* ; William Grason for goods, 16*d.* ; John Bollyngton, 4*d.* ; John Estwod for goods, 16*d.* ; Th. Beverly for goods, 12*d.* ; Hogh Willoman for goods, 12*d.* ; John Willoman, 4*d.* ; William Branthwayt for goods, 12*d.* ; John Hold for goods, 12*d.* ; Richard Wryght, 4*d.* ; William Hold for goods, 12*d.* ; John Rauson, 4*d.* ; Richard Best, 4*d.* ; Richard Bramthwhayt for goods, 12*d.* ; Anas Beverly, 4*d.* ; Richard Beverly, 4*d.* ; John Castlet, 4*d.* ;

John ———, 10*d.*; Henry Stabill for wages, 4*d.*; Th. Morehows for wages, 4*d.*; Th. Kecheygn, 10*d.*; William Catley, 4*d.*; Robert Beket for goods, 16*d.*; Th. Grave for goods, 18*d.*; Robert Pesse for goods, 16*d.*

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Thomas Yngill of Est Kesweke	}	Subcollecturs ther.
John Steyd of Burlay.		

Sum 38*l.* 18*s.*

Sum total, 64*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

A MEMOIR OF MARTIN LISTER, M.D., F.R.S., 1638—1712.

By ROBERT DAVIES, F.S.A.

It is observed by one of the most eminent of those English naturalists who flourished in the early part of the present century that “a brilliant constellation of geniuses” arose towards the close of the seventeenth century, who “diffused new light over every department of natural history. In this constellation the stars of the first magnitude, and brightest lustre, were John Ray, that glory of England, Dr. Martin Lister, and Francis Willughby, Esquire. These great men, by their separate and joint labours, prepared the materials for the present improved state of natural history.”¹

MARTIN LISTER, although a native of another part of the kingdom, was of Yorkshire descent, and closely connected with the county by both family and property. He may justly claim a place among the distinguished persons of whose lives it is intended to preserve some memorials in the Journal of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, and the following attempt to embody such particulars of his career as can now be recovered will, it is hoped, be acceptable to the members.

He sprang from a branch of the ancient Yorkshire family of Lister, of Midhope and Thornton, in Craven, at the head of which, in the sixteenth century, was William Lister, Esquire, whose son by his second wife, Bridget, daughter of Bartholomew Pigot, of Aston Rowen, in Oxfordshire, was Michael Lister, of Frear-head, in Craven, Esquire, the elder brother of Sir Matthew Lister, Knight, the celebrated court physician in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Michael Lister had an only son, afterwards Sir Martin Lister, Knight, of Radclive, in the county of Bucks, who died in

¹ *Monographia Apum Angliæ*. By the Rev. William Kirby. 8vo. Ipswich, 1802. Vol. i., p. 10.

the year 1670. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Lord Wenman. For his second wife he married Susannah, daughter of Sir Alexander Temple, Knight, of St. Mary's Hoo, in Kent, and widow of Sir Gifford Thornhurst,² of Agnes Court, in the same county, Knight and Baronet; and the offspring of this marriage was Martin, afterwards Dr. Martin Lister, who was born about the year 1638. It is said that the eminent physician, Sir Matthew Lister, who died without issue in the year 1657, at the patriarchal age of 92, spent the latter years of his long life at Burwell, near Louth, in Lincolnshire, where he had purchased a manor house and estate, and having no children of his own, he took upon himself the care and education of his great-nephew Martin, and sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, into which he was admitted as a pensioner on the 12th of June, 1655, being then 16 years old.³ It was probably the remembrance of Sir Matthew's services to King Charles I. and his family that obtained for the young Johnian an admission to the fellowship of his college by royal mandate a few months after the Restoration. In 1662 he proceeded M.A., and having applied himself to the study of medicine, he afterwards passed a few years in travelling upon the continent. During the whole of Lister's residence at Cambridge, John Ray, the eminent naturalist, was a member of that university, and only resigned his fellowship in 1662, upon the passing of the Act of Uniformity. There can be no doubt that whilst Ray and Lister were at Cambridge they would be brought into contact by the similarity of their tastes and pursuits. It is certain that their acquaintance subsequently ripened into a warm and enduring friendship. Lister was abroad in 1663, when Ray and his friend and pupil, Francis Willughby,⁴ set off on a tour on the continent. They first visited Holland, and were

² Sir Gifford Thornhurst, by his wife, Susannah Temple, had a daughter named Frances, who married Richard Jennings, and was the mother of Sarah Jennings, afterwards the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough. By Sir Martin Lister, her second husband, Susannah Temple was the mother of Doctor Martin Lister, who, as the half-brother of Frances Jennings, was the uncle of the duchess. This connection is not mentioned in any of the biographical accounts of Doctor

Lister, but the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1736 records the death, on September 10th, of Mrs. Lister, in Carter Lane, the "Relict of Martyn Lister, first Physician to Q. Anne, and Uncle to the Dutchess of Marlboro'."

³ Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* by Bliss, iv., 391.

⁴ Francis Willughby, a Yorkshireman, and the lineal ancestor of Henry Willoughby, the present Lord Middleton.

at Leyden on the 1st of June. It is not stated by any of Dr. Lister's biographers that he completed his medical education at a foreign university, but as that of Leyden was then at the height of its fame, and was in possession of one of the finest museums of natural history in Europe, it is highly probable that Lister did not neglect the advantages which were to be obtained from a residence there, and that he and his friend Ray would meet upon a spot which would afford the highest gratification to both. In the year 1666 both had returned to England, and they maintained a frequent correspondence upon subjects of natural science. Until his marriage Mr. Lister retained his fellowship of St. John's, residing partly at his college and occasionally at Burwell Manor, which had then most probably become the property of his father Sir Martin Lister.

During the interval, Lister had been in the habit of sojourning occasionally at Carlton, a village in the romantic district of Craven, not far distant from the ancient seat of his Yorkshire ancestors. This appears to have been his favourite resort whilst he remained in the north. The green hills which formed the picturesque banks of the Aire and the Wharfe could not fail to be attractive to an explorer of nature, and were highly favourable for the study of many branches of natural science. But charms of another description had also obtained an ascendancy over the young philosopher's mind. The old manor house and estate of Carlton was the property of Thomas Parkinson, having been purchased by him of the Ferrands in the year 1651. Here this gentleman resided with his wife and two daughters, his only children, Anna, who became the wife of Martin Lister, and Mary, who married Richard Hartley. Mr. Parkinson died in April or May, 1671,⁵ and by his will, dated the 19th of the former month, he bequeathed one-third part of his personalty to Ann, his wife, another third to Anna, his daughter, the wife of Doctor Lister, and the last third to his daughter Mary, the wife of Richard Hartley. He gave a legacy of twenty shillings to Doctor Lister's nurse, then at his house with the doctor's child, and ten shillings to the minister of Carlton, for the time being, for making a mortality sermon upon every Good Friday yearly for ever, to be paid by him, them, or those who should enjoy the

⁵ He was buried at Carlton, May 3rd, 1671.

capital messuage called Carlton Hall, and the lands thereto belonging.⁶ From the manner in which the testator dealt with his estate at Carlton, it may be inferred that he had not sold it previously to his death, and that whatever interest Dr. Lister had acquired in the property he enjoyed in right of his wife as one of the testator's coheirs.⁷

At first Lister seems to have intended to plant himself at Nottingham, where he lived during the winter of 1669-70, but the summer months of the following year he passed at Carlton, and from thence he went to London. Before the close of the year 1670 he settled at York,⁸ and began to practise in that city as a member of the medical profession.

It is supposed that he was induced to fix upon York as the place of his permanent residence by his family connection with the Fairfaxes, who were highly influential persons in that city and the neighbourhood. On his first coming to York he lived in a house without Micklegate Bar,⁹ where he was a near neighbour of old Lady Fairfax,¹⁰ the widow of Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, who lost his life at the battle of Marston Moor. In the year 1672 Lister removed from his house in the suburb to one more centrally situated in the parish of St. Helen, Stonegate, which had previously been occupied by a Doctor Arnold.¹¹

Lister continued to live at York until the early part of the year 1683. He is traditionally reputed to have been during that time a skilful and successful medical practitioner. But he did not allow the exercise of his profession to abate his love for the other branches of science to which he was devotedly attached. His correspondence with John Ray

⁶ The will was proved at York on the 12th May, 1671, by Anna Lister and Mary Hartley, daughters of the testator and co-executrices.

⁷ Dr. Whitaker states that Carlton was sold by Parkinson to the celebrated Dr. Martin Lister, by whose son, Captain Martin Lister, it was alienated to Robert Fenson, lord Bingley, for £5,000. *History of Craven*, 2nd edit., p. 173.

⁸ Writing to Ray, February 8th, 1670-1, he says: "I thank you for my book of proverbs; I am much pleased with it, but *my wife* will have it her book."

⁹ In the year 1671 "Dr. Martin Lister" is assessed for his house at the sum of twopence in the poor-rate of the parish of Holy Trinity, Micklegate. This shows that during his residence at York he was

popularly styled Doctor, although he did not obtain his degree of M.D. until after his removal to London in 1683. A letter from Lister to Ray is dated Oct. 8, 1670, "from my house without Michelgate Bar in York." Ray, *Correspondence*, p. 67.

¹⁰ She died in the year 1692, at the age of 82, and was buried at Bolton Percy. Her daughter, Catherine Fairfax, married Sir Martin Lister, knt., of Thornton, the representative of the elder branch of the family of Lister. After his death she married Sir Charles Lyttleton, Governor of Jamaica, and died there in 1662-3. Markham's *Life of the great Lord Fairfax*, p. 411.

¹¹ This must have been a more commodious house, as I find the poor-rate was increased to 4d. and 6d.

between the years 1667 and 1676, and his various communications to the Royal Society, as well as his published works, abundantly testify to the zeal and ardour with which he cultivated the study of natural science both previously to his settling at York and during his residence there. In these pursuits he was constantly assisted and encouraged by the instructions and example of his friend Ray.

In June, 1667,¹² Ray, writing to Lister in answer to a letter he had received from him whilst he was staying at Burwell in the preceding spring, says, "I rejoice much that you still pursue the study of nature, not only because of the propensity I myself have to it,—and consequently to love such as agree with me;—but also because I judge you to be a person, to speak modestly, as well qualified as any I know in England for such an undertaking, and so likely to make the greatest advance and improvement, you having taken the right course and method; that is, to see with your own eyes, not relying lazily on the dictates of any master, but yourself comparing things with books, and so learning as much as can be known of them."—"I was much pleased to understand that you do not confine your studies and inquiries to Phytology only, but take in Zoology, and the whole latitude of natural history."

At this time Lister's studies and investigations were chiefly directed to Botany and Entomology, and with these two subjects his correspondence with Ray was principally occupied. At a later period, but before he settled at York, he turned his attention to Geology and Mineralogy. Writing to Ray in December, 1669, he says, "I am but a learner, and a very young one, in minerals, but I am pretty confident that it is yellow amber they find not un plentifully after great storms on Lindsey coast."¹³ I have near 1lb. by me that I bought of the poor fishermen's wives at Thedlethorpe; some pieces of it are transparent and of a dark yellow; others alike transparent but of a brighter yellow; others are again of a pale yellow and troubled, as though they were fattish."—"You will be pleased (he adds) at your best leisure, to send me an account of the authors

[¹² *Correspondence of Ray*, p. 14. At this time Lister was still at Burwell. A month later he had returned to St. John's College. Burwell Hall is now the residence of Matthew Bancroft Lister, esquire,

the representative of the elder branch of the Yorkshire Listers.

¹³ In the same letter he speaks of the pieces of jet found in the same locality.

that have written on minerals and fossils, for I am, as I said, but a beginner in this part of natural history, and I have great encouragement, besides my profession, not to be ignorant in this part especially, having great hopes of considerable mines in my own lordship in Craven, therefore I would furnish myself with the best authors."¹⁴

But for several years the study of the structure and habits of the *aranæ* had fascinated the attention of the young naturalist more than any other branch of entomology. Ray having told him that his friend Willughby was desirous to know something further of him concerning his History of Spiders, Lister says, "The whole is yet imperfect, but, however, I have transcribed the tables, that he may for the future join with me and assist me in the prosecution of my design as to this part of the History of Insects; for the other parts I must neglect them in a manner; but this will still be my particular ambition to look after with care."¹⁵

In the summer and autumn of 1670, Lister spent some months at Carlton, simpling in the romantic neighbourhood of Skipton, and at Malham Cove, which he calls one of the wonders of Craven.

In his first communication to Ray after his coming to York,¹⁶ he tells him that he had added, this summer, three sorts of spiders to his thirty-one. Two months afterwards he says, "I have this last month writ over a new copy of my History of Spiders, (which is the fourth since I put my notes in any order), and inserted therein all the last summer's observations and experiments."

Two years later he was still diligently employed in the composition of his favourite work. Writing to his friend Ray from York, January 20th, 1670-1, he says, "I have not seen Redi's book, neither can I get it, though I much desire it. It is true that spiders, especially the young ones, are not very shy to shoot their threads,¹⁷ even in one's hand; and different kinds have many different particularities in this surprising action. As to the height they are able to mount, it is much beyond that of trees, or even the highest steeples in England. This last October the sky here upon a day was very calm and serene, and I took

¹⁴ Ray's *Correspondence*, pp. 49, 50.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 51.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 67.

¹⁷ Dr. Derham gives Lister the credit of being the first to discover the peculiar faculty of spiders shooting their threads.

notice that the air was very full of webs; I forthwith mounted to the top of the highest steeple in the Minster, and could thence discern them yet exceeding high above me: some that fell, and were entangled upon the pinnacles, I took, and found them to be *lupi*, which kind seldom or never enter houses, and cannot be supposed to have taken their flight from the steeples."¹⁸

Not many days passed before Lister possessed himself of the book he was so desirous to see. It was doubtless the celebrated work of Francesco Redi, then recently published, entitled *Esperienze intorno alla Generazione degl' Insetti*. In his next letter to Ray,¹⁹ (February 8, 1670-1,) discussing his favourite subject of spiders, he quotes a passage from Aristotle's *Historia Animalium*, and speaks of the misinterpretation of it by Redi and Blancanus. In a subsequent letter he more specifically refers to Redi's book,²⁰ in which he appears to have been deeply interested.²¹

Writing from York to his friend Ray on the 12th of October, 1672, Lister says, "I have revised the History of Spiders, and added this summer's notes. Also, I have likewise brought into the same method the land and fresh water snails, having this year added many species found in these northern lakes; and by way of appendix I have described all the shell-stones that I have anywhere found in England, having purposely viewed some places in Yorkshire where there are plenty. The tables of both I purpose to send you. I am not so thoroughly stocked with sea-shells as I wish and endeavour. I am not at exotics, but those of our own shires. Concerning St. Cuthbert's Beads, I find three species of them in Craven; and this makes it plain that they have not been the backbone of any creature, because I find some of them ramous and branched like trees."²² In this letter the writer betrays his imperfect

¹⁸ Ray, *Corresp.*, p. 77. The great tower of the Minster is elevated 254 feet above the sea. "Standing on this basis we trace the main features of Yorkshire topography, and scarcely need the additional elevation reached by the tiny manufacturer of the gossamer which is floating over our heads, to have a bird's-eye, or rather spider's eight-eye view of the hills and woods and waters most celebrated in our provincial history." *Prof. Phillips's Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire*. p. 741.

¹⁹ Ray, *Corresp.*, p. 79.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 83.

²¹ Redi's work was published in 1668, and went through five editions in twenty years. By a high scientific authority of the present day, the author is described as "a man of the widest knowledge and most versatile abilities, distinguished alike as scholar, poet, physician, and naturalist." See Prof. Huxley's Address as President of the British Association, Sept., 1870.

²² Ray, *Corresp.*, p. 100.

knowledge of the character of the fossil remains which had come under his notice. In one of his early communications to the Royal Society relating to the nature of shells found imbedded in rocks, he contended that they were never parts of animals. In this view he failed to obtain the concurrence of his friend Ray, who in a letter to him, dated March 2nd, 1671-2, says, "As for what you have published in print, I judge it worthy of you, and think you deserve much thanks and commendation for so frankly communicating your ingenious observations and useful discoveries to the world, and will doubtless be recompensed with the honour due to you. In one thing I am as yet of a different opinion from you, and that is, the origin of those stones which we usually call petrified shells, though you want not good ground for what you assert."²³

At length Lister gave to the world some of the results of his labours. His "*Historiæ Animalium Angliæ tres tractatus*" was published under the auspices of the Royal Society, in 1 vol. 4to, in the year 1678.²⁴ The first and most important of the three tractates was devoted to the subject of spiders; the second treated of the numerous species of land and fresh water shells which had fallen under his observation in various parts of England. The title of the third, "*Cochlitarum Angliæ sive Lapidum ad cochlearum quandam imaginem figuratorum Liber*," shows that the author continued to maintain the erroneous opinions of Plot, Llwydd, and other naturalists of that period who regarded shells and other animal remains found in a fossil state as *lapides sui generis*.

In the earlier part of Lister's residence at York, whilst pursuing his study of entomology, he occupied his leisure with translating into English a series of papers upon Insects, originally written in Dutch by the well-known naturalist John Geodartius, and afterwards translated into Latin and

²³ Ray, *Corresp.*, p. 95. In the summer of 1672 Ray sustained an irreparable loss by the premature death, at the age of 37, of his friend Mr. Willughby, which took place at Middleton Hall on the 3rd of July. He appointed Ray one of the executors of his will, and intrusted to him the care and education of his two sons, Francis and Thomas, the elder of whom dying in his minority, the younger after-

wards became Lord Middleton. Immediately after Mr. Willughby's death, Dr. Lister invited Mr. Ray to come and live with him at York, but nothing could draw him from the faithful performance of his trust.

²⁴ Londini, Apud Joh. Martyn, *Regiæ Societatis Typographum, ad insigne Campanæ in Cæmeterio D. Pauli*, 1678. Sm. 4to, pp. 250.

published with annotations in London. Lister had allowed his translation to be laid aside for several years in an unfinished state, and had no intention of publishing until a literary friend, Mr. Thomas Kirk, of Cookridge, undertook to transcribe and complete the work. The translator then determined to commit it to the press, and in the year 1682 it was printed at York in a small 4to volume with the following title :

Johannes Godartius
of Insects.
Done into English, and Methodized, with the addition
of Notes.
The Figures etched upon Copper, by Mr. F. Pl.
York. Printed by John White, for M. L. 1682.²⁵

The illustrations of this little work consist of fourteen folding plates, from etchings upon copper by Francis Place, of York, representing 144 different objects selected from the insect world. The etchings are executed with all the spirit, fidelity, and delicacy for which the artist was famous. In his address to the reader, Lister says, "They are exquisitely performed by the best of our English artists."

Of the Latin editions of Goedartius, previously published with annotations, Lister says, "His Latin interpreters have added comments indeed, but were men wholly ignorant in Natural History, and their comments are mere rhapsodies and altogether impertinent to the explication of any one History of Goedartius." Being under this impression, he prepared a Latin version of his own, with notes, which, in 1685, after his removal to London, he published with the following title :

Johannes Goedartius de Insectis, in methodum
redactus ; cum notularum additione.
Operâ M. Lister, è Regiâ Societate Londinensi.
Item Appendicis ad Historiam Animalium Angliæ,
ejusdem M. Lister,
Altera editio hic quoque exhibetur
Unâcum Scarabæorum Anglicanorum quibusdam tabulis mutis.
Londini, Excudebat R.E. sumptibus S. Smith, ad
insignia principis in cœmeterio D. Pauli. 1685.²⁶

For illustrating his Latin translation of Goedartius, Lister has made use of all Place's admirable copper-plates.

²⁵ Sm. 4to, Address to the Reader, and Errata, 5 pp. Text, 140 pp.

Reader, 5 pages. Text, pp. 356. Appendices, Address, 2 pages. Text, pp. 45.

²⁶ 8vo. Goedartius, Address to the

In 1682, a few months previous to his leaving York, Lister intrusted to the press of John White, one of our early typographers, the printing of a small Latin treatise, having the following title :

Martini Lister è S. R. Lond.
De Fontibus medicatis Angliæ
Exercitatio Nova & Prior.
Tales sunt aquæ, qualis terra perquam fluunt. Plin.
Eboraci, sumptibus autoris, MDCLXXXII.²⁷

In this little tract the author dwells more upon his investigation of the mineral substances which enter into the composition of medicinal waters than upon any account of the springs themselves or of the localities in which they are found. He mentions the mineral springs of Harrogate and Scarborough, and quotes from the works of Doctor Wittie and Doctor French, two York physicians, his contemporaries, who had published their observations upon the sanitary virtues and efficacy of those waters, which were then in high repute. He speaks also of a mineral spring at Malton, and of another at Clifton, near York, now forgotten, and he tells us that he was well acquainted with the mineral properties of a spring in his own house in Stonegate, York.

In the same year that he removed to London, Lister issued a new edition of his "*De Fontibus*," which he styled "*Exercitationes duæ*."²⁸

The work of Lister was not unappreciated by his professional contemporaries. The author of "*The Natural History of the Chalybeat and Purging Waters of England*"²⁹ alludes, in his préface, to "the very accomplished physician and industrious naturalist, Dr. Martin Lister, to whom the world was obliged for what he had published, and himself for what he was pleased civilly to communicate to him of the condition of the Scarborough Spring."

Upon the eve of his final departure from York, Lister published a 4to volume of "*Letters, and divers other Mixt Discourses in Natural Philosophy*."³⁰

We have no means of ascertaining Dr. Lister's motives for leaving York, where he had spent many of the best

²⁷ Small 8vo, pp. 103.

²⁸ London, 1684. 8vo. See Rawlinson's *English Topographer*, p. xlii. A 12mo. edition was published at Leyden in 1686.

²⁹ By Benjamin Allen, med. bac., London, 8vo, 1699.

³⁰ Lowndes. I have not seen a copy of this work.

years of his life in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice and a high professional reputation, as well as the society of a circle of intellectual and gifted friends by whom he was held in much esteem. Walpole, in his "Catalogue of Engravers,"³¹ tells us that "there was at York a club of virtuosi, composed of Dr. Martin Lister, John Lambert, Esquire, Thomas Kirke, Esquire, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Francis Place." One of Lister's friends and admirers was Ralph Thoresby, the well-known author of the *Ducatus Leodiensis*. He notes in his diary that on the 27th of April, 1683, he was at York, and walked abroad with Mr. Boldero and the most ingenious Dr. Lister. A year later he speaks of his father's ingenious friend Dr. Lister, formerly of York and then of London.

It is said that he was importuned to remove to the great metropolis, and in deciding to take that step he only yielded to the solicitations of his friends and the public. The time of his departure from York was most probably near the close of the year 1683. The Chancellor's letter to the Convocation of the University of Oxford, recommending him for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, is dated the 5th of March, 1683-4, and states that "He was lately a practitioner of physic in York, and then in London; a person of exemplary loyalty and of high esteem amongst the most eminent of his profession for his excellent skill and success therein; of singular merit to that University in particular, having enriched their museum and library with presents of valuable books both printed and in manuscript, and of general merit in the literary world by several learned books which he had published."³² His diploma bears date the 11th of March, 1683-4. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians on the 12th of April, 1687, and was Censor in 1694.³³ Dr. Lister's London residence was a house situate in Old Palace Yard, Westminster.³⁴

Within a year after he was settled in London, Dr. Lister commenced the publication of that work which may be considered as the most important of his labours in natural philosophy—his "*Historia sive Synopsis Methodica Conchyliorum*." The work originally appeared in four parts,

³¹ Ed. 1786, 8vo, p. 100.

³² *Wood's Athenæ*, by Bliss. Vol. iv. Fasti, p. 391.

³³ Dr. Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*. Vol. i., p. 411.

³⁴ See his letters to Thoresby.

published at intervals between the years 1685 and 1691, and formed together a folio volume consisting entirely of copper-plate etchings from designs by the author's daughters Susannah and Anna Lister, of more than a thousand figures of shells. The plates are executed with great fidelity and spirit, and bear testimony to the extraordinary talents and industry of the artists. A second edition was called for in the year 1699. That the merits of this production were of no ordinary character is shown by the fact that in the year 1770 a new edition was issued from the press of the University of Oxford under the supervision of the Keeper of the Bodleian Museum, William Huddesford, S.T.B., in which all the original plates are reproduced.³⁵

After the completion of the *Historia Conchyliorum*, Dr. Lister published the following dissertations :

Exercitatio anatomica ; in quâ de Cochleis maxime terrestribus et limâcibus agitur. London, 1694. 8vo.

Exercitatio anatomica altera, in quâ maxime agitur de Bucânis fluviatilibus atque marinis ; his accedit Dissertatio de Variolis. London, 1695. 8vo.

Exercitatio anatomica tertia Conchyliorum Bivalvium utriusque aquæ. London, 1696. 4to.

Exercitationes sex Medicinales.

The same republished with additions, and entitled *Octo Exercitationes Medicinales.*

So large an amount of mental toil could not fail to be accompanied by bodily ailments and discomfort, and for some time Dr. Lister had found that his health was failing. Towards the close of the year 1698, a few months after the treaty of Ryswick had been concluded, the Earl of Portland was appointed by King William III. to be Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France. Dr. Lister obtained from Lord Portland permission to join the embassy, not in any official capacity, but to enable him, under diplomatic protection, to sojourn a few months in France for the benefit of his health, amusing himself and following his own pursuits in any way he thought fit. Dr. Lister arrived at Paris on the 1st of January, 1698-9, after a tedious journey, having been attacked by sickness on the road, which detained him five days at Boulogne till his fever

³⁵ Another edition was printed at Oxford in 1823, with an index by L. W. Dillwyn.

abated. He was six months absent from home, and passed nearly the whole of that time in the French metropolis.

Soon after Dr. Lister's return to London he published a small 8vo volume entitled "A journey to Paris in the year 1698,"³⁶ which, he says, "was written chiefly to satisfy my own curiosity and to delight myself with the memory of what I had seen." Writing to Thoresby in January 1699-1700, Lister says, "I am glad my journey to Paris pleased you : it hath given me a great deal of trouble here, though no book ever sold better, and the second impression, being more correct, is to be had at Mr. Tonson's, the bookseller in Grays-Inn-Lane, where your friend, which you shall order to call, may have one."

The trouble Dr. Lister here alludes to was doubtless the annoyance he experienced from an attempt made to turn him into ridicule by the notorious lampooner Dr. William King, who immediately after the appearance of "The Journey to Paris" published a satirical parody or travestie, which he styled "A Journey to London in the year 1698, after the ingenious method of that made by Dr. Martin Lister to Paris in the same year." This fictitious narrative Dr. King pretended to have been written originally in French by one Monsieur Sorbriere, and newly translated into English. The account of an actual voyage to England made by M. Samuel Sorbriere, a French writer of mean reputation, in the year 1663, was published in France in the following year. Although the book was preceded by a highly flattering dedication to the French King, its contents were so distasteful to that monarch that the author was banished to the city of Nantes by an order under the royal signet. The offensive style of Sorbriere's book attracted some notice in England, and in 1668 a severe criticism of the work, written by Dr. Thomas Spratt, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, in a letter addressed to Dr. Wren, Professor of Astronomy, at Oxford, was published at London.³⁷ Dr. Spratt characterises Sorbriere's voyage as "an insolent libel on our nation." By an imitation of this contemptible production Dr. King sought to hold up Dr. Lister's book to public ridicule, and although the attempt was wholly un-

³⁶ For a favourable notice of *The Journey to Paris*, by a modern critic,

see *Retrospective Review*, vol. xiii., p. 95.
³⁷ 12mo, London, 1668.

successful, it was the cause of much vexation to the author of "The Journey to Paris."

In spite of Dr. King's malicious attack upon the author, "The Journey to Paris" soon became a highly popular book. Three editions were called for in the first year of its publication. It contains an admirable account of all that was worthy of notice in the French capital during the later years of the reign of the Grand Monarque. Whilst the narrative presents many lively pictures of the habits, manners, and material condition of all classes of the people of Paris at that period, with entertaining sketches of many of their national peculiarities, we may gather from it a few traits of Lister's personal tastes and pursuits. His reputation gained him an introduction to most of the literary and scientific celebrities of Paris. He records interesting accounts of his interviews with Le Nostre, Baudelet, Tournefort, Vaillant, Verney the anatomist, and Morin the mineralogist. Among persons eminent in literature he visited M. and Madame Dacier, Madlle. Scudery, the Abbé Drouine, Hardouin the Jesuit, Mabillon, Malbranche, and other distinguished scholars.

He indulged his love of the arts by viewing the fine collections of paintings and sculpture in public galleries and private museums. As an example of his capabilities as an art-critic I will quote his observations upon the celebrated historical paintings by Rubens in the palace of the Luxembourg: "Though this was done (he says) seventy years ago it is as fresh as at the first, so great a master he was in colouring. His flesh is admirable, and his scarlet, for which, if he had not a secret not now understood, he had less avarice and more honour than most of our modern painters. 'Tis certain the goodness of colours was one of the great cares and studies of the late famous painters; and that which seems most to have obliged them to it, was the necessity they put themselves upon to paint all their own designs, and more particularly the present dresses. And though Rubens in his history is too much a libertine in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal figures, as of King Henry IV., the Queen, her son, the three daughters, and the Cardinal; though, indeed, the allegorie assistants in all the tableaux are very airy and fancifully set out.

His scholar, Sir Anthony Vandyke, did introduce this novelty too much in England, where the persons would bear it, as the female sex are very willing to do, who seem in his time to have been mighty fond of being painted in dishabille. 'Twas this that cut out of business the best English painter of his time, Cornelius Johnson [Jansen], and shortened his life by grief. It is certain with a little patience all dress becomes dishabille ; but I appeal whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old fashion of a dead friend or relation, or of a man of distinction, painted as he was, than a foppish night-gown and odd coiffure which never belonged to the person painted."

He formed an acquaintance with Monsieur Poupert of the Académie-Royal, famous for his dissections of insects, particularly of the Horse-leech, lately published, but "M. Poupert was unwilling to hear that Francisco Redi had made the dissection of that animal at least twenty years ago, and discovered it to be androgynous." At the King's Library, Monsieur Clement, the deputy librarian, was very civil to him, and paid him a very great compliment, as a considerable benefactor to that place, showing him most of the books he had published in Latin, and the names of the rest, and expressed a great satisfaction that he had got the *Synopsis Conchyliorum*, which he had caused to be bound very elegantly. Dr. Lister told him that he was very sorry to see it there, and wondered how he came by it ; for it was but a very imperfect trial of the plates, which he had disposed of to some few friends only till he should be able to close and finish the design, which he had now done, and would redeem that book with a better copy at his return to England. "The reader will pardon me the vanity (Lister adds), if I tell him that this book was no inconsiderable present even for so great a prince as the King of France ; for that besides the time that it took me up (ten years at least) at leisure hours, to dispose, methodise, and figure this part of natural history, it could not have been performed by any person else for less than 2000*l.* sterling, of which sum yet a great share it stood me in, out of my private purse."

With the "potterie of St. Clou" he was marvellously well pleased, for he could not distinguish betwixt the pots made there and the finest chinaware he ever saw. "They sold these pots at excessive rates ; and for their ordinary cho-

colate cups asked crowns a-piece." Some furnitures of tea tables had been sold at 400 livres a set.

He concludes his description of the geological formation of the Platerie or plaster quarries of Montmartre by a notice of the millstones which they ground their wheat with at Paris. "These millstones are very useful and so sweet that not the least grit is ever found in their bread. They are made of Honeycomb-stone, wrought by the petrification of water or Stalactites. The very self same stone I have seen rocks of on the river banks at Knaresborough, at the dropping-well, in Yorkshire : therefore I advise my countrymen to put these excellent stones in practice ; for certainly no place stands in more need of it, for the bread in the north of England is intolerably gritty, by reason of those sand or moor stones with which they grind their corn."

After experiencing the salutary effect of his trip to Paris, and of breathing for six months the dry and pure air of the French metropolis, Dr. Lister discovered, on his return to his own house in Old Palace Yard, that his occasional removal from the close purlieus of Westminster to some more invigorating locality had become a matter of necessity. In 1699 he hired a house at Leatherhead, near the Epsom Downs, which he occupied as a summer residence during the rest of his life.³⁸

In the year 1701, an edition of a Latin treatise upon the mechanics of medicine, written by Sanctorius, an eminent Italian physician, and originally published at Venice in 1614, issued from the press of the typographers of the Royal Society, with the following title :—"Sanctorii Sanctorii de Statica Medicina Aphorismorum sectiones septem : cum commentario Martini Lister."³⁹ The volume is dedicated to Charles Spencer, son of the Earl of Sunderland, by Lady Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the great Duke of Marlborough. He was then an infant, but afterwards succeeded to the title of Duke of Marlborough, and perhaps the circumstance of his being a grandson of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, the niece of Dr. Lister, may account for the Doctor's

³⁸ Writing at Leatherhead in May, 1702, he says : "I have been removed from London these three years for want of health." Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. Vol. ii., p. 691.

³⁹ Londini, Impensis, Sam. Smith et

Ben. Walford, *Regiæ Societatis Typographorum, ad insignia Principis in Cœmeterio D. Pauli*, MDCCCL. 12mo, pp. 213. A translation into English of this work was published by John Quincy, M.D., which reached a 5th edition in 1737.

dedication of the work to him. In his address to the reader, Lister says that his comments upon the *Medicinam Staticam* of Sanctorius were the production of the intervals of leisure he enjoyed in his retirement from the city, which was caused by the state of his own health.

When Dr. Lister was approaching the age usually assigned as the limit of human life, he undertook a literary labour that appeared to be foreign to the range of subjects which had previously occupied his attention.

In the year 1705, he published a new edition of a small Latin treatise, "*De opsoniis et condimentis sive arte coquinaria*," to which he added notes by himself, Humelbergius, Barthius, and others.⁴⁰ The original work was first printed at Milan, in 1490. It is a sort of cook and confectioner's manual, containing a multitude of receipts for preparing and dressing all kinds of flesh, fish, and fowl, for compounding sauces, baking cakes, preserving sweetmeats, and other things connected with the mysteries of the *cuisine*. The authorship was ascribed to Apicius, the celebrated Roman epicure, who flourished under the Emperor Tiberius, but from the inaccuracies of the style and composition, it is inferred that the work must have been compiled at a later period by some one who prefixed the name of the great gourmand to attract attention and secure its circulation. Numerous editions were issued from various continental presses during the earlier half of the sixteenth century. Lister's edition was so much appreciated abroad, that it was reprinted by Almeloveen, at Amsterdam, in 1709, and these two are pronounced by bibliographers to be the best editions. The Dutch publisher dedicates his edition, "*Viro celeberrimo Martino Listero serenissimæ Majestatis Annæ M. B. Reginae Archiatro dignissimo*."⁴¹

The popular favour with which Dr. Lister's new adventure in literature was received both in England and abroad, raised the spleen of his former adversary, Dr. King. The inveterate libeller was soon "at his dirty work again." A pamphlet, with the following title, made its appearance

⁴⁰ Bowyer, London, 8vo, 1705. Only 120 copies were issued. It is said to have been a reprint of the edition published by Humelbergius at Zurich in 1542.

⁴¹ Apicii Cœlii de opsoniis et condimentis sive arte coquinaria, Libri Decem. Cum annotationibus Martini Lister, è medicis domesticis serenissimæ Majestatis

Reginæ Annæ, et notis selectioribus variisque lectionibus integris Humelbergii, Barthii, Reinesii, A. Van-der-Linden, et aliorum. Editio secunda, Longe auctior atque emendatior. Amstelodami, Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. MDCCIX. 8vo, text pp. 277.

shortly after the publication of the book it was designed to bring into contempt : “The Art of Cookery, in imitation of Horace’s Art of Poetry, with some letters to Dr. Lister and others : occasion’d principally by the title of a book published by the Doctor, being the works of Apicius Cœlius, concerning the soups and sauces of the antients. By the author of the ‘Journey to London.’”⁴² The pretended letters, and the imitation of the great Latin poet, are clever and amusing, abounding in satirical and indecent banter aimed at Dr. Lister’s scientific works and acquirements. The personalities in which Dr. King does not scruple to indulge, are utterly indefensible, and highly discreditable to the author, to whom there is no reason to suppose that Lister ever gave the slightest cause of offence.

These are the first ten lines of “The Art of Cookery,” which is addressed to Dr. Lister :—

“ Ingenious Lister were a picture drawn
 With Cynthia’s face, but with a neck like brawn ;
 With wings of turkey, and with feet of calf,
 Tho’ drawn by Kneller, it would make you laugh !
 Such is, (good Sir,) the figure of a feast,
 By some rich farmer’s wife and sister drest.
 Which were it not for plenty and for steam,
 Might be resembled to a sick man’s dream,
 Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
 That syllibubs come first and soups the last.”

In another passage the author is still more sarcastic :—

“ Homer, more modest, if we search his books,
 Will shew us that his heroes all were cooks :
 How lov’d Patroclus with Achilles joins,
 To quarter out the ox, and spit the loins.
 Oh cou’d that poet live ! cou’d he rehearse
 Thy Journey, Lister, in immortal verse !
 Muse, sing the man that did to Paris go,
 That he might taste their soups and mushrooms know.”

But if he were satirical in verse, he was yet more personally scurrilous in prose. In one of the pretended letters, it is said of Dr. Lister’s “Book concerning Soups and Sauces,” that it is “a very handsome octavo, for ever since the days of Ogilby, good paper, and good print, and fine cuts, make a book become ingenious, and brighten up an author strangely ; that there is a copious index, and at the

⁴² Lintot, London, 8vo, s. u. n., pp. 160.

end a catalogue of all the Doctor's works concerning cockles, English beetles, snails, spiders that get up into the air and throw us down cobwebs, a monster vomited up by a baker, and such like, which if carefully perused would wonderfully improve us."⁴³ More follows in the same strain, much of it unfit for quotation. Happily Lister's fair fame was not sullied by these venomous attacks. The libeller and his productions have long been forgotten, or only remembered with disgust and reprobation.

During the greater part of his life, Dr. Lister was a frequent contributor to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow soon after, perhaps before, he became a resident at York. The date of his earliest communication was January 25th, 1670-1, and from that time until within a few years of his death, nearly forty papers, of which he was the author, were printed in the "Philosophical Transactions." The greater number of them were upon various departments of zoology and botany; several were medical, and a few antiquarian. Those of an antiquarian character, written whilst he was a resident in York, relate chiefly to the Roman antiquities for which the city is remarkable. Dr. Lister was the first to notice that interesting and important relic of Roman military architecture usually called the Multangular Tower. His account of it is quoted by Drake, and all subsequent historians of the antiquities of York. The late Reverend Charles Well-beloved, the learned and much esteemed author of "Eburacum, or York under the Romans," says that Lister described it with great accuracy, and the continuance of the wall of Eburacum in that direction in which he supposed it to have run, has since his time been clearly ascertained.⁴⁴ Another of Dr. Lister's communications to the Royal Society, is a brief account of a "votive, or rather, eucharistic altar," with an inscription denoting that it was dedicated to Jupiter by a prefect of a Roman cohort, in acknowledgment of the preservation of the health of himself and his family. This curious relic was found by workmen employed in

⁴³ The absence of all appreciation of the pursuits of naturalists, even among the literary men of this period, appears from the following passage in Addison's *Discourse on Antient Medals*:—"It is natural to laugh at such studies as are employed on low and vulgar objects,

What curious observations have been made on spiders, lobsters, and cockle-shells! Yet the very naming of them is almost sufficient to turn them into rail-lery."

⁴⁴ *Eburacum*. 8vo. York, 1842, p. 48.

digging for the foundation of a house on Bishophill, and was kept in the new house built by Lord Fairfax, and afterwards occupied by the Duke of Buckingham. There it was seen by Lister, but what afterwards became of it is not known.⁴⁵ The earliest of the communications, which he read to the Society in person, was probably that delivered at a meeting held on the 12th of March, 1683-4. This paper, Mr. Weld informs us, in his "History of the Royal Society,"⁴⁶ is extremely curious, and gave an impetus to the study of geology. It is entitled, *An Ingenious proposal for a new sort of Maps of Countrys, together with Tables of Lands and Clays*. The author commences: "We shall be better able to judge of the make of the earth, and of many phenomena belonging thereto, when we have well and duly examined it, as far as human art can possibly reach, beginning from the outside downwards. As for the most inward and central parts thereof, I think we shall never be able to confute Gilbert's opinion, who will, not without reason, have it altogether *iron*." The annexed extract of a letter from Mr. Aston to Dr. Plot, at Oxford, gives some further account of Dr. Lister's ideas. It is dated London, March 13th, 1683-4. "I received from Dr. Lister two schemes of the sands and clays found in England, made by himself about twenty years since. He mentioned besides the great advantage of a map of the earths peculiar to some places and counties; he considers the sands and clays as two of the coats of the earth; the sand, probably, the uppermost coat, (for some reasons he gives), whence it comes to be washt to the body of rivers and the sea-shore. By this opinion, I perceive, may be given an account of sand-beds, too often attributed to the sea."⁴⁷

Dr. Lister's scheme for a map of England, distinguishing the soils and their boundaries by colours, has certainly the merit of priority. Sir Charles Lyell acknowledges that Lister was the first who was aware of the continuity over large districts of the principal groups of strata in the British series, and who proposed the construction of regular geological maps.

Dr. Lister retained his love of geological studies to a late period of his life. In 1696, writing to his friend Thoresby,

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 87.

⁴⁶ Vol. i., p. 290. The paper is published in the 14th volume of the Transac-

tions.

⁴⁷ Ashmolean MSS. No. 1813.

he says, "I desire to know if John Bolland of Halifax be alive. If so, I desire you will inquire of him where he had the blue or black slate-stone he sent me to York, in every leaf of which, were it cleft into never so thin sheets, there were very fair impressions only, and not the substance, of pectenites or scollop-like shells: I imagine in some coal-pit about Halifax. If it can be found, I would have a good big piece of it sent up to me by the carrier. I will most willingly and thankfully pay for it."⁴⁸

Upon Queen Anne's accession to the throne, in 1702, Dr. Lister was sworn last and fourth physician in ordinary to her Majesty, the other three being Sir Thomas Millington, Dr. Edward afterwards Sir Edward Hans, and Dr. Lawrence, from whence he rose gradually to be *Primarius Medicus*.⁴⁹

In 1709, Dr. Lister published that which was probably his latest literary work. It is entitled "*Dissertatio de Humoribus*."⁵⁰ The preface is dated, Epsom in Surrey, May 1st, 1709, and in the dedication of the work to her Majesty, the author describes it as "the fruit of those many leisure hours which her Majesty in her great clemency had given him, from strict and constant waiting upon her sacred person." Hence it is obvious that his appointment in the royal household was not merely of an honorary character.

In 1823, nearly a century and a quarter after the first publication of "*The Journey to Paris*," it was thought to possess sufficient interest to entitle it to be presented to the public in a new form. Dr. George Henning, a physician of some repute, published a reprint of the little work, to which he prefixed a memoir of the author, and added numerous notes and illustrations.⁵¹ Dr. Henning's very brief memoir adds nothing to the facts previously known of Dr. Lister's life, but perhaps, as a member of the same profession, we may regard his criticism of Lister's medical works as fair and accurate: "It has been candidly and justly acknowledged (Dr. Henning says) that although most of the publi-

⁴⁸ Thoresby's *Correspondence*. Vol. i, p. 259.

⁴⁹ *Obituary of Illustrious Persons who died in 1712*. 8vo. London, 1714. p. 183.

⁵⁰ London, Bowyer, "*sumptibus auctoris*," 1709. A second edition of this work was published at Amsterdam in 1711.

⁵¹ *An Account of Paris at the close of*

the 17th century: by Martin Lister, M.D., now revised with copious biographical, historical, and literary illustrations and anecdotes, and a sketch of the life of the author. By George Henning, M.D. 8vo. London, 1823. Title, author's dedication, and editor's preface, pp. vi.; memoir, pp. x.; reprint of *Journey*, pp. 219.

cations of Dr. Lister are distinguished by a propensity to hypothesis, and by too strong an attachment to the doctrines of ancient writers, yet that they are not destitute of many valuable observations, the result of his own experience.”—“The last of his productions, his ‘*Dissertatio de Humoribus*,’ teems with hypothetical and gratuitous notions of his own, and with refutations of those of other theorists. In all his works, Lister gave ample proof of the great accuracy of his observation, and in those more particularly anatomical, of the unwearied industry with which he persevered in detecting and developing the minute structure of the human body, and that of inferior animals.”

Lister’s besetting sins in his professional career were his love of controversy, and his habit of animadverting with severity upon those practitioners, however eminent, from whom he differed in opinion. Even the great Sydenham was accused by Lister of “playing the philosopher by fanciful and precarious interpretations of the nature of diseases and medicines to gain a sort of credit with the ignorant.” He stigmatised, in a similar manner, the celebrated anatomist Ruysch, who repelled the attack with much warmth, and retorted upon his accuser with great appearance of justice.

But if our truculent Doctor were one of the *genus irritabile*, he was not without a kindness of disposition which secured to him the affection and esteem of those who were personally acquainted with him. In the year 1708, Thoresby being about to take a journey to London, received a letter from his correspondent, the Reverend George Plaxton, Vicar of Barwick-in-Elmet, which contains the following passage: “I would have you visit my old friend Dr. Martin Lister: tell him I am still alive, and have the same value for him which I had in 1672, for so long have I known him.” Dr. Lister was upon terms of friendly intimacy with the celebrated John Evelyn. My friend, the Reverend Canon Raine, possesses a presentation copy to Evelyn of the Doctor’s Latin edition of Goedartius (Lond. 1685), which is inscribed in the editor’s handwriting, “For John Evelyn, Esq^r.” On one of the fly-leaves Evelyn has written “*Magnalia Dei in Minimis. Ex dono Doctiss. Dom. Lister, Medici Doctoris.*”

Lister did not long survive the publication of his “*Dissertatio de Humoribus*.” He departed this life at his country-

house at Epsom, on the 2nd of February, 1711-12, having attained his seventy-fourth year :—

Age called at length his active mind to rest,
Safe from the tart lampoon and stinging jest.

In compliance with his testamentary wishes, he was buried in the parish church of Clapham, in Surrey, in the same grave with his first wife.⁵² A plain marble tablet was erected to his memory in that church, bearing the following inscription :—

Near this place is buried the Body of
Martin Lister,
Doctor of Physick and Member of the Royal Society,
and one of Queen Ann's physitians ;
who departed this life the second
day of February, 1711-12.

Above the inscription is sculptured a shield of the arms of Lister impaling Cullen. Dr. Lister bore the well-known coat of the Yorkshire families of that name—ermine, on a fess sable, three mullets or.

Dr. Lister was married to his second wife at the church of Saint Stephen, Walbrook, London, on the 24th of October, 1698. She is described in the parish register as Jane Cullen, of Saint Mildred, Poultry. Her brother, Abraham Cullen, was one of the trustees of her marriage settlement, by which a sum of 2400*l.* was secured for her benefit by the Doctor's bond.

Dr. Lister's will is dated the 25th of July, 1704.⁵³ He names his first wife Hannah Lister, his second wife Jane Lister, his son Alexander Lister, and his daughters Susannah, Dorothy, and Barbara, and Frances Evans. He bequeaths all his books and copper-plates to the Museum of Oxford. His house and land in Lendal-street, York, he left to his wife for life, and made her sole executrix and residuary legatee, small legacies being left to his son Alexander, and to each of his four daughters.

We possess but scanty information concerning Dr. Lister's domestic circumstances or private life. Before he left York,

⁵² The following was her monumental inscription in Clapham Church :—"Hannah Lister : Dear Wife : died 1695, and left six children in tears for a most indulgent mother. She was daughter and heir

of Thomas Parkinson, of Carleton, in Craven." Seymour's *Survey of London and Westminster*, &c., vol. ii., p. 829.

⁵³ Proved at Doctor's Commons, 4th February, 1712.

he lost one of his sons, Michael Lister, buried at St. Helen's, Stonegate, in August, 1676.⁵⁴ The register of burials in Westminster Abbey, contains the following entry :—"Jane Lister, dear child, October 7, 1688."⁵⁵ According to Dr. Whitaker, his eldest son, Captain Martin Lister, after his father's death, sold the estate at Carlton, which he had probably inherited, to Lord Bingley, for 5000*l*.

Perhaps it may not be thought undeserved praise of the subject of my present memoir, if I venture to apply to his character as a naturalist, the lines quoted in a recent notice of John Ray, his early friend and fellow-labourer in the fields of science :—

He drew with careful hand and curious eye,
Truth from a flower, and wisdom from a fly ;
He open'd gates to nature's secret store,
And science thron'd where error reign'd before.

⁵⁴ This appears from a monumental inscription in Westminster Abbey. The register of the parish of St. Helen, Stonegate, in which Dr. Lister lived during great part of his residence at York, is wanting from 1649 to 1690.

⁵⁵ Dean Stanley, in his *Memorials of the Abbey*, observes upon this entry, that "her father must have been the Dr. Lister who came from York to London in 1684." P. 321, note. Ed. 1863.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 128.]

(391). 1707, July 13. Andrew Wood & Marie Stockdale, both of York.

(392). 1707, Aug. 1. Thomas Kirke,¹⁰² of Cookeride, co. York, & Lydia Light, of Durham.

(393). 1707, Aug. 17. Thomas Hellington, of Carlton, & Mary Roper, of par. All Saints, Pavement.

(394). 1707, Nov. 9. Robert Wyley, of Skipwith, & Elizabeth Fewster, of Rickall.

(395). 1707, Oct. 20 (*sic*). Cristopher Merry, of this cytie, & Ann Lepington, of the cytie of London.

(396). 1707, Nov. 8. Mr. John Staineforth,¹⁰³ of this cytie, & Mrs. Mary Goodrick, of the same.

(397). 1707, Nov. 20. Robert Graves & Mary Riveley, both of this cytie.

(398). 1707, Dec. 29. Mr. Peter Sunderland,¹⁰⁴ of Aketon, & Mrs. Ann Thornhill, of York.

(399). 1707-8, Jan. 7. Mr. Edward Gale Baldero,¹⁰⁵ of the cytie of (*sic*), and Mrs. Mary Leyvens, of the same.

(400). 1707-8, Jan. 27. Richard Sorawray,¹⁰⁶ Dr. of Physick, & Mrs. Abigall Dickinson, both of the cytie of York.

¹⁰² Thomas Kirke, esq., of Cookridge, near Leeds, "a great virtuoso in all sorts of learning," son of Thomas Kirke, esq., by Rosamond, daughter and coheirress of Robert Abbot, of Preston Jacklin, gent. Born 21 April, 1684; died s. p. in January, 1708-9.—Lydia, daughter of Anthony Light, esq. She re-married, before 1712, the Rev. Robert Lumley, rector of Bedale.

¹⁰³ John Sainforth, mercer or grocer, and receiver of Land Tax, second son of Dr. William Stainforth, canon residentiary of York (*see* Minster Burials, No. 148). Baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, 25 Oct., 1671; apprenticed to Judith Murthwaite, mercer, 23 Sept., 1686; admitted into the Merchants' Company in 1704; sheriff of York in 1705-6, and lord mayor in 1730. On 18 Nov., 1743, he resigned his gown, on account of "bad health and infirmities," and, dying intestate, was buried at St. Martin's, Coney-street, 31 Dec., 1747. His son, William Stainforth, was store-keeper of His Majesty's Mews in 1754.—Mary, daughter of Sir John Goodrick, bart., of Ribston. She was buried at St. Martin's, 7 Nov., 1758.

¹⁰⁴ Peter, son and heir of Brian Sunderland, esq. of Aketon (eldest son of Langdale Sunderland, esq., of Featherston, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Fixby). Died intestate; administration granted to his widow Anne, 29 April, 1727.—Anne, daughter of George Thornhill, esq. of Fixby, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wyvill, esq., of Constable Burton.

¹⁰⁵ Edward Gale, only surviving son of Daniel Boldero, esq., of Humbertoft, co. Norfolk, and afterwards of York. Baptized at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, 13 Nov. 1679. On 19 Dec., 1713, he was elected town-clerk of York, *vice* Thomas Mace deceased, and resigned that office in 1719.—Mary, daughter of William Levyns, esq., of Eske, co. York, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barnard, knt., of North Dalton. She died 12 Sept., 1753, aged 70.

¹⁰⁶ Richard, son and heir of Richard Sowray, of York, gent., by Mercia, daughter of John Morton, of the same city. Died 27 Feb., 1708-9, aged 45; buried at St. Mary's,

(401). 1707-8, Jan. 3 (*sic*). Mr. Charles Mace¹⁰⁷ & Mrs. Elizabeth Blower.

(402). 1707-8, Feb. 22. Richard Corney, of Ellerton, milner, & Mary Drabbs, of the same.

(403). 1708, Apr. 13. Hugo Wentworth¹⁰⁸ & Hannah Leak.

(404). 1708, Apr. 22. Richard Whitwell, of Harton, par. Boswell, & Ann Butrey, of the same.

(405). 1708, May 11. Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Wakefeild, & Mrs. Frances Thompson,¹⁰⁹ of Yorke.

(406). 1708, June 8. Richard Midelton & Margret Coxson, both of this cytie.

(407). 1708, Aug. 31. William Gates & Prudence Ward.

(408). 1708, Sept. 28. Mr. John Wilson, of Richmond, & Mrs. Marie Blower, of York.

(409). 1709, Apr. 13. Joshua Williamson & Elizabeth Mounton.

(410). 1709, Apr. 25. Thomas Jubb¹¹⁰ & Dorathie Crowder.

(411). 1709, May 1. Thomas Danson,¹¹¹ of Winsley, & Susanah Brooksbank, of Berkes.

Castlegate.—Abigail (his second wife), daughter of Thomas Dickenson, esq., of Kirkby Hall, alderman of York, by Anne, daughter of Joseph Micklethwaite, esq. M.D. of Swine (*see* Minster Burials, No. 167). Susannah, wife of Doctor Richard Sowray, was buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, 13 Jan., 1706-7.

¹⁰⁷ Charles, son of the Rev. Charles Mace, rector of Dunnington, and of St. Saviour's, York, and one of the vicars choral. Baptized at the chapel in the Bedern, 29 Oct., 1682; ordained deacon, at York, 3 June, 1705; and priest, at Bishopthorpe, 27 Oct., 1706; instituted to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, King's Court, 23 May, 1707, which he ceded for that of Holy Trinity, Hull, in 1716; where he was buried 21 April, 1721. —Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Blower, rector of St. Martin's, Micklegate. She was living in 1724.

¹⁰⁸ Hugh, son of Thomas Wentworth, esq., of South Elmsall, by Martha, daughter of Richard Darley, esq. of Wilton.—Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Leake, esq., of Headley Hall, co. York. *See* No. 342.

¹⁰⁹ Frances, daughter of Richard Thompson, esq. of Kilham, and sister of Jonas Thompson, attorney, lord mayor of York in 1731. She was living in 1739.

¹¹⁰ Thomas Jubb, notary, registrar to the Dean and Chapter, son of Robert Jubb, of York, gent. Buried at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey 5 Sept. 1736. His widow Dorothy, was buried there 15 March, 1753. Their youngest son, Henry Jubb, apothecary, was lord mayor of York in 1773.

¹¹¹ Thomas Danson, gent., of Winsley House, in the township of Hartwith, in Nidderdale, second son of Lawrence Danson, gent. of Winsley, by his second wife Jannett, daughter of John Dougill, gent. of Hartwith. Born in 1678; died without issue, in his father's life-time, before 1730.—Susannah Brooksbank, of Birks, in Ovenden, near Halifax.

(412). 1709, May 2. Abstrup^s Danby,¹¹² Esq^r & Mrs. Elizabeth Ingram.

(413). 1709, July 7. Michael Marshall, of Selby, & Lucy Franckland, of Bramham.

(414). 1709, July 28. Samuel Scorr & Sarah Greaves of Leeds.

(415). 1709, Aug. 4. Mr. Charles Wilkinson,¹¹³ of Oldborough, and Mrs. R. Kershaw, of Ripley. (*M^d by Dr. Kershaw*).

(416). 1709-10, Jan. 14. George Miers & Jane Bawtrey, both of York.

(417). 1709-10, Jan. 16. John Wise¹¹⁴ and Margret Bickerdike, both of the par. of Bolton Percie, by Mr. Pearson, sub-Deane of this church; the banes of marriage were thrise publisht in the church of Bolton Percie by Mr. Day, curat.

(418). 1709-10, Jan. 24. Richard Denton¹¹⁵ and Elizabeth Robinson, both of York.

(419). 1709-10, Feb. 26. Luke Lillingston,¹¹⁶ Esquire, & Cathrine Towrey.

¹¹² Abstrupus, only son of Sir Abstrupus Danby, knt. of Swinton, by Judith, daughter of Abraham Moon, merchant, London. Born in 1680; succeeded in 1727; died 12 March, 1750.—Elizabeth (his first wife), daughter of Arthur Ingram, esq. of Barrowby (brother of Henry viscount Irwin), by Jane, daughter of Sir John Mallory, knt. of Studley. She died in April, 1717, and was buried at Whitkirk, near Leeds. See No. 545, *postea*.

¹¹³ Charles, son and heir of Andrew Wilkinson, esq. of Aldborough, in the West Riding, by Deborah, daughter and coheiress of Richard Cholmley, esq. of Sprinsty Hall. High sheriff of Yorkshire in 1716.—Rebecca, daughter of John Kirshaw, rector of Ripley, co. York, by Rebecca, daughter of Richard Sykes, rector of Kirkheaton.

¹¹⁴ John Wise, of Colton, in the parish of Bolton Percy, gent. Will dated 3 March, 1741-2 [Pro. 27 Dec., 1756]; mentions his sons, John Wise, of Bolton Percy, clerk, and Cornelius Wise, and his daughter Mary Wise, to whom he bequeaths all the “linnen that came from Virginia and from Appleton.”

¹¹⁵ Richard Denton, merchant, son of John Denton, by Mary, daughter of Richard Sowray, of York, was one of the city chamberlains in 1711, and sheriff in 1715-16. He was living at Deighton, in the parish of Escrick, in 1729, and died at Nun Monkton before 24 Dec., 1731, leaving two daughters, Mary and Ann.

¹¹⁶ Luke Lillingston, esq., of North Ferriby, son of colonel Henry Lillingston, of Bottesford, co. Linc., died 6 April, 1713, aged 60, and was buried at Ferriby. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Saunderson, esq., of Bommel, in Guelderland, died 18 Oct., 1699, aged 58. In his will, dated 4 March, 1712-3 [Pro. 13 July, 1714], he mentions his wife Catherine, his daughters Susanna and Anna-Maria Lillingston, his father-in-law Samuel Hassell, and his nephew Lillingston Bowden, of Beverley.—Catherine, widow of — Towry, esq., and daughter of Samuel Hassell, esq., of Hutton-upon-Derwent. She re-married (his 3rd wife) Sir Richard Osbaldeston, knt., of Hunmanby. Dame Catherine Osbaldeston, of York, widow, in her will, dated 25 June, 1733 [Pro. 3 March, 1734-5], bequeaths her silver tankard, with Mr. Towry's coat of arms on it, to her brother Thomas Hassell.

(420). 1710, Apr. 15. Thomas Lambert, Esquire, and Mrs. Dorathey Tankered.¹¹⁷

(421). 1710, July 22. John Preston, of South Duffield, and Martha Squire, of Elvington.

(422). 1710, Aug. 3. William Harrison, of Beverley, and Elizabeth Hawood, of York.

(423). 1710-11, Jan. 21. Francis Horsely,¹¹⁸ of Catton, & Grace Raper, of Knapton.

(424). 1710-11, Jan. 22. Patrick Maxwell, of the cytie of Yorke, Esq^r, & Mrs. Ann Trotter, of the same.

(425). 1710-11, Feb. 24. William Tweddell and Elizabeth Doughty, both of this cytie.

(426). 1711, May 1. Samuel Lund, of Haxby, and Sybill Linton, of York.

(427). 1711, May 3. Leonard Matthews and Bridget Dale, both of this cytie.

(428). 1711, June 1. William Manby, of Knarsbrough, and Sarah Exley, of the same.

(429). 1711, June 14. Robert Ellis, of Beverley, and Ann Justice, of Yorke.

(430). 1711, June 19. Stephen Dalton & Jane Leadley, both of this cytie.

(431). 1711, July 1. Richard Pearson,¹¹⁹ of Kingston-upon-Hull, & Margret Thomas, of this cytie.

(432). 1711, July 29. Thomas Mann, of Batley, and Sarah Mann, of this cytie.

(433). 1711, July 28 (*sic*). George Ellerson and Margret Smallwood, both of this cytie.

(434). 1711, Nov. 10. Robert Pinkney and Ann Robinson, both of this cytie.

(435). 1711, Nov. 11. Thomas Williamson and Jane Mann.

¹¹⁷ Probably Dorothy, eldest daughter of Christopher Tancred, esq., of Whixley.

¹¹⁸ A younger son of John Horsley, of Upper Catton, yeoman.

¹¹⁹ Richard Pearson, of Kingston-upon-Hull, haberdasher of hats, made his will 21 March, 1711-12, leaving all to his wife Margaret, to whom probate was granted 16 April, 1720.

(436). 1711, Dec. 13. John Wheatley, of Pontefract, and Abigall Forless, of the same.

(437). 1711-12, Feb. 1. Jeremiah Bellingaham and Jonæ Gardiner, both of this cytie.

(438). 1711-12, Jan. 22 (*sic*). Mr. Jonah Thompson¹²⁰ and Mrs. Ann Justice, both of this cytie.

(439). 1711-12, Mar. 17. Isack Higson and Dorathey Stilling.

(440). 1712, Apr. 1. Henry Lee¹²¹ and Hannah Freeman, both of Kingston-upon-Hull.

(441). 1712, Apr. 19. John Dodd, of Alne, and Ellen Fountains, of the same.

(442). 1712, May 13. Thomas Bowling and Ellinor Hodge.

(443). 1712, June 5. Mr. John Bradley,¹²² Prebendary of the Prebend of South Newbald, and Mrs. Mary Woodyer.

(444). 1712, July 9. Richard Burton, of Snaith, and Elizabet Burton, of Thornton.

(445). 1712, Aug. 5. John Nendick and Elizabeth Bartendale, both of Malton.

¹²⁰ Jonas Thompson, attorney, son and heir of Richard Thompson, esq., of Kilham (son and heir of Jonas Thompson, esq., elder brother of Sir Henry Thompson, knt., of Escrick, alderman of York). Chamberlain in 1711; lord mayor in 1731; died 18 July, 1739, aged 59; buried at Kilham, July 21.—Ann, daughter of William Justice, attorney, York, and niece of Emanuel Justice, lord mayor in 1706. She died 3 Feb., 1773, aged 82, and was buried at Kilham Feb. 23rd. Their son, the Revd. Richard Thompson, was interred in the Minster in 1795. *See* Burials, No. 245.

¹²¹ Henry Lee was chamberlain of Hull in 1728, and warden of the Trinity House in 1729, 1734 and 1741.—W. C. B. In his will, which was made in London 4 June, 1744 [Pro. 25 April, 1750], he tells us that his grandfather-in-law, Mr. Thomas Peacock, town-clerk of Hull, “who dyed as sencible as I am that writes this,” left him about £6,000, which sum was then in “the hands of Fairbridge and others, who very unjustly possess the same, I being forced to set my hand to some paper, and do such things as I would not have done, but was threatened with ruin and an imediat gaole if I refused, and was then so ill in my chamber that none thought less then that my heart was broake by the vilanous treatment I received.” He appoints his wife Hannah, and his children, Hannah, Henry and Thomas Lee, executors.

¹²² The Rev^d. John Bradley (*see* Nos. 17, 240, *antea*), canon residentiary of York, died intestate, administration of his effects being granted to his son, Henry Bradley, clerk, 6 Jan., 1741-2. (*See* No. 753, *postea*.)—Mary, daughter of William Woodyear, esq., of York, and sister of George Woodyear, esq., of Crookhill, whose daughter Mary married Francis Drake, the author of *Eboracum* (*see* No. 550, *postea*). She died intestate, within the cathedral close, and on 9 May, 1744, administration was granted to her nephew, William Woodyear, esq.

(446). 1712, Aug. 13. Robert Laverack, of Fishlake, and Susan Birks, of the par. of Snaith.

(447). 1712, Oct. 16. Markam Hadelsey and Ann Blyth, both of the par. of South Duffield.

(448). 1712, Dec. 30. Christopher Bates (Bales ?),¹²³ of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, and Wastell (*sic*), of Aynerderby Steeple.

(449). 1712, Dec. 31. Tho. Williamson and Ann Bennington.

(450). 1712-13, Jan. 12. Thomas Gill and Mary Clough.

(451). 1712-13, Feb. 12. Edward Watson and Hanah Hardestie, both of Easeingwold.

(452). 1713, Apr. 20. Mr. John Foster¹²⁴ and Mrs. Mary Dealtrey, both of York.

(453). 1713, May 27. George Seller, of Malton, and Elizabeth Lowson, of Norton.

(454). 1713, June 4. Mr. William Matterson and Mrs. Martha Jackson.

(455). 1713, July 4. Richard Prince, of Swillington, and Hester Beale, of Garforth.

(456). 1713, July 29 (*sic*). Christopher Bell and Ann Cowton, both of this cytie.

(457). 1713, July 12. Mr. Charles Usher¹²⁵ and Mrs. Edith Davie, of the par. of St. Martin's, Coney Streete.

(458). 1713, July 17. John Leng, of Allerthorp, and Mary Dewsbercy.

¹²³ According to Gent (p. 194), Christopher Bales, or Bailes, was chamberlain of Hull in 1714, and sheriff in 1717. Christopher Bayles, esq., of Laxton, near Howden, died in 1744, leaving a son, Christopher Bayles, merchant, and three daughters, Deborah, Frances and Barbara Bayles.

¹²⁴ John Foster, haberdasher, York.—Mary, sister of John Dealtry, of York, gent.

¹²⁵ Charles Usher was apprenticed to Jon. Welburne, apothecary, York, 24 July, 1700. On 18 Nov., 1708, he married, at St. Mary's, Castlegate, Mrs. Elizabeth Bywater. She was buried in the same church 6 Aug., 1709. On 11 May, 1711, administration of the goods of Elizabeth Spofforth, *alias* Usher, late of York, deceased, intestate, was granted to Charles Usher, her husband. Mr. Usher afterwards resided at Birstal, and died at York in the summer of 1721.—Edith, his third wife (who survived him), was the daughter, I believe, of Robert Davye, alderman of York, and sister of Anne, wife of Samuel Wilberforce, esq., from whom the present lord bishop of Winchester is descended.

(459). 1713, July 21. Henry Jarret,¹²⁶ of Beverley, and Ann Blakeston, of North Newbald.

(460). 1713, Aug. 28. George Wilkinson, of Wakefield, and Frances Bethell, of Heath.

(461). 1713, Sept. 5. Richard Jobbottson, of Riston, in the par. of Burnsall, and Sarah Allcock, of York.

(462). 1713, Sept. 17. William Yates and Susan Lewis, both of this cytie.

(463). 1713, Nov. 7. John Burneston, of Knaresbrough, and Hannah Leeming, of Beethill.

(464). 1713, Nov. 29. Captaine Henry Medley¹²⁷ and Mrs. Anne Gouhe.

(465). 1713, Dec. 22. William Caterick, of Darlington, and Elizabeth Greene.

(466). 1713-4, Jan. 12. William Bowlby, of Hemsley, and Elizabeth Wilson.

(467). 1714, May 2. Montacute Giles¹²⁸ and Marie Fox, both of this cytie.

¹²⁶ Henry Jarratt, of Beverley, gent., lord of the manors of Lund and Bempton, died in 1745, leaving a son John, and two daughters, Mary, wife of John Constable, of Beverley, gent., and Anne. He was the son of Henry Jarratt, of Hull, gent., who died about 1734.

¹²⁷ Henry, son of Robert Medley, esq., of York, by Dorothy, daughter of William Grimston, esq., of Grimston Garth (by his second wife). In his will, dated at Savona 2 Aug., 1747 [Pro. 20 Feb. *seq.*], "Henry Medley, of Little Smeaton, co. York, esq., vice-admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Maties fleet, & commander-in-chief of his Maties ships & vessels imployed in the Mediterranean," desires to be buried in the parish church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York. He bequeaths £7,000 to his nephew John Kilvington, of Acomb, gent., £3,000 to his niece Mrs. Dorothy Kilvington, of York, and a like sum to Jane, daughter of the above John Kilvington. All his real estates he leaves to Thomas Grimston, esq., of Etton, and his heirs, remainder to his said nephew John Kilvington. Admiral Medley died at Savona, 5 Aug., 1747. A monument to his memory, in the north aisle of the choir of York Minster, bears the following inscription:—

In Memory of
The Hon^{ble}. HENRY MEDLEY, ESQ^r., Vice Admiral of the Blue
and Commander in Chief in the MEDITERRANEAN,
who died at SAVONA Aug: 5th., 1747.
He was Son to ROBERT MEDLEY, ESQ^r., by DOROTHY Daughter
to WILLIAM GRIMSTON of GRIMSTON GARTH, ESQ^r.
He married ANN, Daughter and Heiress to
Mr. NATHANIEL GOCHE, Merchant in HULL, by DOROTHY
Sister to THOMAS GRIMSTON, ESQ^r., Grandson to the
Abovenamed WILLIAM; and had Issue by her
One Daughter who died Young.

¹²⁸ Montague Gyles was apprenticed to Rowland Moseley, apothecary, York, 29 Sept., 1707.

(468). 1714, July 29. Thomas Smithson, of Aldwooley, and Mary Cooper, of Hovingham.

(469). 1714, Aug. 3. John Cusens, of Wistow, and Mary Byard.

(470). 1714, Sept. 9. Jonathan Empson, of Swinfleet, and Ann Dealtrey, of Bubwith.

(471). 1714, Feb. 18 (*sic*). Thomas Smith and Mary Hila, of Hembrough.

(472). 1714, Nov. 12 (*sic*). Simon Linch and Elizabeth Owthwait, of Shereburn.

(473). 1714-5, Feb. 4. John Coulton and Raceachell Webster, of this cytie.

(474). 1715, Apr. 21. Richard Heckels¹²⁹ and Dorathey Mawman.

(475). 1715, Apr. 21. Christopher Sanderson and Ann Cook.

(476). 1715, May 28. Fransis Pickring and Ann Banks.

(477). 1715, June 25. Rob. Foster, of Welburn, and Ann Newton.

(478). 1715, Aug. 27. Timothy Hutchinson, of Leedes, and Mary Hutchinson, of the par. of Belfrey's, in York.

(479). 1715, Nov. 3. Ralph Taylor, of Brafferton, and Elizabeth Talor, of York.

(480). 1715, Nov. 21. John Wictaker, of North Milford, and Elizabeth Hollingworth, of Sutton.

(481). 1715, Nov. 27. William Lee, of the par. of St. Sampson's, and Marie Dormer.

(482). 1715, Dec. 3. John Piper, of Easeingwold, and Elizabeth Burnet, of York.

(483). 1715-6, Feb. 3. Nehemiah Fearne,¹³⁰ of Leeds, & Eliz. Wright, of Wistow.

¹²⁹ Richard Eccles, fishmonger, chamberlain in 1710, died before 18 March, 1718-9, leaving a widow Dorothy.

¹³⁰ Son of Josiah Fearne, of Leeds, clothier; died intestate before 6 Aug., 1742.

- (484), 1715-6, Mar. 4. Robt. Ibbotson & Ann Parker.
- (485). 1716, Apr. 5. Samuell Powell, of Ledes, and Hannah Ambler.
- (486). 1716, Apr. 30. Jacob Hayns, of Notingham, and Priscilla Jubb.
- (487). 1716, May 27. William Waind and Ann Cros.
- (488). 1716, June 5. Jonathan Bark,¹³¹ of Snaith, and Mary Fagg, of Sutton.
- (489). 1716, July 21. Richard Brunton and Mary Tanfeild.
- (490). 1716, Aug. 21. James Bastow¹³² and Marie Bastow, both of this cytie.
- (491). 1716, Oct. 17. John Skelton, of Wakefeild Wood, and Margret Talbot, of York. (*See* No. 496.)
- (492). 1716, Oct. 25. John Sprentall¹³³ and Hannah Laycock, both of Leedes.
- (493). 1716, Oct. 28. Mr. Humfrey Duncalfe,¹³⁴ of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Mrs. Pawson, of York.
- (494). 1716, Nov. 3. John Lucas and Marie Thompson.
- (495). 1716, Nov. 3. Tho. Story, of Old Byland, and Mary Greeneside, of Coxwold.
- (496). 1716, Oct. 16 (*sic*). John Skelton, of Wakefeild, and Marie Talbot. (*See* No. 491.)

¹³¹ Probably *John Barke*, curate of Snaith, whose wife Mary was buried there 1 May, 1718. *See* No. 598, *postea*.

¹³² James Barstow, mercer, or grocer (son of Thomas Barstow, of York, by Sarah Poole, his wife?). Apprenticed to Thomas Barstow, mercer, 4 March, 1686-7; admitted into the Merchants' Company in 1695; sheriff of York in 1716-7; buried at All Saints, North-street, 5 March, 1734-5. His first wife Mary died in childbed, and was buried at St. Martin's, Coney-street, 29 Nov., 1706.—Mary (his second wife), widow of Nathan Barstow, of York, gent. (ancestor of the Barstows of Garrow Hill), and daughter of Robert Foster, sheriff of York in 1691-2. She was buried at All Saints, 4 Feb., 1741-2.

¹³³ Josiah Fearn, clothier, Leeds, in his will dated 28 Jan., 1721-2, mentions his daughter Anna Sprentall.

¹³⁴ Humphrey, son of Edmund Duncalfe, woollen-draper, Hull, was apprenticed to Elias Pawson, wine-merchant and alderman of York, 20 Aug., 1701. "At his going beyond seas," about 1707, his father advanced him the sum of £200, secured on property at Hollym, in Holderness, which had been bequeathed to him, in 1705, by his uncle Samuel Duncalfe, town-clerk of Hull.—"Mrs. Pawson" was probably one of the daughters of his master the alderman.

(497). 1716, Dec. 21. Robert England and Mare Greeneup, both of this cytie.

(498). 1716-7, Mar. 5. James Langwith¹³⁵ and Elizabet Denton.

(499). 1717, Mar. 28. John Gibson, of Rickall, and Elizabeth Grimshaw.

(500). 1717, Apr. 22. George Stowin, of Snaith, and Sarah Empson.¹³⁶

(501). 1717, May 6. Micheale Drake and Ann Robinson, of Wakefeild.

(502). 1717, May 16. Francis Laverack, of Smeaton, in the par. of Womersley, and Marey Nelson, of Newland.

(503). 1717, May 18. Thomas Horsley,¹³⁷ of Fimber, in the par. of Wetwang, and Mary Gooderick, of Gate Hemsley.

(504). 1717, June 18. Francis Benson, of Hunsionor (Hunsingore ?), and Jane Roebuck, of Hull.

(505). 1717, Aug. 1. Edw. Coxshow and Ellin Brown.

(506). 1717, Aug. 22. John Watson, of Steffendales and Gisabela (*sic*). (*See* No. 510.)

(507). 1717, Sept. 7. Ralph Hoggrave and Mary Grey.

(508). 1717-8, Feb. 2. Mr. Nicholas Prockter¹³⁸ and Mrs. Mildrew Rhodes.

(509). 1717-8, Feb. 12. George Franklin and Mare Smeaton.

(510). 1718, Apr. 29. John Watson, of Fylingdales, and Issabele Wilson. (*See* No. 506.)

¹³⁵ James Langwith, watchmaker, York, son of Oswald Langwith, gent., clerk of the cathedral vestry (*see* Minster Burials, Vol. I., p. 264, *n*). He died 7 Feb., 1722-3, aged 32, and was buried in the church of St. Maurice, leaving a son Oswald, whose tuition was granted 28 Oct., 1725, to his uncle Richard Denton, gent. (*see* No. 418, *antea*).—Elizabeth, daughter of John Denton, of York. She re-married John Fryer, of York, and died intestate before 15 Oct., 1725. *See* Nos. 724 and 813, *postea*.

¹³⁶ Sarah, daughter of James Empson, of Goole, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife. She was living in 1734.

¹³⁷ The eldest son, I believe, of Matthew Horsley, of Fimber, yeoman. He was living at Gate Helmsley in 1730.

¹³⁸ For some account of Mr. Nicholas Procter, formerly vestry-clerk in the cathedral, and his wife Mildrew, *see* Burials, No. 165. She was the widow of John Rhodes, gent., of Temple Newsam.

(511). 1718, May 8. Thos. Tate, of Braham, and Hezill Theakston.

(512). 1718, June 9. Simon Neulove,¹³⁹ of Wetwang, and Isabela Hotham, of Yorke.

(513). 1718, July 22. Edward Crofts¹⁴⁰ and Margarete Peckett, both of York.

(514). 1718, June 22 (*sic*). John Garbut and Isabell Smith, both of York.

(515). 1718, Aug. 12. Christopher Cross, of Huggate, and Ann Wiangham (*sic*), of Langton.

(516). 1718, Aug. 14. William Humble, of Pickaring, and Mary Allen.

(517). 1718, Aug. 24. D'oyly Sanders¹⁴¹ and Sarae Hatchett, both of this cytie.

(518). 1718, Aug. 26. Thomas Gill and Sara Sigsworth, both of this cytie.

(519). 1718, Oct. 28. Francis Wright and Mare Robinson, both of this cytie.

(520). 1718, Oct. 10 (*sic*). Thomas Harker and Jane Morrell, both of Owston.

(521). 1718, Oct. 17 (*sic*). Jos. Cam and Alice Carterton, both of this cytie.

(522). 1718, Nov. 26. Will. Mudd and Jane Roome, both of this cytie.

(523). 1718, Dec. 5. Ralph Moor, of Pocklington, and Jane Jackson, of Moorton.

¹³⁹ Apparently a younger son of Michael Newlove, of Wetwang, yeoman, who died in 1699.—Isabella, daughter of Robert Hotham, brewer, York. See Nos. 676, 800, 827.

¹⁴⁰ Edward, son of Edward Croft, plumber, York, by his first wife Sarah, daughter of Richard Justice, innholder, York. Will dated 26 Feb., 1718-9 [Pro. 21 Dec., 1742]. Leaves all to his wife Margaret.—Margaret, daughter of Richard Peckett, of York, (son of John Peckett, sheriff in 1673-4, by Margaret, daughter of Richard Metcalfe, of Northallerton, gent.).

¹⁴¹ Second son of Thomas Saunders, gent., of Coat's Bank, Grosmont, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Chaloner, knt., of Guisbrough. He died in 1748, leaving a widow Anne, and a son D'oyly. His younger brother, David Saunders, apothecary, York, was father of Francis Saunders, sheriff in 1781-2, whose son James was lord mayor of York in 1818.—On 21 Oct., 1719, Thomas Hatchett, cheesemonger, York, bequeaths "to Mr. Doyley Sanders one broad peice of gold of ye value of three & twenty shillings."

(524). 1718-9, Jan. 17. John Welburn, of Scarbrough, and Elizabeth Beverly, of this cytie.

(525). 1718-9, Feb. 17. Henry Stephenson & Elizabeth Jackson, both of North Newbald.

(526). 1718-9, Feb. 18. Will. Rudsdill, of Bugthorp, and Marie Agar.

(527). 1719, Apr. 11. Stamper Fenton¹⁴² & Ann Preistley, both of this cytie.

(528). 1719, May 2. John Nicholson and Elizebeth Bramwell.

(529). 1719, May 21. John Gibson, of Malton, and Mary Smith, of the same.

(530). 1719, June 2. Jonathan Hobson and Jane Westerdale, both of this cytie.

(531). 1719, July 4. John Simpson, of Doncaster, and Eliz^e Fenton.

(532). 1719, July 20. Sam. Geldart¹⁴³ and Fath Brooks, both of this cytie.

(533). 1719, July 28. George Dawson,¹⁴⁴ Esq^e. & Mrs. Dorothy Heaton, both of this city.

(534). 1719, July 30. James Dismer and Ann Heydon, both of this cytie.

(535). 1719, Aug. 14. George Skeue (Skene ?) and Elizabeth Skeue.

(536). 1719, Aug. 23. Lances Hilton,¹⁴⁵ of Stockton, and Ellener Couset, of London.

¹⁴² Stamper Fenton, tavern-keeper, chamberlain in 1726, died 17 Aug., 1734, aged 48, and was buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, Aug. 19th.—Ann, daughter of (Joseph?) Priestley, of York. "Mrs. Ann Fenton, widow," was buried at the above church, 17 Feb., 1750-1.

¹⁴³ Samuel Geldart, of York, cook, son of John Geldart, of London, and nephew of Bartholomew Geldart, sheriff of York in 1699-1700, died in 1730, leaving a widow Faith, and four daughters, Mary, Faith, Ann and Hannah.—Faith, daughter of Thomas Brooks, of Scoresby, gent., and granddaughter of the above-mentioned Bartholomew Geldart. Baptized at St. Mary's, Castlegate, 4 Nov., 1694; died before 19 Sept., 1749.

¹⁴⁴ George Dawson, esq., of North Ferriby, second son of William Dawson, esq., of Heworth, near York, by Agnes, daughter of Sir William Lowther. Bap. 13 March, 1689; will dated 7 Oct., 1738 [Pro. 1 Feb., 1741-2], mentions his wife Dorothy, and his children Lillingston, William, George, Dorothy, Ann, Elizabeth and Jane. The youngest son, George Dawson, esq., of Ackworth Park and Osgodby Hall, became governor of Masulipatam.—Dorothy, daughter of John Heaton, esq., of Firby.

¹⁴⁵ Lancelot Hylton, of Stockton on Tees, attorney, 5th son of Robert Hylton, of the same place, gent. Born 16 Aug., 1694; died 16 Oct., 1757.—Eleanor, his first

(537). 1719, Aug. 29. Robert Sperman,¹⁴⁶ of Carleton, and Ann Stone.

(538). 1719, Sept. 24. John Rickall, of Escrick, and Mary Canaby, of this city.

(539). 1719, Sept. 11 (*sic*). Tho. Moon and Elizebeth Pickering, both of this cytie.

(540). 1719, Oct. 20. John Duning, of Crosby, and Maria Whinips, (of) Coxwold.

(541). 1719, Oct. 21. Edmund Pease & Elizebeth Nicholls, both of this cytie.

(542). 1719, Nov. 14. Will. Elston, of this cytie, and Eliz. Turpin, of Cawood.

(543). 1719, Dec. 13. Mr. Baynes,¹⁴⁷ of Kilburn, and Mrs. Taby Prickett, of this cytie.

(544). 1719, Dec. 17. Richard Meek,¹⁴⁸ of Felliskirk, and Margaret Hopkin, of Thirsk.

(545). 1719-20, Jan. 14. Mr. Abstrupo Danby¹⁴⁹ and Mrs. Batte : Eusden.

(546). 1719-20, Jan. 14. John Mayer,¹⁵⁰ of this cytie, and Mary Gowland, of y^e same.

wife, was buried at Stockton 21 Jan., 1729. She was the mother of William Hylton, the poet.

¹⁴⁶ Robert, eldest son of Gilbert Spearman, esq., of Thornley, co. Durham (by his first wife Mary, daughter and coheiress of Robert Bromley, gent., of Nesbitt, in the same county), died in 1747.—Ann, daughter of Dr. Christopher Stone, chancellor of York. *See* Minster Burials, No. 98.

¹⁴⁷ William Baynes, esq., of Kilburn. Will dated 28 Feb., 1728-9 [Pro. 8 Feb., 1732-3], mentions his only son William (a minor), and appoints his wife Tabitha, his cousin Mr. Walter Baynes, at the Cold Bath in London, his brother-in-law Mr. George Prickett, of London, merchant, and his nephew-in-law Mr. Charles Mann, rector of Terrington, trustees.—Tabitha, daughter of George Prickett, esq., serjeant-at-law, recorder of York (1688-1700), by Rebecca, daughter and coheiress of Leonard Thompson, alderman of York.

¹⁴⁸ The eldest son of Richard Meek, of Gilsdale Field, in the parish of Feliskirk, yeoman, who died in 1716.

¹⁴⁹ Abstrupus, only son of Sir Abstrupus Danby, knt. of Swinton. *See* No. 412, *antea*.—Battina (his second wife), daughter of Lawrence Eusden, D.D., rector of Spoforth; baptized 28 May, 1686; died intestate in 1748, and was buried at Bath. *See* Minster Burials, No. 131.

¹⁵⁰ John Mayer, attorney, free in 1731, chamberlain in 1733, fined for sheriff in 1739, lord mayor in 1742 and 1762, died at Acomb 23rd Aug., 1770, aged 77, and was buried at St. Martin's, Coney-street, Aug. 28th.—Mary, daughter of John Gowland, barber-chirurgeon, York. She died at Acomb 1 Oct., 1780, aged 85, and was buried near her husband, Oct. 9th. Her brother, John Gowland, esq., apothecary to George II. and George III., who died at Bath 3 Aug., 1776, and was interred near his ancestors in the above church, left the greater part of his fortune (£60,000) to his nephews John and Thomas Mayer.

(547). 1719-20, Jan. 21. John Hart, of this cytie, and Eliz. Adamson, of y^e same.

(548). 1719-20, Feb. 11. Edmund Winwood,¹⁵¹ of this cytie, and Elizabeth Green, of y^e same.

(549). 1719-20, Feb. 28. Will. Shaw, of Wakefield, & Mariea Ambler, of this cytie.

(550). 1720, Apr. 19. Mr. Francis Drake¹⁵² and Mrs. Mari. Woodyer, both of this cytie.

(551). 1720, Apr. 28. Mr. William Readshaw¹⁵³ and Mrs. Sarah Hind, both of this city.

(552). 1720, May 5. Jos. Lowe, of Pocklington, and Dorothy Westowby, of y^e same.

(553). 1720, May 24. Tho. Dickson, of Acklam, and Margaret Westbrooke, of Owsom.

(554). 1720, June 7. John Beverlay¹⁵⁴ and Mary Gill, both of this cytie.

(555). 1720, June 14. Jervis Coates,¹⁵⁵ of Whitby, and Eliza. Franckland, of Glasedale.

(556). 1720, June 20. Tho. Maskil¹⁵⁶ and Anne Preston, both of this cytie.

(557). 1720, July 7. John Hawkins, of Sutton, and Mariæ Haistings.

(558). 1720, July 18. Chr. Lee, of Selby, and Jane Benson, of Brayton.

(559). 1720, Aug. 8. Tho. Richardson, of Pocklington, and Eliz. Baumbrough, of y^e same.

¹⁵¹ Son of Edmund Winwood, of St. Sampson's parish. He was one of the city chamberlains in 1733.

¹⁵² Francis Drake, of York, surgeon, the well-known author of "Eboracum," and other works.—Mary, 3rd daughter of George Woodyear, esq. of Crook-hill, near Doncaster (son and heir of William Woodyear, esq. of York), by Alice, daughter of the Rev. Richard Tatham, of Kirklington. She died 18 May, 1728, and was buried at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey.

¹⁵³ William Redshaw, the elder, of York, gent., was buried at St. Mary's, Bishophill Junior, 27 May, 1749. His son William was one of the city chamberlains in 1750.

¹⁵⁴ John Beverley, cutler, chamberlain in 1738.

¹⁵⁵ Probably Jarvis, eldest son of Jarvis Coates, of Whitby, shipwright, who died in 1738, leaving a widow Mercy.

¹⁵⁶ Thomas Maskall, innholder, Castlegate, died in 1725, leaving a widow Ann.

(560). 1720, Aug. 18. Robt. Leetham, of Selby, & Eliz. Dunington, of Womersley.

(561). 1720, Aug. 22. Rich. Daniells, (of) Hutton, and Alice Leake, of Cattell.

(562). 1720, Aug. 23. John Greenup,¹⁵⁷ of this cytie, and Mari. Wakefield, of Copmanthorpe.

(563). 1720, Sept. 10. George Appleby, of Husthwaite, & Margaret Clow, of y^e same.

(564). 1720, Sept. 11. James Towell, of Easingwold, (and) Margery Smith, of York.

(565). 1720, Sept. 23. Tho. Whare¹⁵⁸ and Elizabeth Ratis^{on}, both of this cytie.

(566). 1720, Oct. 16. Will. Tomlinson, of Tockwith, and Sare Fowler, of y^e same.

(567). 1720, Oct. 27. Mr. Tho. Eyres, of Hull, & Mrs. Clare Shipton, of y^e same.

(568). 1720, Nov. 17. Rich^d Winter, of Wheldrake, and Mary Hatter, of y^e same.

(569). 1720, Nov. 29. Tho. Bell, of Riccall, and Alice Swinbank.

(570). 1720, Nov. 29. John Brookbanck, of this cytie, & Alice Norfolk, of Askam.

(571). 1720, Dec. 12. John Thomas and Marthe Wood, both of this cytie.

(572). 1720-1, Jan. 8. Will. Huntley, of Clifton, and Maria Wilkinson, of this cytie.

(573). 1720-1, Jan. 31. Mr. Frank Moxon, of Bishopthorpe, and Mrs. Eliz. Smith, of y^e same.

(574). 1720-1, Feb. 4. Rob^{te} Benson, of Nunmountain, (and) Eliz. Audus, of Howden.

(575). 1720-1, Mar. 2. Isaak Browne, of Whitby, & Marie Kidd, of Pickering.

(576). 1721, Apr. 3. Will. Smith and Mary Crowther, of Pocklington.

¹⁵⁷ John Greenup, brazier, chamberlain in 1735. See No. 701, *postea*.

¹⁵⁸ Administration of the effects of Thomas Whare, who died intestate, was granted to his widow Elizabeth. 12 Oct., 1727.

(577). 1721, Apr. 12. Mr. John Farre and Mrs. Francis Bolton.

(578). 1721, Apr. 17. Will. Tate and Eliz. Ledson, of Wistow.

(579). 1721, Apr. 20. Rob^t: Dun, of this cytie, & Mary Wheldrake, of y^e same.

(580). 1721, May 1. Will. Ward, of Wigginton, and Eliz. Green, of Cranckley.

(581). 1721, May 4. Henry Dove, of Carlton, (and) Marry Cass, of Easeingwold.

(582). 1721, May 5. John Wails, of Husthwaite, and Anne Driffield, of y^e same.

(583). 1721, May 11. Luke Lowther,¹⁵⁹ of this cytie, and Eliz. West, of y^e same.

(584). 1721, May 22. John Mansell, of Nunington, & Ann Peacock, of y^e same.

(585). 1721, May 28. Joh. Fearby,¹⁶⁰ of Askham Bryan, & Eliz. Jowland, of Moor Monckton.

(586). 1721, May 29. Tho. Goodyear, de Sutton, (and) Ann Blackburne, of y^e same.

(587). 1721, July 20. Mr. Jeremi Horsfild,¹⁶¹ of this cytie, and Mrs. Sara Mann, of y^e same.

(588). 1721, July 31. David Hillary, of Stockton, & Mary Waddington, of Hunsiner (Hunsingore?).

(589). 1721, Aug. 7. Will. Morrett, of Burne, & Jane Martin.

(590). 1721, Aug. 22. George Taylor, of Wass, & Ann Dunning, (of) Sutton.

¹⁵⁹ Luke Lowther, chamberlain in 1726.

¹⁶⁰ John Fearby, of Askham Bryan, yeoman, died in 1750, leaving two daughters, Mary, the wife of John Doughty of Acaster Malbis, and Elizabeth.

¹⁶¹ Jeremiah, eldest surviving son of Robert Horsfield, tailor, sheriff of York in 1672-3 (by his 4th wife Hannah), and grandson of Thomas Horsfield, of Hemsworth. Baptised at St. Martin's, Coney-street, 24 June, 1686; died 11 Jan., 1731-2; buried in the church of St. Maurice. See No. 54, *antea*.—Sarah, eldest daughter and coheirress of Richard Mann, esq., of York, by Dinah, daughter of Mark Kirkby, merchant, Hull. Died, intestate, 10 Feb., 1752-3, aged 55; buried near her husband. Their son, Mann Horsfield, esq., of Thorpe Green, was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1774, and died in 1796.

(591). 1721, Sept. 4. Nich. Mosley,¹⁶² of this cytie, & Annabella Pennyman, of Normanby.

(592). 1721, Oct. 15. John Spence, of Steeton, and Eliz. Sowden, of Dringhouses.

(593). 1721, Nov. 11. Will^m Blanshard, of Blacktoft, & Priscilla Scott, of Howden.

11 Nov. 1721. It is order'd by the Dean & Residentiaries that no Marriages be permitted to be solemnized in this Cathedral by any person who hath not some dignity or præbend in it, or is not a vicar choral or probationer, unless leave be first asked & obtained from him who is major in choro. And that every person who shall solemnize any marriage, do immediately, with his own hand, register the same in this book, & subscribe his name.

HENRY FINCH.

JO. RICHARDSON.

JO. BRADLEY.

(594). 1721, Nov. 16. Peter Banks & Elisabeth Coates, both of All Saints in y^e Pavement.

(595). 1721, Nov. 23. George Loup,¹⁶³ of Rippon, & Elizabeth Kitchingman, of this Minster Yard.

(596). 1721, Nov. 24. John Hirst and Mary Skelton, both of Scarbrough.

(597). 1721, Dec. 4. Henry Shippen, of y^e par. of Barwick in Elmet, and Ann Graveley, of y^e par. of Whitkirk.

¹⁶² Nicholas, eldest son of the Revd. Thomas Mosley, rector of Skelton, and vicar of Overton, by Bridget, daughter of Nicholas Suger, of York, gent. Ordained deacon, by the bishop of Carlisle, 19 Dec., 1714, and priest, by the bishop of London, 16 June, 1717; admitted curate of St. Helen's Stonegate (of which church he was afterwards vicar), 1 Feb., 1715-6: instituted to the rectory of St. Crux, 3 April, 1722, which living he held until his death in 1748. On 13 June, 1722, he resigned the vicarage of Fenton.—Annabella, eldest daughter of William Pennyman, esq., of Normanby, and coheiress (with her sisters Elizabeth and Joan) to her brother Richard. She died without issue before 31 Dec., 1744.

¹⁶³ George Loup, apothecary and surgeon, mayor of Ripon in 1734 and 1748. Will dated at Boroughbridge 4 Nov., 1756 [Pro. 11 Dec. *seq.*] Mentions his sons Thomas, Robert, John and Henry Loup, his daughters, Rachael Loup, and Sarah, then the wife of the Revd. William Nesfield, and his brother-in-law Robert Kitchingman. Sarah, wife of Mr. George Loup, died in 1720, and was buried in Ripon Minster.—Elizabeth (his second wife), daughter of William Kitchingman, esq., of Carlton Husthwaite. They were married by her brother-in-law the Revd. John Froggott, rector of Kirk Deighton.

(598). 1721-2, Jan. 20. The Rev^d Mr. John Barke,¹⁶⁴ of Snaith, & Mrs. Eliz. Holmes, of York.

(599). 1721-2, Feb. 3. Richard Preston & Alice Brayshaw, both of y^e parish of S^t. Crux in y^e Shambles.

(600). 1721-2, Feb. 27. Samuel Waugh,¹⁶⁵ of S^t. Martin's par. in Coney-street, & Margaret Wynne, of Thornton Steward.

(601). 1721-2, Mar. 15. John Weightman,¹⁶⁶ in y^e par. of Heslington, in y^e province of York, and Ann Cook, of Middlethorp, in y^e par. of S^t. Marie's, Bishophill.

(602). 1722, Mar. 27. Richard Turnbull,¹⁶⁷ of y^e par. of S^t. Trinity in Curia Regis, & Mary Wood, of All Saints in y^e Pavement.

(603). 1722, Apr. 2. Tho^s. Lacy, of y^e par. of Wakefield, bookseller, and Elizabeth Ambler, of Belfray's parish.

(604). 1722, Apr. 7. George Garnett, of y^e par. of Eastrington, farmer, and Mary Stather, of y^e same.

(605). 1722, Apr. 10. Francis Goodrick and Margaret Middleton, both of Clifton.

(606). 1722, Apr. 10. Alexander Mould and Jane Mitchell of Armin, in y^e county of York.

(607). 1722, Apr. 17. Benjamin Wray and Elisabeth Overam of y^e par. of S^t. Michael's.

(608). 1722, Apr. 17. Thomas Byos and Mary Haxby, both of Pocklington.

(609). 1722, Apr. 17. John Noble,¹⁶⁸ of North Dalton, and Margaret Collis (?), of y^e same.

¹⁶⁴ John Barke, A.B., of St. John's College, Cambridge, curate of Snaith from 1715 to 1746. His first wife Mary was buried there 1 May, 1718 (*see* No. 488, *antea*).—His widow was buried at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, York, 25 Oct., 1758.

¹⁶⁵ Samuel Waugh, innholder, chamberlain in 1715.

¹⁶⁶ Son of Edward Weightman, of Heslington, gent., by his first wife, Jane Bean, of Middlethorpe. Will dated 19th Feb., 1727-8 [Pro. 18 May, 1730].—His second wife, "Ann Cook, of London, sister to Madame Barlow," the first wife of Francis Barlow, esq., of Middlethorpe. By his first wife Mabel, Mr. Weightman had, with other issue, a son Charles, who was sheriff of York in 1743-4, and died in 1758, being then an alderman.

¹⁶⁷ Richard Turnbull, butcher, chamberlain in 1739, died in 1745, leaving a widow Elizabeth. *See* No. 1020, *postea*.

¹⁶⁸ John Noble, of North Dalton, yeoman, died in 1740.

(610). 1722, Apr. 28. Mr. John Raper¹⁶⁹ & Mrs. Margaret Wate, both of y^e city of York.

(611). 1722, May 22. John Buttrey, of y^e par. of St^t Michael de Belfery, and Rebecca Preston, of y^e par. of St^t Mary in Castlegate.

(612). 1722, May 28. John Hutchinson, of Kirkby Ravensworth, and Elizabeth Shepherd, of y^e par. of Trinity's in Micklegate, in y^e city of York.

(613). 1722, May 31. James Hanson, of Bolton, in y^e par. of Bishop Wilton, & Mary Foster, of Cramb.

(614). 1722, June 10. Robert Blanshard, of Bolton, in y^e par. of Bishop Wilton, and Mary Kettlestrings, of y^e par. of Huntington.

(615). 1722, July 3. William Fawcitt & Martha Lister, both of Hallifax.

(616). 1722, July 9. Robert Waud, of Laxton, & Margaret Wilberfoss, of Sutton-upon-Darwint.

(617). 1722, July 16. Robert Littlewood and Elizabeth Ballaned (?), both of Carleton.

(618). 1722, Aug. 4. John Harrison & Ann Bell, both of Wheldrake.

(619). 1722, Sept. 4. Mr. John Marshall,¹⁷⁰ of Acomb, and Mrs. Frances Bellingham, of York.

(620). 1722, Sept. 29. John Daniel, of York, & Milial Lofthouse, of Elvington.

(621). 1722, Sept. 29. Peter Hunter, of y^e par. of St^t Mary, in Castlegate, York, and Anne Holmes, of y^e same par.

(622). 1722, Oct. 11. John Casletine, of y^e par. of St^t Michaelis, and Lydia Hemsley, of y^e par. of St^t Mary, in Castlegate.

¹⁶⁹ John Raper, merchant, son of Joseph Raper, merchant, York, sheriff in 1719, by Sarah, daughter of John Wilson, of York, gent. Baptized at St. Michael's, Spurrier-gate, 13th April, 1697; apprenticed to John Read, merchant, in 1713; chamberlain in 1724; sheriff in 1740-1; lord mayor in 1745; died 28 June, 1752; buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, July 1st. John Raper, his eldest son, town-clerk of York, from 1749 to 1781, was married at the Minster in 1750. Henry Raper his second son, lord mayor in 1765 and 1782, died 3 Feb., 1809, aged 83, and was buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate.

¹⁷⁰ Perhaps the Revd. John Marshall, vicar of Acomb. See No. 225, *antea*.

(623). 1722, Oct. 16. Darcy Rawson, of Snaith, & Mary Broughton, of Almholme, in y^e par. of Acksey (*sic*).

(624). 1722, Nov. 4. John Richardson and Mary Wilkinson, of Woodhouse, in y^e par. of Leeds.

(625). 1722, Nov. 7. John Dunn, of Acklam in Cleveland, & Mary Hodgson, of Seassey.

(626). 1722, Nov. 13. Mr. Joseph Shepherd,¹⁷¹ of York, and Mrs. Rebecca Prince, of Upper Popleton.

(627). 1722. Mr. Samuel Cock, of S^t Mary's, in Castle-gate, & Mary Hill, of y^e par. of All Saints.

(628). 1722, Dec. 15. Edward Cook and Ann Pearson, both of Bishop Wilton.

(629). 1722, Dec. 18. Robert Taylor, of Ellingthorp, chapple(ry) of Borrowbridge, and Mary Graves.

(630). 1722, Dec. 30. Alexander Singleton & Ann Thriscross, both of y^e city of York.

(631). 1722-3, Jan. 8. Robert Kershaw & Alice Day, both of y^e city of York.

(632). 1722-3, Jan. 17. John Collings & Ann Douthwaite, both of y^e city of York.

(633). 1722-3, Jan. 24. Leonard Hall, of Alne, and Margaret Browne, of Newton-super-Owse.

(634). 1722-3, Jan. 27. Nicholas Willson, of Wells in Norfolk, & Ann Smith, of York.

(635). 1722-3, Feb. 7. Darcy Preston¹⁷² & Mary Mawd, both of York.

¹⁷¹ Joseph Shepherd, M.A., of Edinburgh, was ordained deacon by the bishop of Carlisle 19 Sept., 1714, priest by the archbishop of York 18 Dec., 1715, and admitted to the curacies of Heslington and Huntington in the last mentioned year. In March, 1743, he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, York. About 1755 he succeeded Richard Sowray as curate of Bilbrough, where he died intestate, administration being granted, 27 July, 1758, to his son Arthur Shepherd, gent. The latter was an apothecary, and one of the city chamberlains in 1754.

¹⁷² Darcy, eldest surviving son of Mr. Thomas Preston, organist of York Minster, (*see* No. 249, *antea*), by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Darcy Conyers, esq., of Holtby, and widow of Henry Harrison, esq., second son of Sir Thomas Harrison, knt., of Allerthorpe. Baptized at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey 13 Jan., 1680-1; elected town-clerk of York 13 April, 1719, *vice* Edward Gale Boldero, resigned; died 16th Nov., 1749, and was buried in the above church Nov. 19th. Mr. Preston, married, first, at St. Mary's Beverley, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Thompson, of York, gent., (by Catherine, daughter of William Woodyear, esq., of the same city), and by her (who died in

(636). 1722-3, Feb. 10. Barnabas Prickett & Eliz. Harrison, of Hunmanby.

(637). 1722-3, Feb. 25. Richard Bustard, of Bramham, and Catharine Marwood, of Bilton.

(638). 1722-3, Mar. 12. Thomas Fairweather, of Red-house, in the par. of Moor Monckton, and Helen Wait, of the same.

(639). 1722-3, Mar. 21. Henry Best,¹⁷³ clerk, of Brigsley, in Lincolnshire, & Judith Suger, of S^t Michael Belfray's parish.

(640). 1722-3, Mar. 21. W^m Bland, of Bishopthorpe, & Ann Wrightson, of S^t Mary's B^phill, y^e younger.

(641). 1723, Apr. 17. William Metcalf, of Carlton Husthwaite, and Anne Preston, of y^e same.

(642). 1723, Apr. 22. John Brennand, of S^t John's parish, and Eliz. Simondson, of S^t Martin's, both of y^e city of York.

(643). 1723, Apr. 28. George Harrison, of y^e parish of S^t Cuthbert's, in y^e city of York, and Hellen Reynolds, of y^e same.

(644). 1723, Apr. 30. John Lenton & Frances Mitchel, both of the par. of Barnby-upon-the-Moor.

(645). 1723, May 1. Marmaduke Danby, of y^e par. of S^t Peter y^e Little, in y^e city of York, and Tamar Dockerah, of y^e par. of S^t Sampson's, of y^e same city.

(646). 1723, May 5. John Davies, of y^e par. of S^t Michael de Belfreys, and Mary Narye (Nurse?)

July, 1722) had issue thirteen children, of whom only two daughters, Catherine (*see* No. 1050, *postea*), and Frances, survived infancy. By his second wife, Mary Mawd, (who died 24 April, 1758, and was buried near her husband), Mr. Preston had three sons and eight daughters. The only surviving son, the Revd. John Preston, of Askham Bryan, rector of Marston and Foston, and prebendary of York, married, in 1763, Jane, daughter of Peter Consett, esq., of Brawith, and was father of admiral Darcy Preston, whose grandsons are the present John Darcy Warcop Preston, esq., of Askham, and William (Preston) Warcop Peter Consett, esq., of Crosby Cote.

¹⁷³ Henry Best, D.D., prebendary of Lincoln, died in 1755, and was buried in the cathedral there. He was the son of Henry Best, esq., of Middleton Whernho, co. York, by Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Danby, of Thorpe Perrow.—Judith, (his first wife), daughter of the Rev. Zachary Suger, vicar of Feliskirk, by Judith, daughter of Dr. William Stainforth, canon of York. Mr. Best married, secondly, Mercy, daughter and coheiress of Richard Whittingham, esq.

(647). 1723, May 23. Philip Greenup, of S^t John's par., in y^e city of York, and Margaret Hudson, of S^t Sampson's parish.

(648). 1723, June 18. Thomas Cartner,¹⁷⁴ of the Minster Yard, & Jane Agar, of Earswick, in the par. of Huntington.

(649). 1723, June 19. John Blyth, of y^e par. of Hemingbrough, and Sarah Clarkson, of y^e same.

(650). 1723, June 22, John Driver, of Bramhope, and Rosamond Gott, of Silsden.

(651). 1723, June 23. John Bule & Susan Dunnington, of Scarbrough.

(652). 1723, June 27. Mathew Watson and Elizabeth Taylor, both of y^e par. of Christ church in York.

(653). 1723, July 12. Mr. Richard Cooch, of Exeter, and Mrs. Anna Lees, of Manchester.

(654). 1723, July 18. John Walker, of Sutton in Le Forrest, & Mary Catlyn, of the par. of S^t Michael de Belfreys.

(655). 1723, July 25. Mr. John Hammond & Mary Clarke, both of y^e par. of S^t Trinity's in Petergate.

(656). 1723, Aug. 19. Robert Swann,¹⁷⁵ of Terrington, and Ann Horncastle, of Bridlington.

(657). 1723, Aug. 24. John Wright and Elizabeth Siddel, of All S^{ts} in y^e Pavement.

(658). 1723, Aug. 29. Joseph Johnson and Lydia Longfellow, both of y^e par. of Calverley.

(659). 1723, Sept. 5. Abraham Leach and Hannah Loft-house, of y^e par. of S^t Michael de Belfreys.

(660). 1723, Sept. 12. W^m Gregson, of y^e par. of All Saints in y^e Pavement, and Eliz. Rodwell, of y^e par. of S^t Michael de Belfreys.

¹⁷⁴ Thomas Cartner, of Earswick, gent., one of the city chamberlains in 1744, died in 1750.—Jane, widow of — Agar, of Earswick. She survived her second husband.

¹⁷⁵ Robert Swann, of Bridlington, yeoman, died in 1755, leaving a widow Ann, and a son Robert. See No. 1613, *postea*.

(661). 1723, Sept. 12. Matthias Walker, of Hillam, in y^e par. of Monk-fryston, in y^e diocess of York, and Mary Hemmingley, of y^e said parish.

(662). 1723, Sept. 17. Robert Clark, of y^e par. of Lund upon y^e Woulds, in y^e East Riding, and Mary Smith, of y^e said parish.

(663). 1723, Sept. 29. John Ryley and Ann Day, both of y^e par. of S^t Michael.

(664). 1723, Oct. 3. Peter Robinson and Ellena Dodd, both of Alne, in y^e par. of Tollerton.

(665). 1723, Oct. 6. Jn^o Howburne and Ellinor Tennant, both of y^e par. of S^t Lawrence.

(666). 1723, Oct. 9. Arthur Oates and Mary Benson, both of the par. of Spofforth.

(667). 1723, Oct. 10. Thomas James¹⁷⁶ and Anne Marshal, both of y^e par. of S^t Michael.

(668). 1723, Oct. 31. George Haigh, of Knaresbrough, & Mary Yates, of Burrowbridg.

(669). 1723, Nov. 13. Rich^d Tasker, of Thornton-le-Moor, & Hannah Fallowfield, of Pocklington.

(670). 1723, Nov. 17. W^m Cook and Elizabeth Jackson, of y^e par. of S^t Sampson's.

(671). 1723, Nov. 18. Mr. Cornelius Caley,¹⁷⁷ of Kingston-upon-Hull, & Mrs. Eliz. Smelt, of y^e city of York.

¹⁷⁶ Thomas James, pot-seller, chamberlain in 1719.

¹⁷⁷ Cornelius Caley, esq. was appointed recorder of Hull in 1725, and resigned that office in 1771. In the following year he made a tour through Holland, Flanders, and part of France, and shortly afterwards published an account of his travels, which was printed at Leeds, "and sold at the Old Printing Office, at New Street end." His second son, "Cornelius Cayley, Clerk in the late Princess Dowager of Wales's Treasury," and minister of the gospel, published his "Life and Conversion" in 1778.—W. C. B. The recorder was the only son of Cornelius Cayley, esq. of York, who, in his will dated 15 April, 1724, desires to be buried "in Brompton church, neare to the grave of my late dear wife." On 20 Oct., 1768, Cornelius Cayley, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull (who died in 1779), made his will, desiring burial in the church of St. Mary, Lowgate (in which street he resided), "as near my late dear wife as may be." He leaves legacies to his sons William (and his wife Ann), Cornelius, John, Edward and George. To his only daughter Elizabeth (who died unmarried in 1795), he bequeathed £2000, and "the gold watch and chain, and seals hanging thereto, and gold locket, sleeve buttons and rings, which were her mother's, and the harpsichord which I bought for her."—"Mrs. Eliz. Smelt" was, doubtless, related to William Smelt, esq. of Leases, in the North Riding, who married the recorder's sister. She died in 1751.

(672). 1723, Nov. 19. John Story and Ann Walker, of Barnby Marsh.

(673). 1723, Nov. 24. Mr. Bacon Morrit,¹⁷⁸ of Selby, & Mrs. Ann Sowray, of y^e city of York.

(674). 1723, Nov. 30. Mr. William Staines, of Great Smeaton, & Mrs. Ann Booth, of y^e city of York.

(675). 1723-4, Jan. 2. Jaques West & Anne Cowling, both of y^e city of York.

(676). 1723-4, Jan. 2. Stephen Beverley¹⁷⁹ & Mary Hotham, both of y^e city of York.

(677). 1723-4, Jan. 9. Peter Bulmer and Susanna Stot, both of y^e par. of All S^{ts} in y^e Pavement, in y^e city of York.

(678). 1723-4, Jan. 24. Nicholas Roberts, of Hexham, in Northumberland, & Katherine Kaye, of y^e city of York.

(679). 1723-4, Jan. 20 (*sic*). Roger Heeless, of Alne, & Elizabeth Cooke, of Easingwold, both in y^e county of York.

(680). 1723-4, Jan. 30. George Cotton & Elizabeth Lancaster, both of y^e city of York.

(681). 1723-4, Jan. 30. Mr. W^m Rowe and Mrs. Ann Marshal, of Tadcaster.

(682). 1723-4, Feb. 1. Robert Clarke, of Sparrington, & Ann Chaplin, of Bubwith.

(683). 1723-4, Feb. 4. George Matthews, of Righton, in y^e par. of Kirkby-over-Carr, and Ann Sollett, of y^e same.

(684). 1723-4, Feb. 4. William Thompson, of Stockton, & Anne Lazenby, of the same.

(685). 1723-4, Feb. 10. Charles Hutton, de Carleton sup^r Trent, com. Notting. and Franci. Harding, of S^t Martin, Coney Street, in y^e city of York.

¹⁷⁸ Bacon Morritt, esq. of Selby, Cawood, and York, son of Robert Morritt, of Selby, gent. (by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Bacon, of Selby, gent., and Beatrice, his wife), died 11 June, 1751.—Anne Sawrey, of Plumpton in Furness, co. Lanc.; died 25 May, 1769. Five sons and two daughters of Bacon and Anne Morritt were baptized in the Minster between the years 1730 and 1743. The fourth son, John Sawrey Morritt, purchased Rokeby Park in 1769, and died in 1791, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, who was succeeded, in 1843, by his nephew, the present William John Sawrey Morritt, esq. of Rokeby Park.

¹⁷⁹ Stephen Beverly, chamberlain in 1732, eldest son of Stephen Beverley, tanner, York, and Alice his wife.—Mary, daughter of Robert Hotham, brewer, York. See Nos. 512, 800 and 827.

(686). 1723-4, Feb. 11. John Wright,¹⁸⁰ clerk, & Ann Pearson, spins.

(687). 1723-4, Feb. 13. Thomas Greaves & Mary Arksey, de Bentley.

(688). 1723-4, Feb. 18. Thomas Doughty and Mary Waterworth, both of the par. of Bossall.

(689). 1723-4, March 15. Thomas Preston and Susanna Shaw, of y^e par. of Hunmanby.

(690). 1724, Apr. 6. John Cooper & Ann Oldfield, both of y^e city of York.

(691). 1724, Apr. 9. S^r Reginald Graham,¹⁸¹ of Norton Conyers, Bar^t, & Mrs. Anne Foulis, of the city of York.

(692). 1724, Apr. 9. William Abbey, of S^t Sampson's par., and Ann Sherwin, of S^t John Delpike, in Goodramgate.

(693). 1724, Apr. 14. George Foster, of Welburn, in y^e par. of Bulmer, in y^e co. of York, and Ann Green, of Foston.

(694). 1724, Apr. 16. Mark Cartwright, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Elizab. Scarth, of y^e same town.

(695). 1724, Apr. 19. Michael Barstow¹⁸² and Anne Marshal, both of y^e city of York.

(696). 1724, Apr. 30. Joseph Bromley, de East Hadlesey, & Mary Pears, de Carlton.

(697). 1724, May 3. John Dickson, of Seamer, & Jane Coates, of Willerby, both of Yorkshire.

¹⁸⁰ John Wright, M.A. of Caius College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon by the archbishop of York, 20 Aug., 1721, and priest, by the same, 9 June, 1723. On June 13th, in the same year, he was collated to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Coney-street, which he held until his death in 1729.

¹⁸¹ Son and heir of Sir Richard Graham, bart., of Norton Conyers, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Chichester Fortescue, knt., of Dromiskin, in Ireland. Died 20 May, 1728.—Anne (his second wife), daughter of Sir David Foulis, bart., of Ingleby Manor, co. York. She died without issue at York in 1751. In her will, dated 11 Sept., 1742 [Pro. 17 May, 1751], she desires "to be buried decently, but privately, in the parish church where I die. None to be invited but bearers, and as many of my near relations as are in town, or place, where I die." Her nephew, Sir William Foulis, bart., sole executor.

¹⁸² Michael, only son of Thomas Barstow, grocer (younger brother of Nathan Barstow,—see No 490, *antea*), sheriff of York in 1689-90, and Jane, his wife. Baptized at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, 15 Aug., 1686; living in 1762.—Anne Barstow, of York, widow, made her will 24 Oct., 1760 [Pro. 27 Nov. *seq.*], desiring to be buried near her husband, in the church of St. Martin, Coney Street. Elizabeth Barstow, only sister of the above Michael, was buried there 8 Oct., 1712.

(698). 1724, May 5. Thomas Johnson and Eliz. Walmsley, of New Malton, in y^e co. of York.

(699). 1724, May 26. Joseph Taylor, of S^t John's par., & Hellen Fisher, of S^t Michael Belfray's par.

(700). 1724, May 26. John Stephenson, of Roecliff, in y^e par. of Snaith, & Sarah Rushforth, of Heckmondwyke, in y^e par. of Birstall.

(701). 1724, June 14. John Greenup¹⁸³ & Ann Clarkson, both of y^e city of York.

(702). 1724, June 18. Watson Lazenby, of Gilrudding, in y^e par. of Acaster, & Dorcas Marshal, of S^t Cuthbert par. in York.

(703). 1724, June 19. John Stephenson & Ann Stringer, both of Pocklington, in y^e diocese of York.

(704). 1724, July 6. John Wright, of Pontefract, & Dorothy Dickinson, of S^t Olave's par., without y^e walls of y^e city of York.

(705). 1724, Aug. 4. Joseph Dunning, of y^e par. of St. James's in Westminster, & Mary Warwick, of Kirby Underdale, in y^e co. of York.

(706). 1724, Aug. 16. Joseph Scott and Mary Chippendale, of y^e par. of S^t Crux in York.

(707). 1724, Sept. 3. Robert Hayton and Ann Megson, of Holme upon Spaldingmoor.

(708). 1724, Sept. 6. John Jenkinson & Alice Kitchin, both of this city.

(709). 1724, Sept. 27. George Morrel, of y^e par. of S^t Olave's, and Anne Banks, of y^e par. of S^t Mary in Castle-gate.

(710). 1724, Oct. 2. Martin Pennock and Mary Dobson, both of New Malton.

(711). 1724, Oct. 6. Edward Raper¹⁸⁴ & Hannah Whitehead, both of Belfris.

¹⁸³ See No. 562, *antea*.

¹⁸⁴ Probably Edward, son of Henry Raper, of York, brother of Joseph Raper, whose son John was married here in 1722. See No. 610, *antea*.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Council has for some time had under its consideration the formation of a Register of Old Deeds and other Documents relating to Yorkshire places and families, and Mr. EDWARD AKROYD, M.P., F.S.A., a Vice-President of the Association, has most generously placed a sum of money at their disposal in furtherance of this important object.

It may be useful here to remind Members that Deeds and Documents of Title upwards of sixty years old are seldom of any present legal value, that being the period to which, by law, researches into the title to purchased lands are limited; and it is known that but too frequently such deeds and documents, if not actually destroyed, are thought to be but cumbersome rubbish, and are treated accordingly. The practice of destroying them has extensively prevailed, but it is to be hoped that in many cases this has proceeded in ignorance of the fact that, although by lapse of time such instruments may have lost their legal value, they still possess and must, if not destroyed, always retain incomparable value and the greatest importance, as contemporary evidences of the transactions to which they relate, of the existence of parties and of genealogical and other matters which may be incidentally mentioned in them. There can, indeed, be no doubt that it is chiefly from materials of this class that family and local histories can be most readily and safely compiled.

There are happily some who have consistently preserved these interesting, though legally useless, treasures, and the views of the Council would be met if in these cases the documents could be lent in order that extracts, giving in a concise form the required information, might be made; at the same time steps would be taken effectually to preserve whatever deeds might be presented for that purpose.

The Council is fully alive to the great importance of an undertaking which has for its object the discovery and safe custody of these stores of historical knowledge, and desires the co-operation of all the Members who can in any way assist in the work, and with this view communications are invited not only as to any old deeds and documents of the nature indicated, but also as to the best and most convenient method of registering the information they contain.

It is thought that by this preliminary inquiry some idea may be gained of the extent to which these records have been saved, and a basis laid for a comprehensive Register of them.

It is requested that all letters on the above subject may be addressed to the Hon. Sec. Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A., at his address, Castle Hill, Rastrick, near Brighouse, by whom they will be duly laid before the Council.

June 29th, 1872.

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Illustration.

MONUMENT TO JOHN BURTON, M.D., F.S.A., AND MARY HIS WIFE
facing page 437

THE delay in issuing Part VIII. has arisen solely from the personal engagements of the Honorary Secretary, which, he regrets to say, have prevented him from giving continuous attention to the preparation of the Index. This has been taken up at intervals, and has involved him and those who have most kindly assisted him, in considerable labour. It would have been possible, so far as the papers were concerned, to have issued the Part punctually in December last, when it was due; but it seemed important that all subscribers for 1872 should receive the volume intended to be completed in that year in a complete state, with the Preface, Reports, and Index which properly form part of it, and it is hoped that the increased value thus given to the JOURNAL will more than compensate for the delay which has occurred.

The Report and Accounts and List of Members for 1870, issued with Part V., are not intended to form part of Vol. II.

(712). 1724, Oct. 13. Neville Stourton,¹⁸⁵ of Wakefield, and Dorothy Stephenson, of York.

(713). 1724, Oct. 18. Thomas Smith¹⁸⁶ and Mary Raine, both of York.

(714). 1724, Oct. 20. Rob^t. Douh (?), of Lisset, & Catherine Johnson, of Gransmoor, in the par. of Bransburton. (*By License.*)

(715). 1724, Oct. 27. Thomas Munckman, of Malton, in y^e co. of York, & Susannah Ash, of y^e same.

(716). 1724, Oct. 29. William Beck and Anne Neal, both of Tadcaster, near York.

(717). 1724, Nov. 8. William Marshall and Elizabeth Crosfield, both of Westow, in y^e diocess of York.

(718). 1724, Nov. 12. Richard Holyday, of Terrington, & Elizabeth Hick, of y^e same.

(719). 1724, Nov. 21. Edward Lunn and Eliz. Scellet, both of Sherriff Hutton.

(720). 1724, Nov. 29. Thomas Bancks and Anne Taylor, of S^t. Michael's parish.

(721). 1724, Nov. 26 (*sic*). Robert Laneton, of Cawood, and Mary Manners, of y^e same town.

(722). 1724, Dec. 10. Thomas Gent¹⁸⁷ & Alice Bourne, both of Belfray's parish.

(723). 1724-5, Jan. 12. James Brabbs, of y^e par. of Bubwith, & Elizabeth Hindesley, of y^e par. of Aughton.

(724). 1724-5, Jan. 21. John Fryer¹⁸⁸ & Elizabeth Langwith, both of Belfray's parish.

¹⁸⁵ Neville Stourton, of Wakefield, clothier, died in 1743.

¹⁸⁶ Perhaps Thomas Smith, grocer, chamberlain in 1738, who died in 1758, leaving a son Thomas Smith, lord mayor in 1786 and 1793.

¹⁸⁷ The well-known Thomas Gent, of York, "author, printer, and artist," whose life, written by himself, was published in 1832, and of whom an interesting account has recently been given by Mr. Davies in "A Memoir of the York Press," pp. 144-232. Gent died 19 May, 1778, aged 86, and was buried at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey.—Alice Guy, "the fair hand-maiden" of John White, printer, York, and the widow of his grandson, Charles Bourne, also a printer. She died 1 April, 1761, and was buried in St. Olave's church-yard.

¹⁸⁸ John Fryer will be mentioned subsequently (*see* Nos. 813 and 1069, *postea*).—Elizabeth, widow of James Langwith, watch-maker, York (*see* No. 498, *antea*), and daughter of John Denton, of the same city. She died before 15 Oct., 1725.

(725). 1724-5, Feb. 4. Thomas Plaxton, of y^e par. of S^t. Olave, and Rachel Hurst, of y^e par. of S^t. Mary in Castle-gate.

(726). 1724-5, Feb. 4. George Rhodes,¹⁸⁹ of the par. of Belfrey's, & Sarah Peckett, of the par. of S^t. Crux.

(727). 1724-5, Feb. 4. Edward Ward, of Kexby, in the par. of Catton, and Rebecca Nicholson, of y^e par. of All S^{ts}. in y^e Pavement.

(728). 1724-5, Feb. 9. Mr. Richard Elcock,¹⁹⁰ of y^e city of London, gent., & Mrs. Barbara Thomlinson, of y^e par. of S^t. Saviour's, in y^e city of York, spinster.

(729). 1724-5, Feb. 25. Ambrose Lea, of y^e city of London, & Margaret Pearson, of y^e par. of S^t. Trinity, Goodram-gate, in y^e city of York.

(730). 1724-5, March 7. Alexander Anderson and Mary Bland, both of y^e city of York.

(731). 1725, March 29. Joseph Becket¹⁹¹ & Alice Newham, both of the city of York.

Marriages in Volume I. end here.

¹⁸⁹ George Rhodes, chamberlain in 1726, died intestate, and on 27 April, 1736, administration was granted to his widow Sarah.—Sarah, daughter of John Peckitt, merchant, lord mayor in 1702 (by Alice, daughter of Henry Pawson, merchant, York), and first cousin to Margaret, wife of Edward Croft (*see* No. 513, *antea*). She, and her three daughters, Rachael, Sarah and Alice Rhodes, were living in 1753.

¹⁹⁰ Richard Elcock, of Gray's Inn, gent., son of Alexius Elcock, of York, mercer (who died in 1700), by Margaret, eldest daughter of William Weddell, esq., of Earswick (by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Robinson, knt., of Newby, alderman of York), and grandson of Francis Elcock, lord mayor in 1677. Born in 1692; assumed the name of Weddell in 1748, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle Thomas Weddell, esq., of Earswick; died at Newby in 1762. In his will, dated 11th June, in that year, he desires that his "body may be decently, but in a private manner, interred in the parish church of Strensall, being the family burial place." He bequeaths £100 to the hon. Thomas Robinson, eldest son of the right hon. lord Grantham (great-grandson of the above-mentioned Sir William Robinson, and great-grandfather of the present marquis of Ripon). William Weddell, esq., of Newby, his only surviving son and heir, died without issue in 1793.—Barbara, daughter of Joseph Tomlinson, apothecary, York, by Dorothy, fourth daughter of the above William Weddell, esq., of Earswick.

¹⁹¹ Joseph Beckett, literate, was ordained deacon, 22 Sept., 1717, and priest, 24 May, 1719, by the archbishop of York. On 11 July, 1728, he was licensed to the curacy of Dunnington. On 14 March, 1736-7, he was appointed assistant curate of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and curate of St. Cuthbert's, York, 29 May, 1738. On 28th April, 1739, he was instituted to the vicarage of Osbaldwick, and to the curacy of Rufforth on the 24th of December following. About 1758 he was appointed vicar of St. Lawrence, York, and held that living until his death in 1763.—Alice, daughter of — and Annabella Newham, of York. She died at Richmond before 10 Feb., 1768, leaving a daughter Eleanor, then unmarried.

A Register of those Persons that have been Married in the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church of S^t Peter's, in York, since March y^e 29th, 1725. Timothy Mortimer being clerk of y^e Vestry.

(732). 1725, Apr. 14. John Seller & Jane Wharram, both of Frydathorpe.

(733). 1725, May 1. John Marsden,¹⁹² Apoth., of St. Martin's, Coney-street, parish, & Sarah Raper, of St. Michael Belfry's, spins.

(734). 1725, May 1. Robert Nicholson, of Belfray's par., & Elizabeth Clark, widow, of y^e same.

(735). 1725, May 1. W^m Wetheril, of Alne, & Ruth Hornby, of y^e same.

(736). 1725, May 11. Stephen Smeaton & Mary Camb, both of y^e par. of St. Martin's, Conistreet, in y^e city of York.

(737). 1725, May 15. John Bennington, of St. John's par., & Jane Farnell, spr., of St. Martin's in Micklegate.

(738). 1725, May 15. William Watson & Ruth Lowrey, both of Kirby Overblows.

(739). 1725, May 22. James Swaile and Sarah Ellis, both of y^e par. of Ripley.

(740). 1725, May 27. Thomas Lightfoot,¹⁹³ of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Margaret Smith, of the city of York.

(741). 1725, May 31. Thomas Bramley and Catherine Hammond, both of Kirkby Malzeard, in y^e co. of York.

(742). 1725, June 5. Mr. Joseph Becket, of y^e par. of S^t Michael Belfrey's, and Eliz. Edwards, spr., of Beddern, in y^e city of York.

¹⁹² John, son of — and Ann Marsden, was apprenticed to William Dobson, apothecary, York, in 1710, admitted to his freedom in 1718, filled the office of chamberlain in 1724, and died in 1737. In 1733-4 he superintended the laying out of The New Walk, a broad, gravelled promenade, shaded by lofty trees, on the left bank of the Ouse, immediately adjoining to St. George's Field.—Sarah, daughter of Henry and Sarah Raper, of York.

¹⁹³ The son of Thomas Lightfoot, plumber, Hull (who died in 1723), and Mary, his wife.

(743). 1725, June 12. Will^m Reynolds, of y^e par. of Trinity church in Hull, & Eliz. English, of St. John's, York.

(744). 1725, June 21. Thomas Grosvenour,¹⁹⁴ of Leeds, & Ann Mayson, of Pontefract, in y^e diocess of York.

(745). 1725, July 14. W^m. Skinner and Mary Baynes, both of S^t Sampson's.

(746). 1725, July 22. Thomas Goodell, of Sheriffe Hutton, & Anne Cunningham, of St. Denis, Walmgate, York.

(747). 1725, July 25. William Bellamy, of Thorgumbald, & Elizabeth Boufrey, of y^e same place.

(748). 1725, July 27. William Mould,¹⁹⁵ of North Cave, and Sarah Read, of Grimthorp, in y^e par. of Givendale.

(749). 1725, Aug. 4. George Seller, of Kennethorp, in y^e par. of Langton, in y^e co. of York, & Jane Read, of St. Maurice, York.

(750). 1725, Aug. 7. Richard Whitaker of Doncaster, & Ann¹⁹⁶ Richardson, of Belfray's parish.

(751). 1725, Aug. 19. William Moore, of Gargrave in Yorkshire, & Ann Rayner, of Rushton in Lancashire.

(752). 1725, Aug. 22. William Dunnington, of Ashkam (*sic*), and Mary Robinson, of All S^{ts}, Pavement.

(753). 1725, Sept. 4. Henry Bradley,¹⁹⁷ of Yarum, clerk, & Frances Yoward, of York.

(754). 1725, Sept. 6. Christopher Yates, of Knaresborough, and Dorothy Clapham, of Redhouse, in the par. of Moor Monkton.

¹⁹⁴ Thomas Grosvenor, of Pontefract, gent., died in 1753, leaving a son Thomas, and a daughter Ann.

¹⁹⁵ William Mould, of North Cave, died in 1729-30, leaving a widow Mary, and two children, John and Elizabeth. In his will, dated 13th May, 1729, he bequeaths to his son John "all that estate which was the jointure of his deceased mother," and appoints Hugh Montgomery, esq., John Read, esq., of York, Wilberfoss Read, gent., and Timothy Newmarch, merchant, trustees.—His first wife, Sarah, daughter of Clement Read, of Grimthorpe, gent. (by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Wilberfoss, sheriff of York in 1678-9), and sister of Wilberfoss Read, esq., of whom some interesting notices are given in Mr. Davies's paper on Grimthorpe, printed in the present volume, page 210, *antea*.

¹⁹⁶ Ann Whitaker, widow, died at York in 1745.

¹⁹⁷ The son of the Rev. John Bradley, prebendary of York (see No. 443, *antea*). He was ordained deacon at York, 8 June, 1718, and priest, by the bishop of Lincoln, 23 Sept., 1722. On 14 July, 1725, he was admitted to the curacy of Yarm, which he appears to have resigned in 1736.—Frances, granddaughter of Richard Yoward, of Westerdale, gent. (by Frances, daughter of Josias Mathews, of Kirkby-under-Hill), and niece to Ralph Yoward, of York, gent., who died in 1714.

(755). 1725, Sept. 6. Samuel Horseman, of Woodhouse Carr, and Mary Moor, of Armly, both wthin y^e par. of Leeds.

(756.) 1725, Sept. 12. Jacob Leeland and Eleanor Hick, of All S^{ts}., Pavement.

(757). 1725, Oct. 1. John Cundal and Jane Toppington, both of y^e par. of Newton-super-Ouse.

(758). 1725, Oct. 6. William Thompson, of Thursby, in y^e co. of Cumberland, & Margaret Goodwin, of S^t Trin. Goodramgate par., in y^e city of York.

(759). 1725, Oct. 12. Thomas Hemsley & Anne Stott, both of S^t Mary's B^{pp}hill sen^r., in y^e city of York.

(760). 1725, Oct. 12. Rich^d Hill, of Slingsby, and Elizabeth Donkin, of Thorp Basset, near Malton.

(761). 1725, Oct. 23. Rich^d Lund and Anne Dutton, both of S^t Olive's par., York.

(762). 1725, Nov. 6. Thomas Lowcock, of Bechill, & Mary Andrews, of Knaresborough,

(763). 1725, Nov. 23. John Barker, of Saxton, and Ann Knowles, of Ryther.

(764). 1725, Nov. 27. John Milner, of Bellfray's, and Anne Day, of S^t John's par., both in y^e city of York.

(765). 1725, Nov. 27. Richard Dawson,¹⁹⁸ of y^e city of London, gent., and Ann Gee, of y^e Minster Yard, York.

(766). 1725, Dec. 12. Thomas Kemp, of Goldsbrough, and Anne Simpson, of Great Usburne.

(767). 1725, Dec. 19. W^m Lund, of S^t Hellen's par., and Frances Reynalds, of Tadcaster.

(768). 1725, Dec. 20. Thomas Rycroft, of St. Crux par., and Elizabeth Williamson, of Christ's par., both in y^e city of York.

¹⁹⁸ Richard Dawson, merchant, fourth son of Thomas Dawson, lord mayor of York in 1703, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hutton, esq., of Poppleton, and co-heiress to her brother Thomas. Baptized at St. Martin's, Micklegate, 14th Aug., 1696; chamberlain in 1740; sheriff in 1743-4; died at Acomb, 7th Nov., 1762; buried at St. Mary's, Bishophill Junior.—Anne, daughter of Thomas Gee, esq., of Bishop Burton. She died 7th June, 1758, aged 52, and was interred in the above church.

(769). 1725, Dec. 26. John Threlkeld, of S^t John's par., and Annabella Summers, of St. Peter y^e Little, both in y^e city of York.

(770). 1725-6, Jan. 6. Lancelot Williamson, of X^ts par., & Isabel Hotham, of y^e same, in y^e city of York.

(771). 1725-6, Jan. 9. David Saunders,¹⁹⁹ of All S^ts par. in y^e Pavement, & Ann Bolton, of S^t John's par., both of y^e city of York.

(772). 1725-6, Jan. 30. William Flemming, of S^t Helen's par., & Ann Porter, of S^t Martin's, Conistreet, both in y^e city of York.

(773). 1725-6, Feb. 11. John Potter and Eliz. Calvert, both of the par. of Thornton.

(774). 1726, Apr. 3. Henry Harding and Mary Piper, both of Pickering.

(775). 1726, Apr. 17. W^m Robinson and Anne Hill, of y^e par. of Kirkby-Moorside.

(776). 1726, June 22. John Briggs²⁰⁰ and Sarah Buttry, both of y^e par. of Hull.

(777). 1726, July 15. Henry Fenny & Ann Glover, both of Haughton, in y^e par. of Castleforth.

(778). 1726, July 17. Leonard Smith and Sarah Waud, both of All S^ts, Pavement.

(779). 1726, July 21. W^m Wilson,²⁰¹ of Bridlington, and Elizabeth Storey, of Carnaby.

(780). 1726, July 23. Tho^s. Masterman & Ann Stockton, both of Ayton in Cleveland.

(781). 1726, July 30. Thomas Hay and Susannah Kitchen, both of Upper Popleton, near York.

¹⁹⁹ David Saunders, apothecary, chamberlain in 1724, youngest son of Thomas Saunders, gent., of Coat's Bank, Grosmont, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Chaloner, knt., of Guisbrough (*see* No. 517, *antea*). †19 Aug., 1730. Licence to marry Mr. David Saunders, apothecary, par. St. Michael's, Spurriergate, widower, aged 35, and Mrs. Anne Osbaldeston, par. St. Martin's, Micklegate, spinster, aged 30.—The wife of Mr. Saunders, apothecary, was buried at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, 15 July, 1733.

²⁰⁰ The parents, I presume, of John Briggs, of Hull, who died in 1782, aged 55, leaving a widow Mary, the daughter of Christopher Rawdon, of Bilbrough, sheriff of York in 1739-40. Rawdon Briggs, junior, was elected M.P. for Halifax in 1832.

²⁰¹ Probably the son of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Bridlington. *See* No. 107, *antea*.

(782). 1726, Aug. 1. John Walkington, of Newton-upon-Ouse, and Eliz. Cussons, of Hesleington.

(783). 1726, Aug. 6. Thomas Fisher,²⁰² of Acomb, and Mary Hawkin, of y^e same town.

(784). 1726, Aug. 11. Nathaniel Smith and Eliz. Scarlet, both of y^e par. of Howden.

(785). 1726, Aug. 13. Josiah Rudsdell & Joanna Feilder, both of y^e par. of Wistow.

(786). 1726, Aug. 18. W^m Joy, Gent., of Castle Howard, and Mary Sayer, of North-Allerton.

(787). 1726, Aug. 21. Thomas Hawkin, of S^t Michael de Belfrey, & Elizabeth Turpin, of S^t Martin's, Conistreet.

(788). 1726, Aug. 29. John Boyes, of y^e par. of Brayton, and Mary Ellis, of y^e same parish.

(789). 1726, Sept. 18. Thomas Moor, of Wigginton, & Ann Spink, of y^e same parish.

(790). 1726, Oct. 13. Solomon Preston, of S^t Trin., and Ellen Bains, of All S^{ts}, in y^e city of York.

(791). 1726, Oct. 24. Matthew Lee & Sarah Stainton, both of Tadcaster.

(792). 1726, Nov. 10. John Bickers and Hannah Peart, both of y^e par. of S^t Trinity in Micklegate.

(793). 1726, Nov. 17. Robert Monkman, of Scaclethorp, & Mary Wraget, of Burythorp.

(794). 1726, Nov. 21. Robert Harker and Anne Earle, both of Buttercramb.

(795). 1726, Nov. 24. William Keddy, of Thornton, & Elianor Hill, of y^e same.

(796). 1726, Dec. 5. John English and Frances Chapelow, y^e former of Belfray's, and y^e latter of y^e Minster Yard.

(797). 1726, Dec. 10. John Batmon & Mary Spencer, of Riccoll peculiar, both.

(798). 1726, Dec. 15. Thomas Hill, of y^e par. of Wath, and Alice Woodhouse, of Norton, in y^e par. of Campsal.

²⁰² His son, Thomas Fisher, esq., of Acomb, married Gertrude, daughter of Robert Crannell, esq., of New York, America, and died 31 Dec., 1805, aged 74.

(799). 1726-7, Jan. 1. Tristram Kirkman, of Water, & Jane Cooper, of y^{is} city.

(800). 1726-7, Jan. 19. William Tomlinson,²⁰³ of y^e city of York, & Martha Hootham, of S^t Dioniss, of y^e same.

(801). 1726-7, Jan. 26. Thomas Graver and Margaret Hall, both of y^e par. of S^t Michael in Spurriergate.

(802). 1726-7, Feb. 7. Jn^o Myers,²⁰⁴ rect^r of Langton, in y^e diocese of Chester, and Catharine Beverley, in y^e par. of S^t Margaret's, York.

(803). 1726-7, Feb. 13. Will^m Peers, Esq^r,²⁰⁵ & Dorothea Stillington, de Kelfield, in y^e par. of Stillingfleet.

(804). 1726-7, Feb. 20. Thomas Powell, of Weatherby, & Hannah Massey, of Spofforth.

(805). 1726-7, Feb. 23. Edward Wise, of Tadcaster, & Mary Thompson, of Marston.

(806). 1726-7, Feb. 28. Henry Ovington, of Bilton, & Eliz. Robinson, of Linton-super-Ouse.

(807). 1726-7, Mar. 14. Henry Harrison, of Little Edston, in y^e co. of York, & Susanna Preston, of Hovingam.

(808). 1726-7, Mar. 24. John Lingley, of Pocklington, & Elizabeth Wright, of y^e same.

(809). 1727, Apr. 3. John Wager and Ann Heptinstall, both of Burne, in y^e par. of Brayton.

(810). 1727, Apr. 18. James Percy, of Acklam, & Catharine Byas, of Pocklington.

(811). 1727, May 9. William Craven, of Coulthouse, in y^e par. of Kirkby Malzart, & Jane Dunn, of y^e par. of S^t John, in y^e city of York.

(812). 1727, May 23. John Law, of S^t John's, in y^e city of York, & Margaret Abraham, of S^t Saviour's, in y^e same.

²⁰³ William Tomlinson, of York, mariner.—Martha, daughter of Robert Hotham, brewer, York. See Nos. 512, 676, 827 and 869.

²⁰⁴ John Myers was instituted to the rectory of Langton-upon-Swale, 18 Sept., 1726, and held that living until his death in 1768.

²⁰⁵ William, eldest son of Thomas Peirse, esq., of Thimbleby, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Wm. Hustler, knt., of Acklam. He left an only child Mary, who married the Rev^d. Edward Stillingfleet.—His cousin, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Stillington, esq., of Kelfield, by Dorothy, daughter of Richard Peirse, esq., of Hutton Bonville, father of the above-mentioned Thomas Peirse, esq., of Thimbleby.

(813). 1727, May 23. John Fryer²⁰⁶ & Lucy Langwith, both of Belfray's parish.

(814). 1727, July 10. Rich^d Booth, of Wakefield, & Margaret Tireman, of y^e city of York.

(815). 1727, July 20. Thomas Ellis, of y^e city of York, & Rebecca Carter, of y^e same.

(816). 1727, Aug. 1. Henry Tate²⁰⁷ & Elizabeth Pullen, both of Nun Appleton Ferryhouse, in my parish of Bolton Percy,—were married by me, Thomas Lamplugh.

(817). 1727, Sept. 12. John Vanner,²⁰⁸ of y^e city of York, and Mary Farmery, of All S^{ts}, Pavement.

(818). 1727, Sept. 14. W^m Jackson, of y^e city of York, & Eliz. Penington, of y^e s^d city.

(819). 1727, Sept. 23. John Daniel, of Haslewood, in the par. of Tadcaster, & Mary Pearson, of Acaster, in the par. of Stillingfleet.

(820). 1727, Nov. 4. John Barker, of y^e par. of Escrick, and Sarah Cook, of y^e same parish.

(821). 1727, Nov. 11. John Umpleby and Elizabeth Fairland, both of y^e par. of St. Lawrence.

(822). 1727, Nov. 14. John Sunley & Margaret Walton, both of the par. of Stonegrave.

(823). 1727, Nov. 25. Samuel Goodall, of Hunsingore, & Rosamund Turner, of Colthorpe, in y^e co. of York.

(824). 1727-8, Jan. 16. Michael Child, of Otley, & Mary Todd, of y^e Bedern.

(825). 1727-8, Feb. 17. John Needham, of Cawood, and Jane Tate, of the same.

(826). 1727-8, Feb. 28. Henry Holmes, of Caster, in Lincolnshire, & Judith Farmery, of All S^{ts} par. in y^e Pavement, York.

²⁰⁶ John Fryer died before December, 1758, leaving a widow Isabella (*see* Nos. 724 and 1069).—Lucy (his second wife), widow of John Langwith, goldsmith, York (son of Oswald Langwith, gent., clerk of the Cathedral vestry), chamberlain in 1712, who died in 1723.

²⁰⁷ Henry Tate, of Nun Appleton, yeoman, died in 1736. *See* No. 999, *postea*.

²⁰⁸ The son of John Vanner, merchant tailor, York, by his first wife. He died intestate, administration being granted to his widow Mary, 20 June, 1734.

(827). 1728, Mar. 26. Will^m Dealtary,²⁰⁹ of y^e par. of All S^{ts}, Pavement, & Elizabeth Hootham, of S^t Dyonisius in Walmgate, York.

(828). 1728, Mar. 26. George Tymperon, of Allerthorp, & Hannah Hotham, of Storwood, in the par. of Thornton.

(829). 1728, Apr. 27. William Faceby,²¹⁰ of Stillington, & Frances Stainforth, of York.

(830). 1728, Apr. 29. Thomas Lowther,²¹¹ of Kippax, cler., & Martha Widdop, of y^e same parish.

(831). 1728, May 7. Matthew Heather, of Burgwallis, & Elizabeth Holland, of Belfrais, in y^e city of York.

(832). 1728, May 11. Henry Lademan, of Kirby Ravensworth, & Martha Stubbs, of y^e same place.

(833). 1728, May 21. Robert Athlay & Eliz. Sherwin, both of Sheriff Hutton.

(834). 1728, June 4. Nicholas Hill, of y^e par. of Lastingham, & Mary Marshall, of Pickering.

(835). 1728, June 8. Christopher Ness, of Barlow, near Selby, & Rebeckah Arnold, of y^e same place.

²⁰⁹ William Dealtry, haberdasher of small wares, died in 1743, leaving four children, William, Elizabeth, John, and Francis.—Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hotham, brewer, York. See Nos. 512, 676, and 800.

²¹⁰ Son and heir of George Faceby, of Stillington, gent. He appears to have been previously married twice. By his first wife Elizabeth, who died at York, he had two children, William and Elizabeth. His second wife, whom he married about 1720, was Dorothy, sister and co-heiress of Thomas Dawson, of York, gent. She died intestate, his widow Frances administering to her effects in 1743. William Faceby, of Stillington, gent., made his will 13 Feb., 1728-9 [Pro. 29 Dec., 1732], in which he mentions his late wife Dorothy, his brother George Faceby, and appoints his wife Frances sole executrix.—Frances (his third wife), daughter of the Rev. William Stainforth, rector of Simonburne, co. Northumberland, by Frances, daughter of George Prickett, esq., recorder of York (see No. 277, *antea*). In her will, dated 17 Oct., 1762 [Pro. 2 April, *seq.*], Frances Faceby, of York, widow, leaves legacies to her brothers, George Stainforth, of London, merchant, and William Stainforth, esq.; her sisters, Dorothy, wife of Dr. Johnson, of York, Judith, wife of Thomas Barstow, esq., of York, and Tabitha Terrick, wife of the bishop of Peterborough; her niece, Sophia Stainforth, daughter of her brother George; the two daughters of Mr. George Faceby, late of Stillington, deceased,—and bequeaths £20 “to the poor house-keepers in the town of Stillington.”

²¹¹ Thomas Lowther, of St. John's College, Cambridge, son of — and Ann Lowther. Ordained deacon by the archbishop of York, in the King's chapel, Somerset House, 25 Feb., 1719-20, and priest, at York, 22 May, 1722. On 6 Nov., 1722, he was appointed master of the grammar school at Sherburn. On 10 June, 1724, he was instituted to the vicarage of Kippax. On 9 July, 1728, he was admitted to the curacy of Saxton. In his will, dated at Sherburn, 27 Oct., 1731 [Pro. 11 July, 1732], he bequeaths all his property in the parish of Kippax to his wife Martha for her life,—remainder to his daughter Martha.

(836). 1728, June 10. Robert Thorley,²¹² of Kingston-upon-Hull, & Catharine Jackson, of S^t John Delpike parish, York.

(837). 1728, June 10. George Benson & Eliz: Bickerdike, both of y^e par. of Stillington.

(838). 1728, June 11. Francis Taylor, of Hovingham, & Mary Masterman, of the same.

(839). 1728, June 19. John Newton, of Skeldergate, and Dorothy Dawson, of Stillington.

(840). 1728, July 2. John Barker & Elizabeth Shepherd, both of Nawton, in y^e par. of Kirkdale.

(841). 1728, July 7. William Dawson,²¹³ of y^e city of York, & Hannah Croft, of y^e same.

(842). 1728, July 9. Henry Webster & Martha Coulton, both of Weighton.

(843). 1728, July 11. John Marshall & Jane Williamson, both of y^e city of York.

(844). 1728, July 30. John Cook and Mary Singleton, both of y^e city of York.

(845). 1728, Aug. 8. Robert Clemishaw & Anne Whitaker, both of Goldsborough parish.

(846). 1728, Aug. 17. George Hutton, of Carleton-upon-Trent, & Mary Speight, of S^t Martin in Conistreet, in y^e city of York.

(847). 1728, Sept. 14. Samuel Smith, of y^e par. of S^t Samson's, & Jane Jackson, of y^e par. of S^t Mich. de Berefrid's,

(848). 1728, Sept. 16. William Jossey, of Newcastle-upon-Tine, and Jane Hardy, of Midleham, in y^e co. of York.

(849). 1728, Sept. 20. George Harrison & Prudence Hare, both of Everingham, in y^e co. of York.

²¹² Robert Thorley, esq., was appointed a commissioner of the Hull Court of Requests in 1761. He was also one of the original members of the Hull Dock Company.—W. C. B.

²¹³ William Dawson, of York, died intestate, administration of his effects being granted to his widow Hannah, 27 Aug., 1731.—Hannah, daughter of Edward Croft, senior, plumber, York, by his second wife (*see* No. 513, *antea*). In 1736, she became the second wife of Malby Beckwith, jeweller, York. *See* No. 1019.

(850). 1728, Sept. 21. John Douglas and Ann Thomson, both of S^t Mar. B^phill, in the city of York.

(851). 1728, Sept. 24. Thomas Carr and Ann Longbotham, both of Belfrid's, in y^e city of York.

(852). 1728, Sept. 25. William Wood and Margaret Reasbeck, both of y^e par. of Skelbrook.

(853). 1728, Oct. 29. George Mattison, of Shipton, & Jane Simpson, of y^e par. of Newton-super-Ouse.

(854). 1728, Oct. 30. Robert Simpson, of the citty of York, & Sarah Brown, of All Saints in the Pavement.

(855). 1728, Dec. 10. Thomas Robinson, of Sherburne, & Eliz. Champley, of Heslington.

(856). 1728, Dec. 26. Will. Stavely, of Pocklington, & Mary Note, of Gate Helmsley.

(857). 1728, Dec. 30. Daniel Bywater, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Hunter, of All S^{ts}, Pavement.

(858). 1728-9, Jan. 27. George Crowle,²¹⁴ Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Mary Middleton, spinster, of the Beddern, York. (*By license.*)

(859). 1728-9, Feb. 1. Joseph Abbey, of y^e par. of Kirk Deighton, & Elizabeth Hic, of y^e par. of Abberforth, spinster. (*Lic.*)

(860). 1729, May 20. Christopher Harper, of Fridaythorp, & Elisabeth Harrison, of Tibthorpe, in y^e par. of Kirkburn.

(861). 1729, May 24. William Biggin, of Howden, & Elizabeth Holmes, of Haddlesey, in Birkin parish.

(862). 1729, May 26. John Stork & Eliz. Smith, both of Hotham.

(863). 1729, Aug. 7. John Mawer,²¹⁵ of Upleatham, clerk, & Hannah Coatsworth, of y^e city of York.

²¹⁴ Eldest son and heir of William Crowle, of Springhead, merchant, chamberlain of Hull in 1688 and 1689. He was M.P. for Hull from 1723 to 1747, was appointed a commissioner of the Victualling Office in 1732, and a commissioner of the Navy in 1740.

²¹⁵ John Mawer, D.D., author, poet, and "the greatest Linguist this Nation ever produced," being "able to speak and write twenty-two languages." He was admitted to the curacy of Crathorne in 1732, at a stipend of £30 per annum, was afterwards vicar of Middleton Tyas, and died 18 Nov., 1763, aged 60. Several of Dr. Mawer's works were printed by Gent, and are noticed in "A Memoir of the York Press," by

(864). 1729, Aug. 12. Thomas Hodgson and Mary Edmond, both of the city of York.

(865). 1729, Aug. 17. Barnaby Bawtry,²¹⁶ of y^e city of York, & Susanna Breary, of y^e same.

(866). 1729, Aug. 27. Thomas Head, of y^e city of York, & Hanna Shepherd, of y^e same.

(867). 1729, Sept. 7. Thomas England²¹⁷ & Ann Hornby, both of y^e city of York,

(868). 1729, Oct. 22. Rob^t Fagg,²¹⁸ of Albourne, in the co. of Sussex, Esq^r, & Sarah Ward, of the Minster Yard, in York, spinster. (By Lic. granted by her father, the commissary of the Dⁿ & Chapt. of York.)

(869). 1729-30, Jan. 1. Francis²¹⁹ Thomlinson & Hanna Hotham, both of y^e city of York.

(870). 1729-30, Jan. 14. Thomas Hunter & Susan Ware, both of Millington.

(871). 1729-30, Feb. 24. Richard Addy, of Doncaster, and Ann Dalton, of Belfray's par. in York.

(872). 1730, Apr. 18. William Brown, of Norton, in y^e B^k of Durham, & Ann Robinson, of Belfray's, in y^e city of York.

(873). 1730, May 1. Matthew Oates & Isabel Conyers, both of Pickering.

(874). 1730, May 11. John Kendal, of Isel, in y^e co. of Cumberland, & Hannah Williamson, of S^t John's par., in y^e city of York.

Robert Davies, F.S.A.—Hannah, widow of the Rev. John Mawer, D.D., died 22 Dec., 1766, aged 72, and was buried near her husband, in the church of Middleton Tyas.

²¹⁶ Probably a grandson of Barnaby Bawtry, brother of alderman Thomas Bawtry, lord mayor of York in 1670.

²¹⁷ Thomas England, cooper, chamberlain in 1742, died about 1746, leaving a widow Ann.

²¹⁸ Robert, only son of Sir Robert Fagg, bart., of Weston, co. Sussex, by Christian, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart. He succeeded his father in 1736, and died without issue in 1740.—Sarah, only daughter of William Ward, LL.D., of York. Married, secondly, Roger Talbot, esq., of Wood End, co. York, who died without issue in 1777. She retained the name of her first husband, and was styled Lady Fagg until her death, which occurred in November, 1792.

²¹⁹ Francis, son of — and Alice Thomlinson, of York (who died in 1720), and brother of Jane, the wife of Edward Jefferson, sheriff in 1716-7.—Hannah, daughter of Robert Hotham, brewer, York.

(875). 1730, May 18. Richard Kirkby, of Huggate, & Jane Brigham, of the same place.

(876). 1730, June 24. Thomas Blackmore & Elizabeth Jacques, both of this city.

(877). 1730, July 6. William Fearnely & Mary Leake, both of this city.

(878). 1730, July 6. Robert Hewett,²²⁰ clerk, & Hannah Burton, spinster, both of y^e par. of Thornton. (Married by Jn^o Burton.)

(879). 1730, July 18. W^m Baines & Mary England, both of this city.

(880). 1730, Sept. 21. Simon Bucton & Alice Piper, both of y^e Minster Yard.

(881). 1730, Oct. 27. Ralph Waterhouse, of S^t John's Delpike, & Mary Murgatroid, of y^e same.

(882). 1730, Nov. 4. Thomas Making, of Gowdall, in y^e par. of Snaith, & Sarah Hobson, of Swinflete, in y^e par. of Whitgift.

(883). 1730, Nov. 14. Jacob Nicholson and Jane Swaile, both of the par. of Bolton Peircy.

(884). 1730, Dec. 5. William Stephenson, of S^t Olave's parish, & Mary Elston, of Belfray's parish.

(885). 1730-1, Jan. 6. Mr. Rich^d Lawson,²²¹ of the Minster Yard, and Mrs. Mary Gilliver, of the par. of S^t Mich. de Beref. (*Lic.*)

(886). 1730-1, Jan. 21. Thomas Brooke, of the Minster Yard, and Frances Simpson, of the par. of S^t Maurice, city of York. (*Lic.*)

²²⁰ Robert Hewett was ordained deacon, by the bishop of Carlisle, 25 Sept., 1715, and priest, by the archbishop of York, 8 June, 1718. He was licensed to the curacy of Fangfoss with Barnby Moor, and collated to the vicarage of Thornton-with-Allerthorpe, 2 Feb., 1729-30.

²²¹ Richard Lawson, wine merchant, second son of George Lawson, esq., of Moreby, by Elizabeth, daughter of Marmaduke Bosvill, esq., of Seaton Ross. Baptized at Stillingfleet in 1697; apprenticed to Elias Pawson, wine merchant, York, in 1714; chamberlain in 1734; sheriff in 1736-7; lord mayor in 1741 and 1750; governor of the Merchants' Company 1746-8; died intestate 17 July, 1760. On 12 Oct., 1737, administration of the effects of Mary Lawson, an infant, deceased intestate, was granted to her father, Richard Lawson, gent. The latter married, secondly, in 1735, Barbara Burton. See No. 1004, *postea*.

(887). 1730-1, Feb. 5. Christopher Stainton, of Market Weighton, and Dorothy Bash, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(888). 1730-1, Feb. 13. John Garle, of the par. of S^t Martin, Coney-street, and Martha Wright, of S^t Mary's in Castlegate. (*Lic.*)

A Register of those Persons that have been Married in the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church of S^t Peter's in York since March the 25th, 1731. Timothy Mortimer, clerk of y^e Vestry.

(889). 1731, Mar. 28. James Richardson, of the city of York, and Sarah Johnson, of the par. of All Saints in the Pavement. (*Lic.*)

(890). 1731, Apr. 13. Thomas Wilson & Martha Lund, both of y^e par. of Belfray's. (*Lic.*)

(891). 1731, Apr. 22. Thomas Pape and Anne Birdall, both of the par. of Sherebourn. (*Lic.*)

(892). 1731, May 7. John Duffield, of y^e par. of S^t Michael in Spurriergate, & Elizabeth Kitching, of S^t John's parish. (*Lic.*)

(893). 1731, June 10. W^m Noble,²²² rector of Dinsdale, and Eleanor Milner, of y^e city of York. (*Lic.*)

(894). 1731, June 12. William Pickup, of Rawcliffe, in y^e par. of Snaith, and Margaret Slater, of Shereburne. (*Lic.*)

(895). 1731, June 20. Thomas Allanson & Mary Wood, of y^e par. of Brompton. (*Lic.*)

(896). 1731, July 10. Thomas Robinson & Mary Farrer, both of y^e par. of Tadcaster. (*Lic.*)

(897). 1731, July 15. George Ellis, of S^t Martin's Micklegate, & Mary Hoyle, of Belfray's parish. (*Lic.*)

(898). 1731, July 31. Thomas Batty, of Wigginton, and Mary Smith, of the same. (*Lic.*)

²²² William Noble, of Queen's College, Oxford, was ordained priest by the archbishop of York, 25 Sept., 1720. He held the rectories of Dinsdale and Middleton St. George, in the county of Durham, from about 1722 until his death in 1747.

(899). 1731, Aug. 13. Mr Philip Kitchon,²²³ of Marton, and M^{rs} Elizabeth Whetherill, of Stoaksley. (*Lic.*)

(900). 1731, Aug. 19. Richard Hawxwell, of Terrington, and Thomasin Hicks, of Cramb. (*Lic.*)

(901). 1731, Aug. 21. Tho^s Wilkinson, of Non-Appleton, & Mary Reynold, of y^e same.

(902). 1731, Aug. 25. Philip Adams,²²⁴ of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Margaret Gibson, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(903). 1731, Sept. 3. Robert Gray, of Usburn, and Ann Shaw, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(904). 1731, Sept. 7. Peter Thomlinson, of the par. of Scrayingham, and Jane Jackson, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(905). 1731, Sept. 7. George Smeathman, of Pocklington, and Margaret Leppington, of Garton. (*Lic.*)

(906). 1731, Sept. 7. John Nicholson, of y^e par. of S^t Michael, and Elisabeth Thompson, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(907). 1731, Sept. 13. Thomas Hawkswell and Elizabeth Street, of the par. of Brompton. (*Lic.*)

(908). 1731, Sept. 30. Francis Beckwith²²⁵ & Mary Dunn, both of y^e city of York. (*Lic.*)

(909). 1731, Nov. 9. W^m Jessay and Eliz. Crosier, both of y^e par. of Hayton. (*Lic.*)

(910). 1731, Nov. 11. Thomas Hall, of the par. of Trinity in Curia Regis, and Elizabeth Grove, of the par. of Overton. (*Lic.*)

(911). 1731, Nov. 13. Mr. William Gossip²²⁶ and Mrs. Ann Wilmer, both of the par. of S^t Michael de Berefride. (*Lic.*)

²²³ Philip Kitchon, literate, born about 1697, was ordained deacon, by the bishop of Carlisle, 5 July, 1719, and priest, by the archbishop of York, 20 May, 1722. On 21 July, 1725, he was licensed to the curacies of Acklam and Middlesborough; on 21 April, 1729, he was instituted to the vicarage of Marton, which he held until his death; and, on 5 Aug., 1730, he was admitted to the curacy of Nunthorpe. Will dated 8 May, 1742, proved 30 Nov., 1749, by his widow Elizabeth, the sole executrix. —Elizabeth Wetherill, of Stokesley, spinster, was aged 25 years in August, 1731.

²²⁴ Philip Adams, of Hull, yeoman and ale-draper, died about 1752.—His second wife, Margaret Gibson, spinster, was aged 32 years in 1731.

²²⁵ Francis Beckwith, shoe-maker, chamberlain in 1741.

²²⁶ William Gossip, esq., lord of the manor of Thorparch, son of William Gossip, of York, gent., and Susanna, his wife. He was born 6 March, 1704, died 25 March, 1772,

(912). 1731, Nov. 15. William Evers & Mary Whitley, both of Leeds. (*Lic.*)

(913). 1731, Nov. 18. Francis Layton & Ann Robson, both of Acklam parish. (*Lic.*)

(914). 1731, Dec. 23. John Green, of Housham, in y^e par. of Scrayingham, & Jane Rudsdale, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(915). 1731, Dec. 25. Robert Fisher,²²⁷ of St^t Crux par., & Katherine Weatherell, of St^t Trin. Goodramgate. (*Lic.*)

(916). 1731, Dec. 31. Thomas Fawdington, of Tollerton, and Mary Barker, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(917). 1731, Dec. 6 (*sic*). Nicholas Brigham, of Eastrop, par. de Londsborough, & Christian Wilkinson, de Millington. (*Lic.*)

(918). 1731-2, Feb. 13. Thomas Scaling and Mary Mattison, both of y^e par. of Overton. (*Lic.*)

(919). 1731-2, Feb. 20. Richard Corney,²²⁸ of y^e par. of St^t Mary in Castlegate, and Sarah Carey, of y^e par. of St^t Michael in Spurriergate. (*Lic.*)

(920). 1731-2, March 2. Thomas Waite and Alice Hawkins, both of St^t Dennis par. in Walmgate. (*Lic.*)

(921). 1731-2, March 3. Thomas Thornton and Alice Abba, both of y^e par. of Newton super Ouse. (*Lic.*)

(922). 1731-2, March 19. Joseph Barron, of St^t Cruxe's par., & Mary Waterhouse, in y^e Minster Yard. (*Lic.*)

(923). 1732, Apr. 12. Robert Ramsden & Elizabeth Lea, both of Halifax parish. (*Lic.*)

(924). 1732, May 11. M^r Thomas Gee,²²⁹ rec^r of Cherry Burton and Foxholes, and M^{rs} Mary Wyvil. (*Lic.*)

and was succeeded by his third son, Wilmer Gossip, esq., at whose decease, without issue, in 1790, the manor passed to his nephew, William Gossip (son of his brother Thomas), who is now represented by his great-nephew Randall-Wilmer-Hatfield, esq., of Thorparch Hall.—Anne, daughter and coheirress of George Wilmer, esq., of Upper Helmsley, (*see* Minster Burials, No. 188), by Anne, daughter and heiress of Lewis Etherington, esq., of Rillington. She died 9 July, 1780, aged 77, and was buried, near her husband, in the family vault under the north aisle of Thorparch church. (*See* Nos. 1552 and 1589, *postea*)

²²⁷ On 10 Nov., 1733, Robert Fisher administered to the effects of his late wife Catherine, she having died intestate.

²²⁸ Richard Corney was one of the city chamberlains in 1730.

²²⁹ A younger son of Thomas Gee, esq., of Bishop Burton, and brother of Ann, wife of Richard Dawson, esq. (*see* No. 765, *antea*). On 16 Feb., 1724-5, he had letters

(925). 1732, May 19. William Knowles, of Temple Hurst, in y^e par. of Birkin, & Tamasine Palmer, of Allertorpe, in y^e par. of Pocklington. (*Lic.*)

(926). 1732, May 19. Thomas Gant and Anne Priestley, both of Leeds. (*Lic.*)

(927). 1732, May 29. Edward Usher and Ann Haward, both of Catton. (*Lic.*)

(928). 1732, June 26. Richard Bland and Mary Whar-ton, both of Acomb. (*Lic.*)

(929). 1732, July 2. William Taylor, of Hovingham, & Rebecca Harrison, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(930). 1732, July 13. Edward Cueit, of Thirsk, and Lydia Routh, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(931). 1732, July 18. Thomas Button, of Ryder, & Jane Waterworth, of Fenton. (*Lic.*)

(932). 1732, July 24. James Taylor & Elizabeth Darby, both of S^t John's par., in y^e city of York. (*Lic.*)

(933). 1732, Aug. 14. John Marshal and Marget (*sic*) Hood, of the par. of Pickering. (*Lic.*)

(934). 1732, Sept. 28. Peter Hunter and Mary Braithwaite, both of y^e par. of S^t Mary in Castlegate. (*Lic.*)

(935). 1732, Oct. 26. Roger Kirkby, of Huggate, & Elizabeth Atkinson, of Beilby. (*Lic.*)

(936). 1732, Oct. 26. Adam Hare & Sarah Ward.

(937). 1732, Nov. 9. Richard Morley and Mary Morley, of Selby. (*Lic.*)

(938). 1732, Dec. 18. Christopher Midford, of Malton, & Elizabeth Johnson, of Leaven. (*Lic.*)

(939). 1732-3, Jan. 9. John Wright, of Stanford Bridge, & Elizabeth Butterwick, of Thirsk. (*Lic.*)

dimissory from the archbishop of York, to be ordained deacon by the bishop of London, the curacy of Cherry Burton, to which he was licensed on the 6th of March following, giving him a title. In December, 1726, he received priest's orders, and was instituted to the rectory of Foxholes, on the presentation of Thomas Gee, esq., of Bishop Burton, who also gave him the living of Cherry Burton, to which he was instituted 7 March, 1727-8. On 5 March, 1735-6, administration of the goods of Thomas Gee, rector of Cherry Burton, deceased intestate, was granted to Richard Dawson, esq., the principal creditor.—Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, bart., of Constable Burton.

(940). 1732-3, Jan. 16. Francis Iles & Mary Pearson, both of Ripon. (*Lic.*)

(941). 1732-3, Jan. 24. George Morrett & Hannah Ross, both of y^e par. of Brayton. (*Lic.*)

(942). 1732-3, Feb. 16. John Potter, of Castlegate, in York, and Mary Lee, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(943). 1732-3, Feb. 21. William Hays, of Castlegate, and Judith Hunton, of S^t Margaret's in Walmgate. (*Lic.*)

(944). 1732-3, March 3. Samuel Wilkinson, of Bossall, and Mary Waugh, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(945). 1732-3, March 6. John Rennison, of Askham, and Anne Allen, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(946). 1732-3, March 8. George Lambertson, of Leeds, and Mary Harrison, of the same. (*Lic.*)

(947). 1733, March 28. William Halley & Grace Blanchard, both of y^e par. of Thornton. (*Lic.*)

(948). 1733, March 31. George Mills, of y^e par. of Easingwold, & Barbarah Bolton, of y^e par. of S^t Dennis, in York. (*Lic.*)

(949). 1733, Apr. 15. John Hill, of y^e par. of All Saints, in Pavement, & Mary Spencer, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(950). 1733, May 6. M^r Charles Copeland, of y^e par. of S^t Maurice, York, & M^{rs} Ruth Guy, of y^e Minster Yard. (*Lic.*)

(951). 1733, June 29. Paul Green, of y^e par. of Easingwold, and Margaret Wilson, of y^e city of York. (*Lic.*)

(952). 1733, July 12. William Slayton, of Osbaldwick, and Anne Cade, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(953). 1733, Sept. 14. George Suggit, of y^e par. of S^t Trinity in King's Court, & Ellen Wood, of y^e par. of S^t Michael's Belfrey. (*Lic.*)

(954). 1733, Sept. 18. Thomas Moggeridge, of Southwark, in y^e co. of Surrey, & Elizabeth Colby, of y^e par. of S^t Michael's, in New Malton, in y^e diocese of York. (*Lic.*)

(955). 1733, Oct. 11. Thomas Atkinson, of Meltonby, par. Pocklington, & Elizabeth Harper, of the same place. (*Lic.*)

(956). 1733, Oct. 16. Edward Bears & Elizabeth Teale, both of y^e par. of Spofforth. (*Lic.*)

(957). 1733, Nov. 1. Samuel Overend, of Horsforth, in y^e par. of Guisley, & Jellings Callice, of North Dalton. (*Lic.*)

(958). 1733, Nov. 11. Richard Rhodes & Elizabeth Dinsdale, both of y^e par. of Otley. (*Lic.*)

(959). 1733, Nov. 13. W^m Sugden, of Londbrough, & Mary Vawser, of Skipton, in y^e par. of Weighton. (*Lic.*)

(960). 1733, Nov. 19. Matthew Preston & Mary Stonehouse, both of Wintringham. (*Lic.*)

(961). 1733. Thomas Tate and Sarah Gibson, both of Wheldrake. (*Lic.*)

(962). 1733, Dec. 19. Henry Wait, of Beverley, & Rosamund Atkinson, of Leedes. (*Lic.*)

(963). 1733, Dec. 20. Ralph Gell & Anne Wilkinson, both of y^e par. of Sutton upon Darwent. (*Lic.*)

(964). 1733, Dec. 31. Richard Prest and Anne Blacklock, both of Helmsley parish. (*Lic.*)

(965). 1733-4, Jan. 26. William Wilkinson, of Aughton, and Elizabeth Tindall, of Millington (*Lic.*)

(966). 1733-4, Feb. 11. Adam Ibbotson and Mary Jackson, both of the par. of St^t John, in the city of York. (*Lic.*)

(967). 1733-4, March 14. John Lambert, of Midleham, and Anne Ibbotson, of the par. of St^t John, in the city of York. (*Lic.*)

(968). 1734, Apr. 16. Richard Dickinson, of Marton with Grafton, and Mary Fretwell,²³⁰ of Bilton. (*Lic.*)

(969). 1734, Apr. 30. Roger Stamper and Anne Shepherd, both of y^e par. of Kirkdale. (*Lic.*)

(970). 1734, May 14. John Park, of the par. of Pickering, and Lucy Waslin, of the par. of Settrington. (*Lic.*)

²³⁰ Probably Mary, widow of John Fretwell, gent., of Bickerton, in the parish of Bilton, who died in 1732, leaving three children, Francis, Mary, and John Fretwell, then minors.

(971). 1734, May 18. Thomas Smith,²³¹ of St^t Mary, Castlegate, & Mary Atkinson, of St^t Trinity, Goodramgate. (*Lic.*)

(972). 1734, June 7. Philip Caris, of St^t John's over Ouze, & Mary Wales, of Acomb. (*Lic.*)

(973). 1734, June 12. Thomas Shaw, of Meltonby, in y^e par. of Pocklington, & Elizabeth Bernard, of Yapham, in y^e said par. (*Lic.*)

(974). 1734, June 18. James Ferrall, of London, and Elizabeth Hardy, of Barnsley. (*Lic.*)

(975). 1734, June 22. John Waite, of y^e par. of Kirkdale, & Elizabeth Garbut, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(976). 1734, July 10. Heneage Thomlinson and Beatrice Hebdon. (*Lic.*)

(977). 1734, July 16. William Bailey & Hannah Frank, both of y^e par. of Middleton. (*Lic.*)

(978). 1734, July 20. Thomas Grundal, of Appleton, in y^e par of Lastingham, & Alice Burton, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(979). 1734, July 31. Mr John Atkinson, of Newcastle upon Tine, & M^{rs} Mary Barstow,²³² of y^e par. of y^e Holy Trinity in Goodramgate, York. (*Lic.*)

(980). 1734, Aug. 13. Mr Jeremiah Rawson,²³³ of Bradford, in the diocese of York, and Frances Sterne, of the par. of All Saints in North-street, York. (*Lic.*)

²³¹ Thomas Smith, grocer and merchant, the eldest son, I believe, of Samuel Smith, grocer, York, who died in 1732. He was one of the city chamberlains in 1738, and died in 1758, leaving a widow, Mary, and three sons, Thomas, Richard, and James. The eldest son, Thomas Smith, merchant, was lord mayor of York in 1786 and 1793, and *his* second son, another Thomas Smith, filled the same office in 1813 and 1823.—Mary, the mother of alderman Smith, died 28 January, 1784, aged 74.

²³² Mary, daughter of Michael Barstow, of York, gent., brother of Benjamin Barstow, sheriff in 1729-30, from whom the Barstows of Garrow Hill are descended.

²³³ Jeremiah Rawson, attorney, son and heir of William Rawson, esq., of Bradford, by his second wife Grace, daughter and coheiress of Jeremiah Rossendale, esq. He died in 1767, without surviving issue, and was succeeded by his cousin Benjamin Rawson (son of Brook Rawson, of Manchester, gent., and grandson of the above-mentioned William), whose son and heir, Benjamin Rawson, esq., of Bolton-in-le-Moors, co. Lanc., and Nidd Hall, co. York, purchased, in 1795, the manor of Bradford, which is yet held by his daughter, Miss Rawson, of Nidd Hall.—Frances, daughter of Richard Sterne, esq., of Elvington, and great-granddaughter of archbishop Sterne. She resided in the Manor House at Bradford, where she died 26 Oct., 1801, aged 86. "Her character will long be contemplated with respect and gratitude. She was a lineal descendant of archbishop Sterne, and cousin to the celebrated Tristram Shandy; had been 33 years a wife, and near 34 years a widow, and was a constant reader of this magazine from its commencement, of which she has left a complete set." (*Gent. Mag.*, 1801, p. 1059.)

(981). 1734, Aug. 18. Edward Boldock, of the par. of All Saints, and Jane Peers, of S^t Helen's. (*Lic.*)

(982). 1734, Oct. 3. Alexander Sargison, of S^t Sampson's par., and Ann Rhodes, of S^t Trin.: Goodramgate. (*Lic.*)

(983). 1734, Oct. 7. Henry Harrison, of Everingham, & Anne Preston, of Foston. (*Lic.*)

(984). 1734, Nov. 4. Thomas Ellis, of Cruce par., in York, & Ann Hawkins, of S^t Martin's, Coney-street. (*Lic.*)

(985). 1734, Nov. 14. William Kettlewell, of y^e par. of S^t Martin's, Coney-street, & Mary Richardson, of S^t John Del Pique. (*Lic.*)

(986). 1734, Nov. 18. Ralph Bradshaw, of Alerston, & Ann Stockton, of y^e same place. (*Lic.*)

(987). 1734, Nov. 19. Samuel Westerman & Mary Musgrave, both of y^e par. of Overton. (*Lic.*)

(988). 1734, Nov. 30. William Clinch & Mary Blades, both of y^e city of York. (*Lic.*)

(989). 1734, Dec. 5. Ingram Grant & Anne Peckit, both of y^e par. of Whitkirk, in Yorkshire. (*Lic.*)

(990). 1734, Dec. 23. William Appleton, of Pocklington, and Ann Sickton, of the same place. (*Lic.*)

(991). 1734-5, Jan. 2. John Burton,²³⁴ of Heath, Dr. of Physick, & Mary Henson, of S^t Delpike (*sic*) parish in York. (*Lic.*)

(992). 1734-5, Feb. 13. Thomas Clark, of y^e par. of S^t Mary in Castlegate, and Anne Snare, of y^e par. of Holy Trinity in King's Court. (*Lic.*)

(993). 1734-5, Feb. 17. John Barber & Mary White, both of Otley parish. (*Lic.*)

²³⁴ John Burton, M.D., afterwards of York, the well-known author of the "Monasticon Eboracense," of whom a memoir by Robert Davies, F.S.A., will appear in the present volume of the Journal of this Society. He was the eldest surviving son of John Burton, of Heath, gent., by Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Leake, vicar of Kirkthorpe; died intestate 19 January, 1771, aged 62, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity in Micklegate.—Mary, only child of Mr. Samuel Henson, of Wistow, who died in 1716. Her mother, Mary Henson, of York, widow, in her will, dated 26 Aug., 1742, [Pro. 7 Jan., 1743-4], desires "to be buried at as little expense as may be, with decency, in the church of Wistow, in my late dear husband's grave, near the altar table; and, if it can be conveniently done, I would have his coffin taken up and the grave brick't about, and both our coffins lye and remain in the same grave." Mrs. Burton died 28 Feb., 1771, aged 58, and was interred near her husband.

(994). 1734-5, March 20. William Woodworth, of y^e par. of S^t Mary in Castlegate, & Jane Dobson, of y^e par. of y^e Holy Trinity in King's Court in York. (*Lic.*)

(995). 1735, Apr. 8. William Dawson, of y^e par. of North-Allerton, & Ann Stephenson, of y^e par. of S^t Dennis in York. (*Lic.*)

(996). 1735, Apr. 12. Benjamin Hulley, of the par. of Cattall, and Judith Corps, of Craythorn, in the co. of York. (*Lic.*)

(997). 1735, Apr. 12. Thomas Maners, of Slingsby, and Mary Oldfield, of the par. of Edlington. (*Lic.*)

(998). 1735, Apr. 25. William Burnit, of Raskelfe, in y^e par. of Easingwold, & Mary Chapman, of Thirlby, in y^e par. of Felliskirk. (*Lic.*)

(999). 1735, Apr. 26. Henry Tate²³⁵ and Isabell Lepington, both of Nun Appleton, near York. (*Lic.*)

(1000). 1735, Apr. 27. Rich^d Lockwood, of Crake, and Eliz. Harrison, of y^e par. of Old Byland. (*Lic.*)

(1001). 1735, May 12. Francis Winn, of Bigin, in y^e par. of Fenton, & Hannah Buck, of Fenton afores^d. (*Lic.*)

(1002). 1735, May 26. John Cuthbert, of Naburn, and Mary Rodgers, of Stillington. (*Lic.*)

(1003). 1735, May 27. Wm. Gray, of Snaith, gentleman, & Mary Taylor, of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(1004). 1735, July 21. Richard Lawson²³⁶ & Barbara Burton, both of y^e city of York. (*Lic.*)

(1005). 1735, July 31. Robert Stockton, of Oldby, in the par. of Bossall, & Anne Craven, of Acklam. (*Lic.*)

(1006). 1735, Aug. 5. Richard Parkinson and Jane Bolland. (*Lic.*)

²³⁵ Henry Tate, of Nun Appleton, yeoman, in his will dated 3 June, 1736, [Pro. 14 June, *seq.*], mentions his wife Isabella, his sister Ellen Leyburn, and his nephews, Francis, William, Henry, John and Richard Leyburn. (*See* No. 816, *antea.*)

²³⁶ Richard Lawson, wine-merchant, York, has been mentioned previously (*see* No. 885).—Barbara (his second wife), daughter of the Rev. Thomas Burton, vicar of Halifax. She died suddenly 30 May, 1772. The late Andrew S. Lawson, esq., of Aldborough, was their great-grandson.

(1007). 1735, Aug. 11. William Lee and Dinah Worlington. (*Lic.*)

(1008). 1735, Aug. 13. John Ramsden and Hannah Rawlin. (*Lic.*)

(1009). 1735, Sept. 3. Christopher Preston and Judith Hodgson, both of the par. of Kippax. (*Lic.*)

(1010). 1735, Sept. 4. Edward Burthom, of Saint James, Westminster, in y^e co. of Middlesex, joyner, and Elizabeth Betson, of St Dennis par., in Walmgate, York. (*Lic.*)

(1011). 1735, Sept. 8. James Watkinson, of the par. of S^t Cuthbert's, and Elisabeth Johnson, of y^e par. of the Holy Trinity in King's Court in York. (*Lic.*)

(1012). 1735, Nov. 4. Joseph Hawksworth, of the par. of Wath, and Mary Wilcock, of the city of York. (*Lic.*)

(1013). 1735, Nov. 10. William Coates²³⁷ & Hannah Robinson, both of y^e city of York, the former of Christ's church, the latter of Belfray's parish. (*Lic.*)

(1014). 1735, Nov. 11. John Lawson, of Gate Fulforth, and Mary Plummer, of y^e par. of Huntington. (*Lic.*)

(1015). 1735, Nov. 11. William Simpson, of the par. of Crambe, and Mary Richardson, of the same place. (*Lic.*)

(1016). 1735, Nov. 17. John Wharram, of Fridaythorp, and Ann Gunwood, of Langton. (*Lic.*)

(1017). 1735, Nov. 24. John Bell, of y^e city & diocese of York, esquire, and Mary Denton,²³⁸ of y^e same. (*Lic.*)

(1018). 1735-6, Jan. 15. George Brownbridge, of Huntington, & Jane Driffeld, of y^e same place. (*Lic.*)

(1019). 1735-6, Jan. 15. Malby Beckwith,²³⁹ of the city of York, and Hannah Dawson, of the same. (*Lic.*)

²³⁷ Possibly William Coates, afterwards an alderman of York. See No. 1236, *postea*.

²³⁸ Probably Mary, daughter of Richard Denton, merchant, York. See No. 418, *antea*.

²³⁹ Malby Beckwith, jeweller, York, son of Charles Beckwith, of the same city, jeweller, by Anne Calvert, his wife. Born in Blake-street, 10 Jan., 1701-2; died 2 Nov., 1742, and was buried in the church of St. Maurice. His first wife, Alice, daughter of John Abbey, of York, was interred there in August, 1735. — Hannah (his second wife), widow of William Dawson, of York (see No. 841, *antea*), and daughter of Edward Croft, senior, plumber, York.

RIPON MINSTER LIBRARY AND ITS FOUNDER.

By the Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE church of Ripon, in respect of its library, is not so fortunate as those which still possess the original collections of books that began with the fabrics themselves. Leland mentions having seen in the vestry a Life of St. Wilfrid by Peter of Blois, now lost, dedicated to Galfrid Archbishop of York, and, no doubt, the chapter possessed other books in addition to those which were used in the services of the church. From one of the passages of the above life which Leland copied, it appears that St. Wilfrid himself made a splendid gift of books to Ripon.

“Idem quoque vir dei quatuor evangelia, et bibliothecam, pluresque libros novi ac vet. testamenti, cum tabulis, tectis auro puriss. et pretiosis gemmis, mirabili artificio fabrefactis, ad honorem Dei, et sui nominis memoriam, præsentavit.”—*Collectanea*, 1770, iii. 110.

This seems to be founded on the description in the life of St. Wilfrid by Eddius. (See p. 402.)

Nothing further is known of these glorious tomes, nor is there a single book save acts of Chapter, &c., that can positively be said to have belonged to the Minster previous to the Reformation.¹

The *habitat* of the present collection is the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, still called the Lady Loft. It was built about 1482, on the top of the Chapter-house and the apsidal Norman chapel to the east of it; and the original outer wall of the choir, with its windows, buttresses, and gurgoyles, forms its northern side. It is reached by a flight of stone steps from the south transept, and also by a modern winding staircase of wood from the chapel below. The

¹ Since sending the above to press I have found mention of a library in a memorandum appended to the probate of the will of William Rodes, one of the

Chaplains: “Et preterea ad opus et fabricam cuiusdam librarii in dicta Ecclesia Collegiata construendi.” Sum not named.—(1466.)

eastern portion was formerly separated, in order to serve as the Collegiate Library, but the partition was removed in 1840. Still more recently a small portion at the west end has been partitioned off to serve as a song-school and passage, but it is most desirable that this "fair and noble room" be thrown open from one end to the other—an improvement which will probably be effected at no very distant period. All the book-cases are quite new, and those on the north side are carried round the buttresses. The smaller of the two large tables has a brass plate on it with this inscription:—

"Presented to the Ripon Cathedral Library by the executors of the Very Rev. W. Goode, D.D. F.S.A., late Dean of Ripon, Sept. 1868. To preserve the papers it contained, he rescued it with his own hands from the fire which destroyed his house in Charter-House Square, London, in the year 1835."

The room is very well lighted by large square-headed 15th century windows, which are glazed with plain quarries. They are to have inserted in them the series of armorial bearings (by Peckitt of York) that occupied the east window of the choir previous to the present glass by Wailes.

The recesses for the piscina, &c., still bear witness that the building was originally intended for worship and not for study.

In the south wall, over a modern fire-place, is a grievously mutilated monument of Antony Higgin, the founder of the present library, with a stone half length figure in surplice and scarf, the head and hands knocked off. The inscription is also gone, but a copy of part of it has been preserved.

ANTONIO HIGGIN,
 DECANO RIPONENSI DIGNISSIMO,
 ECCLESIAE DIGHTONENSIS
 PASTORI VIGILANTISSIMO CUSTODI
 HOSPITALIS WELLENIS FIDELISSIMO VIRO
 DOCTRINÆ SINGULARIS, VITÆQUE INTEGERRIMÆ
 RICHARDUS HUTTON, MILES
 POSUIT — — — — —

Dean Higgin was the second son of Thomas Higgens of Manchester, "occupier," by Elizabeth dau. of George Birch of Birch, co. Lanc. gent., and niece of William Birch, rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, and first Warden of Manchester Collegiate Church after the Reformation. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1571, M.A. 1575, B.D.

1582, Fellow, 1574, as native of Lancashire, on the foundation of Hugh Ashton. While residing at St. John's he was tutor to Thomas Morton, afterwards Bishop of Durham—a circumstance thus referred to in Barwick's Life of Bishop Morton :—

“ The Bishop was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1582, and his first tutour was Mr. Anthony Higgon, afterward Dean of Rippon, a good benefactour to the Colledge otherways. But he being called out of the Colledge to other more weighty employments in the church, left this his pupil to the tuition and care of Mr. Henry Nelson.”

About 1605 he was appointed Master of St. Michael's Hospital at Well in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and he was also Rector of Kirkdeighton near Wetherby from 1583 to 1624.

His appointment to St. Michael's Hospital and his death are thus noticed in the parish register of Well :—

“ Anth: Hegins, Dr. of Devinity, was appointed Master of St. Michael's Hospitall about the year 1605.” “ Anthonius Higgins custos Hospitalis Sti. Michaelis Archangeli de Well, Decanus Ripponiensis, obiit decimo septimo die Novemb. anno Dom. 1624.”

The patent for his appointment to the deanery of Ripon is dated 2 April, 6 James I. (1608) ; and among the entries of burials in the Ripon register is this :—

“ November 1624. 18. Anthony Higgins deane of this church. xvijj.”

His will, which is preserved in the York Registry, is curious, and specially interesting in connection with the library. It is dated Nov. 12, 1624, and in reference to certain property remaining in the family he says, “ I doe greatly mislike that fathers should build and sonnes should sell.” He augments certain scholarships, &c., at St. John's, Cambridge. To “ Mr. Henry Fairefax, sonne to Sir Thomas Fairefax of Denton,” he leaves “ a p'cell gilded bowl which his father gave me at the death of his grandfather.”

“ To my cosen Clieburn and my nephew in Lumley all my bookes, upon condicion that they when they die shall give them to the church of Rippon for a Liberarie.” “ To Mr. Thompson my minister at Dighton 40s. To Mr. Beilbe now Vicar of Pately bridge wch was my minister at Dightoun one wholl suite of my workeday apparell, viz. one cassacke, a dublett, a paire of britches, a paire of stockinges and shooes, and my ouldest hatt with a shirt.”

He names also his cousins Thomas and William Burtche, the latter of Dighton, and leaves “ five markes to the poore of Kirkedighton parishe.”

The books left by Dean Higgin formed the beginning of the present library, and very few seem to have been added to them until quite recently, though many have totally perished from damp and neglect, and many of those which remain are in a most deplorable condition. When Dibdin visited the library in Dean Waddilove's time there was a catalogue, which is not now to be found, and in the Bibliographical Decameron he gives an amusing account of his search for the Caxtons, of his triumphant "find," and of his pleasant intercourse with the Dean.

As the Decameron is a comparatively rare and costly work, it may be well to quote the passage *totidem verbis* :—

"From York we go direct to *Durham*. But suppose we make a digression of a few miles only, to *Ripon Minster* and *Fountains Abbey*. It was towards three in the afternoon, when a chaise conveyed me to the outer-gate of the worthy Dr. Waddelove, Dean of Ripon. A letter from Mr. Eyre secured me the most favourable reception. 'Good mister Dean, my object is the minster library.' 'Here,' quoth the Dean, 'is the catalogue—peruse this, while I attend three o'clock prayers.' I perused with avidity, and made a tick or mark against *two* articles, in especial, which appeared to require examination. '*English Chronicle, Antw. 1493.*' '*Boetius Old Engl.*' Upon conclusion of the service, I ascended a small flight of stone steps with the Dean, and found myself in a narrow modernised old room—with books on all sides, in a somewhat littered condition; but, as the references in the catalogue were correct, I quickly discovered what I wished to examine. The old '*English Chronicle*,' was, as I suspected, Gerard de Leeu's reprint of 'Caxton's text;' but, where was '*Boetius Old Engl.*' in folio? High and low, among octavos and folios, amidst dust, cobwebs, and perished wooden book-covers, and with a thermometer hard upon 81, did I resolutely continue the search for the said '*Boetius Old Engl. in folio*,' not doubting but that it would turn out to be a quarto, and the poetical version printed at the '*exempt Monastery at Tavistock!*' The catalogue however had placed it among the folios: when, as the last desperate effort, I drew out a melancholy-looking 'forrel,' or white sheep-skin-covered folio volume!—opened it—saw—and what should it prove to be but *Caxton's* own prose imprint of the *Boethius*—large, clean, and perfect—save one leaf!? Yet the book is unusually thick. I persevere: and find, at the end of it, nothing more or less than a beautiful and perfect copy of Caxton's '*Book for Travellers*,' of which Lord Spencer's copy had been considered unique. The 'worthy Dean' wonders and smiles; and smiles and wonders again. In due time, these precious tomes are consigned to Charles Lewis, who returned them, with many other small and rather scarce and curious volumes, from the same minster library, decorated in morocco, or russia, or calf, according to their supposed rarity or worth. May this fashion of decoration obtain quickly throughout all the CATHEDRAL LIBRARIES in the realm!—for good sense and good taste equally impose the necessity of such a measure. Before

I dismiss the notice of Dean Waddelove, let me add, that the Dean's own library is rather rich in Spanish lore : and that I obtained intelligence from him, upon this subject, worthy of being recorded in a basil-red-covered travelling memorandum-book, measuring seven inches by four and a half. The evening of this visit to the *Deanery of Ripon* was delightfully concluded by a trip to *Fountains Abbey*, in company with the said Dean ; from which we returned by the lustre of a full moon. But the LIBRARY of FOUNTAINS ABBEY !——? Ask the moaning spectre of Henry VIII. respecting its fate !"—*Decam.* 1817, vol. iii. p. 419.

Notwithstanding the unction with which Dibdin discourses on the bindings of the Caxtons, it is a pity that they were not put into plain morocco or russia and the edges left untouched, instead of blue and olive morocco tooled in the drawing-room table style, with edges cut and gilt to match. It was probably about this time that a good many of the books were put into plain boards, and others half bound.

Beriah Botfield, in his "Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England" (Lond. 1859), speaks of the books at the time of his visit being preserved at the Deanery ; but many of them, he says, "were so much decayed, from the dampness of their former repository, that their mouldering fragments were not worth removal." He does not appear to have examined any of the books save those to which his attention was directed through their having been rebound. All mentioned by him are still forthcoming save one, "the Magna Charta, in a small Gothic letter, with an Index prefixed, at the end of which is the Colophon,—*Londini per Ricardus*² Pynson, &c. 1514. It measures five inches and three-eighths by two inches and a half, and is bound in smooth russia." This is a little book of great rarity, and it is to be hoped that it has fallen into honest hands, and may yet be returned.

In Dean Goode's time considerable additions were made, chiefly of new books and of well-chosen second-hand copies of standard works, such as Dugdale's *Monasticon*, &c. In 1868 the library of the late Rev. Edward Feilde, of Harrogate, came to the chapter library by bequest, consisting of a large number of books, nearly all modern and useful rather than bibliographically interesting. During the present year the whole collection has been arranged by the writer of this account, and a catalogue is in preparation. The following

² So in Botfield.

approximate analysis will afford an idea of the present contents of the library :—

	VOLS.
Miscellaneous Theology, chiefly modern, but including several old folio editions of Fathers, &c. from Dean Higgin's library	865
Miscellaneous Theology ; smaller volumes from Dean Higgin's library, consisting chiefly of controversy, Roman, Anglican, Lutheran, and Puritan	404
Commentaries, chiefly modern, but including several of Dean Higgin's folios	402
Sermons, and a few Liturgical works	238
Bibles and Biblical works	200
Ecclesiastical History	178
General History	169
Biography	158
Dictionaries, Grammars, &c.	164
Geography, Travels, &c.	480
Topography	173
Public Records	103
Classics, some old, from Dean Higgin	281
Logic, &c., all old	30
Later Latin and Greek Verse, mostly old	24
Medicine, <i>ib.</i>	32
Astronomy and Astrology, <i>ib.</i>	33
Law, <i>ib.</i>	29
Bibliography	25
Statutes	50
Parliamentary Records	109
Periodicals bound	154
Miscellaneous	731
Manuscripts and early printed or otherwise curious books, kept in closet	308
	<hr/> 5,340 <hr/>

By far the greater number of the old books retain their original bindings, some of which will be more particularly noticed below. This may be regarded as a sort of set-off against the ravages of the damp and the worm that have resulted from centuries of neglect. Comparatively few of the books have been rebound or repaired. Many of them stand in great need of repair now, but unless this be done without injuring the sharpness of the stamped-leather devices, it were far better left undone. A great many of the folios and smaller volumes possess as beautiful stamped leather covers as can be seen anywhere ; some few, however, have been spoiled by unskilful repairs. Among the devices are St. George and the Dragon ; the Baptism of our Lord ; the

Annunciation ; various heraldic subjects, trade-marks, and cyphers ; grotesques, floral patterns, small allegorical figures, scrolls with texts of Scripture, &c., in Gothic characters. The decoration of a single cover is, as is usual in early bindings especially, often made up of several pieces fitted together, so that the binder could vary his plan according to size and form.

The rest of the early bindings are either black calf or thin vellum, sometimes portions of MS. books. These commoner bindings seem to have been done either at Ripon or York, as several of the Dean's own MSS. are bound exactly in the same way. Here, as elsewhere, the covers are often lined with written or printed scraps, generally bookbinders' "waste," serving also for fly-leaves. Among these have been found some extremely early broadsides and portions of books, which have been carefully taken out. (See below). Interesting and valuable collections of such "waifs and strays" are being formed at the Bodleian and other libraries, and Maitland's "Early Printed Books" contains notices of several "Fragments" thus rescued from old bindings at Lambeth.

These notes on the history and present condition of the library may, perhaps, best be concluded by short notices of some of its most remarkable contents.

I. MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES.

1. BIBLIA SACRA LATINÆ.—Folio, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$, very neatly written in double columns, on fine vellum. Contains the Prefaces and Epistles, and an Index, the latter occupying 31 folios. The Psalms have the version translated by St. Jerome from the Hebrew, side by side with the Vulgate. The illuminated capitals are fairly abundant, and, like the writing, seem to be early 13th century work. The first is the F at the beginning of the Epistle to Paulinus, and contains a representation of a tonsured monk at his writing-table. The next, which is the finest in the book, is the I at the beginning of Genesis. It extends all down one side of the column, and into the upper and lower margin, and contains a series of representations of the successive days of creation in vesica-shaped compartments. At the bottom, in a larger and square compartment is the Holy Rood with Mary and John. Other examples are, Moses dividing the vermillion-coloured sea, and exposing a green path ; Jezebel falling from the window, and a fiend pulling at her with a double hook ; Saul transfixed by his own sword ; a child learning to read a genealogy, while a crowned figure sits holding up a birch rod ; Cyrus pointing up to Christ ; David choosing musicians. In the Psalms the illuminations go in pairs, one to each version : thus, *Beatus Vir* has David playing

the harp in one B, and the judgment of Solomon in the other; *Dixit insipiens* has the fool eating an apple, and God looking down from heaven on the children of men; *Exultate Deo*, a man and an angel embracing, and David performing with two hammers on a set of blue bells, his harp on the ground; *Dixit Dominus*, Christ sitting at the right hand of the Father, and the Father holding the crucifix in the usual way—in both, the Holy Dove: Isaiah being sawn asunder; Baruch the Scribe, tonsured; Nebuchadnezzar on horseback, in chain-armour, crown, and surcoat, besieging Jerusalem; Jonah in the whale's mouth (the whale very natural); the Baptism of Our Lord; St. Paul instructing the Corinthians. In one or two places are curious representations of birds with human heads, as subservient to the general design, but not really forming a part of it. The illuminations generally are very good; but there is in some of them a want of finish and skill about the execution, as if they were copies rather than original designs. The book appears to be perfect, except that the leaf containing the end of the Psalms and the beginning of Judith has been cut out; some of the leaves are partly decayed by wet, and all have been cropped by a 17th century binder. Scarcely any of the illuminations have suffered at all; and notwithstanding the defects there are, this may be considered to be a very choice volume, and well worthy of being carefully repaired.

2. ANSELM, &c.—A folio volume, $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$, containing the following treatises:—

- a. *Monologion Anselmi.*
- b. *Augustinus de penitentia.*
- c. *Anselmus de processione spiritus sancti.*
- d. *Anselmus de conceptu virginali, et de originali peccato.*
- e. *Anselmi cur deus homo.*
- f. *Anselmus de veritate.*
- g. *Anselmus de libertate arbitrii.*

All the above are uniformly written, in two columns, in a rather late 13th century hand, with elegant capitals and red head-lines.

- h. *Crysostomus super Matheum in imperfecto (opere) continens omelias 57.*

- i. *Flores Bernardi divisi in xj libros.*

Very similar to the Anselm, but perhaps in a little earlier hand.

- k. *Hugo de Claustro animæ.*

In the same hand as the Anselm.

On the fly-leaf, the upper half of which has been cut off, is Dean Higgin's autograph, and at the foot of the first page, which is partly decayed, "[Liber] fratrum predicatorum Novi Castri super tynam,"³ in early contracted Gothic writing. One of the original covers, much worm-eaten, with its leather and brass clasps, still remains.

3. APOCALYPSIS ET EPISTOLÆ CATHOLICÆ GLOSSATÆ.—A book, in size 9 by $5\frac{3}{4}$, in late 12th century hand, contains Latin text with

³ In this and other quotations, the contractions are avoided for the sake of convenience in printing.

interlineary and marginal glosses. Some of the capitals in the Epistles are delicately illuminated. At foot of first page, in a gothic hand, "Hunc librum dedit W. de Berewic. Liber S. Mar. de Bridelington. qui hunc alienaverit Anathema sit." On the last page but one of the Apocalypse, in a later but yet old hand, "Jon boufet est possessor of thys boke," and on the last page, "Jhon boufet is mi nem." It is bound in modern boards.

4. APOCALIPSIS. TRENI JEREMIE.—Bound together in one volume in the same way as the last, 9 by 6, imperfect at the beginning. The "*Apocalipsis*" is in long lines, in a late 12th century hand, with scarcely any attempt at ornamentation. It is a commentary on the seven visions, and the first remaining leaf is a part of the fourth vision. It begins, "op'e ori concordare. fideles igitur," &c., and ends, "Ne quis autem dubitet hunc librum septiformi spiritu esse compositum : perpendat illum totum in septenario consistere numero. Sunt enim septem ecclesiæ. septem candelabra. vij stellæ. vij lampades. vij cornua agni. septem oculi qui sunt vij spiritus dei. vij sigilla. vij angeli tubis canentes. vij tonitrua. vij angeli cum septem phialis. vij plagæ. vij capita draconis & vij capita bestiæ et septem uisiones. Sit igitur et nobiscum gratia christi. AMEN." Then in red, "Explicit liber Qui uocatur Apocalipsis."

TRENI JEREMIE has the Latin text with interlineary gloss in the middle of each page, and a marginal commentary on either side. The capital Q of the first word *Quomodo* is very delicately and beautifully filled in with foliage on a light blue ground, and on the tail is a dragon. This book is imperfect at the end, the last complete verse being iv. 11. The writing is of about 1170. The introduction begins, ¶ Paschasivs ¶ Sunt cantica canticorum. Sunt et lamentationes lamentationum.

5. SUMMARY OF BIBLE IN LATIN VERSE.—A volume bound like the last, size $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$, in early 13th century writing. The headings of the sections are red, and spaces are left for capitals which have never been put in. It begins—

Incipit brevis prologus idque sequitur narratio.

Primo facta die duo, celum terra [que] teguntur :

fit firmamenti spera sequente die.

tercia præbet aquam pelago dat gramina terre :

Stellarum speculo quarta nitere datur.

Quinta dies pisces & aues perduxit ad ortum :

Sub sexta fit homo. septima complet opus.

and, being incomplete at the end, concludes thus :—

Thobias sumens de piscis felle paternos

Liniit hinc oculos, fit medicina patri.

& domini populo credenti monstrat aperte

Quanta est ars sathane fraus dolus ira scelus.

Qui temptavit eum per lignum perdere mortis

Set per eum uires perdidit iste suas.

Some of the leaves have been misplaced in the binding. At the

beginning are eight pages of prose, in a similar hand, including "Tractus de tribus diebvs," which consists of meditations, "De Magnitudine," "De Pulcritudine," &c.

On the margin of one page of the Metrical Paraphrase is written in a later hand, "Arthure Dakyns."

This volume has suffered considerably from damp.

6. *BONAVENTURÆ MEDITATIONES DE VITA CHRISTI*.—A small volume 6 by 4½, in 15th century writing, with ornamental capitals, and rubrics. The end cover and some of the last leaves are lost, the other cover (wood covered with red leather, having leather and brass clasps) still remains. The book begins with
 "Prologus meditationi vite domini ihesu christi.
 Capitulum primum."

Facing the last remaining page but one is written in red—

"Expliciunt meditationes quas scripsit cardinalis
 Bona ventura de vita domini nostri ihesu christi
 Scripte in ffreston⁴ circa ffestum Annunciacionis beate
 Marie virginis Anno domini 14. Deo gracias."

Then follow devotions, beginning with the *Miserere*. On fly-leaf at beginning part of a "Tabula," and a beginning of a drawing of the Crucifix. At the foot of the first page, in a fine bold hand, "liber montis gracie."⁵

7. *CALENDARIUM EBORACENSE. NOMINA VILLARUM, &c.*—A folio volume in modern boards, size 15 by 11½. At the beginning are twelve leaves of thick vellum, on the first six of which is written, in a fine bold hand of about A.D. 1400, the small letters about ¼ inch high, the York Calendar, in black, red, and blue. The Festivals of Northern Saints have had a pen drawn through them, and others have been inserted, in order to adapt the calendar to the use of Sarum. Those crossed out are Transl. of St. William of York, St. Cuthbert, St. John of Beverley, Deposicio of St. William of York, and St. Wilfrid. The two festivals of St. Thomas of Canterbury are as usual totally erased. The insertions are St. Chad, Visitation of B.V.M., St. Osmund, and certain obits of private individuals. After the end of the calendar, some leaves are wanting; the next begins "piat ad quietem," in part of the Office of SS. Peter and Paul. Then, beginning on the next page, the "Ordo officiorum dominicalium," extending over four more leaves written like the calendar. On recto of last vellum leaf a list of obits, beginning "In primis obitus Thomæ Barrowe olim Rector de Cottengham." All are 1502 or later. On the following page—

"The entent, cawse & effect of A Deyd maid ye first
 dey of March ye yer of lord. m^o cccc^o & xvij. is yis
 That I Joh'nnyt Dobson wyll that Rob't Aldor of

⁴ Probably the Benedictine House at Frieston, a cell to Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire.

⁵ The Carthusian Priory of Mount-grace, in Yorkshire.

Neuland & his thre fellas nampd i' ye said deide & ther assigners for eu' more wt ye issues & p'fitt' co'mpyng & growyng of ij acar' of medu sall cause to be celebrat on obit zerly for my husband' sall' Robert' Dobson Thomas Talvor & John fferyn & my sall & all c'styn sall' ye xiiij day of May or wt in iij day a fore or after to ye balow of bs̄ iiij̄. In yis forme, first to ye offera'd. j̄ for wax iij̄ to ye p'son & .v. of ye eldist p'st' ijs̄ eu'e p'st iiij̄ to ye p'ych clerk for ryngyng & spngyng viij̄. to viij of ye eldyest scoler' iiij̄ to ye belma'. iij̄ & to iij pure wome' to sit at ye herse & pray. iij̄ & to ye kyrk-warks xxd to be prayd fore i' ye beyd Rowll All yis is. bs̄ iiij̄ as more playnly apereth i' ye sayd deyð q̄wych is i' ye keypppyng of ye sayd Robt. More & hys fellas If ye sayd fellers fulfil not yis myn Intent a for sayd, then yis deyð to be boyd & I or my heres to ent' to ye ij acars wt ye appurtenans. & so to fulfill yis my last wyll for euermore b ye g're of Jh'u Ame' "

The vellum leaves have been cut down in the binding, so that some of the letters in the calendar are mutilated.

The rest of the volume is on thick paper, in writing of Queen Elizabeth's time, and is a transcript of the *Nomina Villarum* for Yorkshire, with extracts from *Kirkby's Inquest*, and the *Knight's Fees*, all which documents are printed in full in the 49th volume of the publications of the Surtees Society.

The above seven manuscript volumes are all that the library possesses, with the exception of local records.

II. PRINTED BOOKS.

1. AUSONIUS.—“Impressum Venetiis per Ioannem Tacuinum de Tridino. Anno Domini, m.ccccc.vii. Die vii. Aprilis.” A very rare ed. Not in Panzer's *Annales Typographici*.
2. BERCHARII REPERTORIUM MORALE.—“Merito Dictionarius appellatum, quia quodlibet vocabulum : saltem predicabile, secundum alphabeti ordinem dilatat,” &c. No date, place, or printer's name. 3 vols., folio. On fly-leaf is written—

“Codex est sc'e de ffo'tibus iste Marie
Per me Wyll'm^m thyrske⁶ & adeptus erat.”

On the top of page 1—

“liber sc'e Marie Virginis de ffontibus. 98.”

And in a later hand—

“Nicholai Anderson lib^r ex dono G.M. Ap^l 20. 1602.”

⁶ For Abbot Thirsk see *Walbran's Memorials of Fountains*, Surtees Soc. vol. xlii.

3. **BOECIUS** de Consolacione Philosophie. No indication of place, date, or typographer, but known to be from Caxton's press, and is extremely rare. Wants only the 75th leaf, and though cropped, measures $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{4}$, small folio. See above, p. 374.
4. **BONATUS, GUIDO.**—*Liber Astronomicus*. Aug. Vind., Erh. Ratdolt. 1481. 4^{to}. Many rude woodcuts of signs of Zodiac, astrological diagrams, constellations, &c.
5. **BONAVENTURA.**—"Index alphabeticus sive Repertorium" to Bonaventura on the Sentences, by Beckenhaub, &c. Paris, F. Regnault, n. d. On Title, "Liber Antonij Higgin ex dono M^{ri} Henrici Sauill, totius antiquitatis studiosissimi—Noue'bris 17^o 1593." Fine stamped binding—Four Saints in compartments, Royal Arms of England, &c. and round all, "deus meus respice. Confitemini domino quoniam bonus quoniam in seculum m^{ia} ejus." Henry Savile was provost of Eton, one of the translators of the Bible, editor of Chrysostom, and founder of the Savilian professorships at Oxford.
6. **BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.**—*Londini in Officina Edouardi Whit-churche*, June 1549, fol. In perfect condition, and in the original "boordes couered with calues leather, not aboue the price of iiij shillinges the piece," mentioned in the note at the end.
7. **BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.**—No place, date, or printer, but known to be Caxton's, and is excessively rare in this perfect state. It consists of 25 leaves, on which are printed French and English phrases in Caxton's smaller type, sm. fol. same size as Boecius.—See above, p. 374.
8. **BURNE'S** Disputation concerning the Controversit Headdis of Religion. Imprintit at Pareis, the first day of October, The zeir of God, 1581. 8^{vo}. Perfect.—See Lowndes.
9. **THE BURNYNGE** of Paules Church in London in the yeare of our Lorde 1561, &c. Lond. W. Seres, 1563. 8^{vo}.—See Herbert, ii. 696.
10. **CÆSAR CUM COMMENT. VARIORUM.**—Elz. 1670. 8^{vo}. In red morocco, with French Royal Arms and crowned cyphers. It has probably belonged to a French Royal Library previous to the Revolution. Book-plate of Rev. Edward Feilde.
11. **CAJETANI JENTACULA** Novi Testamenti. Colon. 1526.
12. **CATECHISMI.**—A collection of four 16th cent. catechisms, those of Erasmus Sarcerius, of the Wittemberg Academy, of Henry Bullinger, and of Nicholas Hemming.
13. **CHALONER** de Rep. Angl. instaur. &c. Lond. T. Vautrollier, 1579. 4^{to}. On Title, "Densell Hollys booke pr. 2^s 6^d Johannes Hollys Densilli filius hunc librũ dedit Anth: Higgino."
14. **CICERO.**—*Epistolæ Familiares*. 1500. printed by John de la Place. Autog. of "Roger Beckwyth," on fo. 136, "In my beginninge god be my spede." Stamped leather cover with Tudor arms, badges, &c. and inscription "deus det nobis sua' pacem et post mortam (sic) vitam eternam amen."

15. COVERDALE.—Letters of the Martyrs. London, John Day, 1564. 4^{to}. The Letters are introduced by an address from “Myles Couerdale vnto the Christian Reader.”
16. CRONYCLES of the londe of Englo’d.—The colophon is, “Here ben endyd the Cronycles of the Reame of Englonde with their apperteignances. Enpre’tyd in the Duchye of Brabant, in the towne of Andewarpe In the yere of owr lord. M.cccc.xciii. By Maister Gerard de leew, a man of grete wysedom in all maner of kun’ng; whych now is come from lyfe vnto the deth, which is grete harne for many a poure man. On whos sowle god almyghty for hys hygh grace haue mercy—AMEN.” Sm. folio: a reprint from Caxton; see *Biblioth. Spenceriana*, iv. 229. Rebound in russia with cut and gilt edges.
17. DAY’S ENGLISH SECRETORIE.—Lond. Rich. Jones, 1592. 4^{to}. A most curious collection of models of letters on all subjects, “the like whereof hath neuer hitherto beene published.”
18. DEFENCE OF PRIESTES MARIAGES, against Thomas Martin⁷, dedicated to Philip and Mary. The coloph. is “Imprinted at London by Richard Jugge, printer to the Queene’s Maiestie.” 4^{to}. pp. 359 pp. 8 of Table. Published anonymously by Abp. Parker, to whose wife Queen Elizabeth said, after being sumptuously entertained at Lambeth, “And you, madam I may not, mistress I am ashamed to call you, but howsoever, I thank you.”
19. DOCTORUM PHARETRA.—A thick square folio in early gothic characters; no indication of date, place, or printer. See Panzer, iv. 175. This copy has lost some leaves.
20. DORMI SECURE.—Sermones — — qui Dormi secure vel dormi sine cura sunt nu’cupati. Paris. I. Petit, 1530. A pocket vol. (size $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$) of skeleton sermons, intended to save preachers from sleepless nights caused by anxiety about their sermons.
21. DUNS SCOTUS.—Ludg. Jac. Myt. 1520. 8^{vo}. At foot of Title is written “Henricus Sauil generosus de ipsis literis et literatis optime meritis, hunc libru’ dedit Antonio Higgin; reliqua (e e) i pollicitus est et Scoti et Bonaventuræ opera Nouemb. 17^o Anno D’ni. 1593.” On the fine stamped leather binding are the Royal Arms with Garter, Rose, Fleur-de-lys, Castle, and Pomegranate, and the inscription “deus det nobis,” &c. Vide No. 14.
22. DURANDUS de legibus, &c.—A collection of short treatises by Durandus and others in stamped leather covers, with on one side the Coronation of the Virgin and round it “+ Tota pvlcræ es amica mea et macula non est in te. R. Mace,” and on the other the Annunciation with the usual labels.
23. DYGBEII THEORIA ANALYTICA.—Lond. H. Bynneman, 1579. 4^{to}. “Autore Everardo Dygbeio Anglo.” On Title, “Anthonij Higgin ex dono autoris.” (Gunpowder conspirator, executed 1605.)
24. EGIDII CARMINA de Vrinarum Judicijs.—Lugd. J. Myt, 1515, a *libellus* $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$. Remarkably illustrative of the early satires on clinical practice.

⁷ See No. 46.

25. FISHER.—Convulsio calumniarvm — — per Joan. Roff. Episc. — — Petrus fuit Romæ. Antw. G. Vorster, 1522. 4^{to}. The earliest ed. Panzer mentions is one of Paris, 1523.
26. FISHER.—De Verit. Corp. et Sang. Christi in Euch. contra Joh. Œcolamp. Colon. P. Quentell, 1527. Æditio Prima. Mense Martio. 4^{to}. See Panz. vi. 399 and 400.
27. FORMS OF PRAYER.—A collection of State Services sent down for particular occasions, from 1605 to 1801. 2 vols. 4^{to}. One Form in printed by Stephen Bulkley of York, 1665, for a Fast on the first Wednesday in every month. The rest are printed in London by the King's printers, and some have written on them "ffor the Collegiate Church of Ripon"; "for Ripon Minster," &c.
28. GERSON, &c.—A volume of 4^{to}. brochures by Gerson and others, apparently in the type of Ulric Zel and Arn. Therhoernen. See Dibdin, Decam. I, 405, n. and 406, n.
29. GERSON, &c.—De consolatione theologie. Colon. 1488 and other 4^{to}. treatises of similar date. On blank leaves in this volume have been written.
- a. Copy of letter of Fraternity from John (Auckland) Prior of Durham to John Portar, 1484.
 - b. Account of a case of demoniacal possession.
 - c. "A ballet of y^e deth of y^e cardynall.
"I herde a voce rewfully co'plane" &c.
 - d. "A lytyll ballet mayde of y^e yong dukes g^ace.
"In g^ace honor and p'spyrite" &c.
- Both these are set to three-part music. The former relates to Card. Wolsey, the latter is a loyal effusion in honour of Henry Fitzroy Duke of Richmond and Somerset.⁸ This volume contains an imperfect MS. copy of Nider on the Decalogue. Some of the tractates are printed by John de Westphalia.
30. GRAMMATICI.—A collection of seven early grammatical *libelli*.
31. GRATIANI DECRETA.—The fine Paris folio of 1505, by Gering and Rembolt. Has lost both covers and a few leaves at either end, otherwise in perfect condition. Size 15½ by 11.
32. HERMAN.—A simple, and Religious consultation of vs Herma' by the grace of God Archbishop of Colone, and Prince Electour, &c. Lond. Jhon Daye and William Seres, 1548. See Herbert, i. 617. 8^{vo}. 5½ by 3.
33. HIERONYMI EPISTOLÆ.—Paris, Pon. le Preux, 1512. 8^{vo}. stamped covers. Baptism of Christ with "Hic est filius meus dilectus," and St. George and the Dragon with "S'cus georgi' I. R."

⁸ Natural son of Henry VIII. by Elizabeth Talbois, better known by her maiden name of Blunt. The king conferred on him the highest honours he could, short of making him Prince of Wales. He resided at Sheriff Hutton near York, and died at the age of seventeen, July 22, 1536,

having about a couple of months before been present at the execution of Anne Boleyn. It is believed that at one time Henry meant to legitimise him by Act of Parliament and make him heir to the throne.—See J. H. Blunt, Hist. Ref. 109, 110 n., 197.

34. HORTUS SANITATIS.—Argent., Math. Apiarius, 1536, fol. Full of rude woodcuts of animals, &c., and has a curious printer's device of bear rifling bees'-nest in a hollow tree.
35. JEWEL'S DEFENCE OF APOLOGY.—Lond. H. Wykes, 1567, fol. On top of title, "Eccli'æ de Kirkdighton (præ: 8s.). Also on fly-leaf, "Ecclesiæ de Kirkdyghton."
36. JOYE'S REFUTATION of the byshop of Winchester's derke declaratio', &c., 1546. No printer or place named. In the same vol. HOPER'S "Declaration of Christe and of his offyce." Zurich Aug. Fries. 1547, 16^{mo}. See Lowndes.
37. JUSTIN MARTYR.—Paris, Gu. Jullian, 1565. On fly-leaf and also on title, autog. of Bp., afterwards Abp., Heath—"Nic. Wigorn." On title also, "Liber Anth. Higgin ex dono Otivelis Hill εἰς μνημόσυνον 1585. Anth. Higgin. Non est mortale quod opto."⁹
38. JUSTUS JONAS.—Catechism, with curious cuts. Witeb. P. Seitz, 1543, 8^{vo}.
39. KOLLIN.—Eversio Lutherani Epithalamij, per R. P. Conradu' Kollin Vlmensem. No indication of printer or place, 1527, 4^{to}. In same vol. HANGESTI Antilogia. Paris. Pet. Vidonæus, 1523.
40. LACTANTII FIRMIANI de Div. Inst. libb. VII. &c. Venet. 1494, per Bonetum Locatellum, fol.
41. LEIGH, Valentine, on Surveying. London. Andrewe Maunsell, 1578. A very curious book, with many cuts, and some MS. corrections, as if for press.
42. LLOID'S DIALL OF DAIES. Lond. Rog. Ward, 1590, 4^{to}. Dedicated to Sir Chr. Hatton.
43. LYNDEWODE'S PROVINCIALE.—Paris, Univ. Press, for W^m. Bretton of London, 1505, fol. A very beautiful copy.
44. MALLEUS MALEFICARUM.—Paris, J. Petit, n. d. 8^{vo} 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. On verso of title a curious cut representing in the lower part Dives in torment pointing to his burning tongue, and above, Lazarus in Abraham's bosom, an angel playing on a trumpet, and another on a triangle.
45. MANUALE insignis ecclesiæ Eboracensis. Lond. W. de Worde, 1509. Not in Herbert's Ames or Lowndes. A beautiful copy, quite perfect, size 9 by 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, 103 leaves, red rubrics, music-lines, and ornamental capitals. Contains a full-page cut of Crucifixion, with the two thieves. On title the large device of W. de W. with Caxton's initials, and cypher, sun, stars, unicorn, and mermaid. At end of colophon

"Sane hoc volumen digessit arte magister.
Wynandus de Worde incola londonij."
46. MARGARITA PHILOSOPHICA.—Argent., J. Grüninger, 1512, 4^{to} (with Appendix). A perfect copy of this most curious manual of the then known sciences, full of illustrations, among them a

⁹ A favourite motto of the Dean's, which he wrote in many of his books.

phrenological head, and the human body laid open, the viscera being apparently copied from those of a cat.

47. MARTIN. — A Traictise “Against the pretended marriage of Priestes,” with “a full confutation of Doctour Poynettes boke¹⁰ entitled a defense for the marriage of Priestes. By Thomas Martin, Doctour of the Ciuile Lavves.” London. R. Caly. 1554. Dedicated to Qu. Mary.
48. MEDICI. — A collection of medical *libelli*. Lugd. 1515, 8^{vo}. “Liber Georgi neuile Teste Xpofero Neuile.”
49. MISSALE ad vsuni celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis. Rothomag. Gu. Bernard et Iac. Cousin, 1517, 4^{to}, 7½ by 5½, 206 leaves. Not quite perfect but nearly so. Before the Canon Missæ two full-page cuts, one of the Crucifixion with Mary and John, the other of the Eternal Father with the Evangelistic symbols. Lowndes mentions one like this as being in the Bodleian.
50. NEVYLL De furor. Norfolcien. &c. Lond. Hen. Bynneman, 1575, 4^{to}.
51. NYDER, &c. — A 4^{to} vol. (8½ by 6) containing 5 tractates:—
 - a. Io. Nyder. Consol. timoratæ conscientiæ. Paris. Vlr. Gering. 1478.
 - b. Io. Nider de contract. merc. Colon. Conr. de Homborch. n.d.
 - c. Pet. de Osoma in Quicunque vult. Paris. Udalric Gering. n.d.
 - d. Beroaldi Oratio. (Ulr. Gering.).
 - e. Expositio terminorum. (No name.)
 Ulric Gering was one of a German firm who set up the first press in Paris, at the Sorbonne. Dibd. Decam. ii. 20. C. de Homborch is “a very rare printer.” Dibd. Dec. i. 406.
52. OMNIBONUS VINCENTINUS in Lucannum. Venet. No printer’s name, 1475. Editio princeps. See Panz. iii. 112.
53. PAULI DE VENETHIS liber Physicorum. Expositio seu summa librorum Aristotelis naturalium. Imperfect at beginning. See Panz. iii. 114. Venet. I. de Colonia, &c. 1476, folio.
54. PEPIN super Confiteor. Paris, C. Chevallon, 1534, 8^{vo}. At end, “Oswaldus Hamberus istum libellū iure possidere debet.”
55. PEPIN super Psalm. Pœnit. Par. J. Petit. 1520, 8^{vo}. On stamped cover, “Mater Dei memento maistre pierre avet”
56. PERYN. — Thre Godly and notable sermons of the moost honorable and blessed Sacrament of the Aulter. Lond. by Nic. Hyll for Rob. Toye, 1546, 16^{mo}. Ded. to Edmund (Bonner) Bp. of London.
57. PLUTARCH. — Fol. 1 *a* and *b* wanting. Fol. 1 has a beautiful woodcut, and begins “Thesei vita per Lapum Florentinum ex Plutarcho Græco in Latinum versa.” Venet. Barth. de Zanis de Portesio. 1496. Panz. iii. 394.
58. PETRARCHÆ Opuscula. Imperfect at beginning, begins, “Parthenias.” Basil., I. de Amerbach. 1496, fol., 11½ by 7½.

¹⁰ Parker also wrote in defence of priests’ marriages. See No. 17.

59. *PICA SARUM*.—Directoriu' sacerdotu' que' pica Sarum vulgo vocitat clerus. Lond. R. Pynson, 1501, 4^{to}. There is a copy of this ed. in Brit. Mus. but it is imperfect. This is perfect. At the end is the large device of R. Pynson, which is also impressed on the cover. For full title, which is curious, see Herbert's Ames, p. 249. "The number and hardness of the Rules called the *Pie*" is referred to in the Preface to the Prayer-book, concerning the Service of the Church, q. v. But the Title to these same Rules quaintly informs us that they were drawn up "ne quisquam, quod absit, dicat, Erravi sicut ovis quæ periit."
60. *POELI PROPVGNA CVLVVM*.—Lond. in ædib. Pynsonianis, 1523. In *Roman* type.
61. *POLYCRONICON*.—Southwark. P. Treveris for John Reynes, 1527, fol. The Reprint (almost literatim), of Caxton's Higden, described in Herbert, i. p. 414. This copy has had the earlier leaves torn out; there is one perfect in York Minster Library. At the foot of fol. 346 are portraits of Henry VIII. and (possibly) of Henry Fitzroy, who would be about eight years old at the time. See No. 28. After the colophon a large cut of St. George and the Dragon, &c., including the King's head (youthful) and the monogram of John Reynes. MS. note, "Liber iste pertinet ad Anthoniam Maude."
62. *POSTILS*.—A small book of French postils (much wormed) with autograph; "Nichol: Anderson. 1593. pd. viij^d."
63. *POSTIL*.—Becon's new Postil upon all the Sunday Gospels. Lond. Tho. Marshe. 1566, 4^{to}. Wants Title and two next leaves.
64. *PROCESSIONALE*.—Ad vsum celebris ecclesie Eboracensis Rothomagi recentissime Impressum Arte et opera M. petri Oliuier Ere vero et Impensa Iohannis gachet alias de france librarij Eboraci commorantis. Complete in 93 folia, and in very good state. Not in Panz. or Lowndes.
65. *QUINTUS CURTIUS*, &c. Paris, Joh. Barbier, 1507, 8^{vo}. On Title, in extremely neat Gothic caligraphy, "liber Henrici Staveley," and H. S. in a monogram. (Two other books in same vol.).
66. *RECORDE'S THE Castle of Knowledge*. Dedicated to Qu. Mary. Lond. Reg. Wolfe. 1556. 4^{to}.
67. *SAUNDER'S The Supper of Our Lord*. Lovanij Apud Joannem Foulerum. 1566. 4^{to}.
68. *SCHONERUS De Judic. Nativitatum*. Norimb. Is. Montan. & Vlr. Neuber. 1545.
69. *SUPPLEMENTUM CHRONICORUM*. Venet. B. Ricius, 1492, fol. With many beautiful woodcuts, among which may be mentioned "*Paradisus deliciarum*" (Eve with the apple, human-headed serpent, expulsion, all in same view), "*Caim fratrem suum Abel ob invidiam interfecit*" (sacrifice, murder, and expulsion of Cain, all together: on Cain's altar a pig.), "*Turris Babilonie*" (in the Venetian style: builders at work), "*Venetie Ciuitas Regia*"

(St. Mark's Church and campanile, with the adjacent buildings, gondolas, &c.). Wants two first leaves. Begins, "In principio creavit deus," &c., and is carried on up to the time of publication. The compiler was Jacobusphilippus Bergomensis. See Panz. iii. 320.

70. SPARK'S Answer to John de Albines. Oxford, Joseph Barnes, 1591, 4^{to}. Not in Lowndes.
71. SPECULUM SPIRITUALIUM, &c.—Par. Univ. Press, for Wm. Bretton of London, 1510, 4^{to}. In a fine binding with Tudor Rose and labels borne by Angels, "hec rosa virtute de celo missa sereno Eternu' florens regia sceptrā feret." (this on last cover). On first, Royal Arms, &c.
72. THOMAS, The Historye of Italye. London. Thomas Marshe, 1561. 4^{to}. On fly-leaf, "Murus æneus sana conscientia. Wylliam Bowes," and "Anglese italienato diabolo incarnato."
73. THOMAS'S Principal rvles of the Italian Grammar, &c. Lond. Tho^s Povvell, 1562. 4^{to}.
74. TITELMANNUS de Missa and other Antwerp tracts in covers with Adoration of Magi and "ostende nobis domine misericordiam tuam et salutare tuum da nobis."
75. TONSTAL (Bp. of Durham) De Arte Svyppvtandi. Paris. Rob. Stephens, 1538.
76. VALENTIUS super Psalterium. Londou, I. Lettou for W. Wilcok 1481, fol. The work extends only to end of *Dixi custodiam*. This copy is very imperfect at beginning: the first remaining fo. is *di*.
77. VARAMUNDUS, ERNESTUS, De Furoribus Gallicis. Lond. H. Bynne-man. 1573, 8^{vo}. "By some attributed to Theodore Beza, by others to Hubert Languet." Lowndes.
78. VERON. Of Predestination, &c. London. John Tisdale, n.d. 16^{mo}. Ded. to Qu. Elizabeth. A curious specimen of the controversial writing of the time.
79. VINCENTII Sermones de Sanctis. Lugd. 1497. 8 by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. On verso of title is written, with many contractions, "Liber sancte marie de ffontibus perquisitus per ffratrem thomam kydd monachum ejusdem."
80. VIVALDI Opus Regale. Lugd. 1512. 7 by 5. Not in Panz. A very elaborate Title. On cover, St. George and the Dragon.
81. WERNERI Fasciculus Temporum, omnes antiquorum cronicas complectens. A work of which 27 different editions previous to 1500 are in Panzer's Index. This one contains a number of curious cuts, lightly coloured, the same often answering for two things, *e.g.*, "Turris Babel," and "Templum Domini." I am not at present able to say precisely which edition this is, as it is an imperfect copy.

In the above list a great many important books, such as are found in all old libraries, have been omitted for want of

space, and in making the selection it will be seen that I have been guided in a great measure by special peculiarities in the Ripon copies, as to binding, autographs, &c. Among the more modern books of special value or interest may be mentioned the fine copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; Carter's *Cathedral Churches*; the Bible, Book of C. P., and Book of Homilies in crimson velvet with silver clasps, &c., presented to the Rev. Hamond Roberson of Liversedge in 1834, and which were long kept on the altar in Ripon Minster; the facsimiles of the *Codex Alexandrinus* and *Codex Bezae*; and the Bible presented by Mr. Aislabie in 1702, in a very curious embroidered cover much older than the book itself, with Tudor devices;¹² the *Domesday Book*, and other works published by the Parliamentary Record Commission.

III. BROADSIDES AND FRAGMENTS.¹³

1. Two copies of a printed Broadside containing a letter of Pope Innocent VIII. as re-issued and confirmed by Alexander VI. The original bears date 1486, the re-issue, 1494. It is a dispensation for the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York, "*consanguinitatis & forsan affinitatis impedimentis non obstantibus.*" No indication of printer's name or abode.
2. Two copies of another Broadside in the same type as the last, with three woodcuts at the top, viz., upon two keys in saltire, a shield bearing a four-branched tree ensigned by a Papal tiara, a group representing the Crucifixion, and the royal arms of England and France quarterly ensigned by a crown and supported by two angels. It contains letters of indulgence from Pope Julius II., the Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Venice, and many Cardinals, Bishops, &c., having for their object the redemption of certain captives of the royal house of the Palæologi, taken by the 'Turks. No indication of printer's name or abode. Some few years ago an English translation of the same document was found in an old house in York, printed uniformly with the Latin copy, and with the same woodcuts.
3. Two copies of a large sheet, probably meant to be divided, containing the following two "sonets":—

a. "A proper newe sonet declaring the lamentation of Beckles,

¹¹ A great many books contain the name of "Burche," a few that of "Cleburne." and a small mutilated Virgil has the autograph of "Ferdinando Fairefax." — See extracts from Dean Higgin's will, p. 373.

¹² John Aislabie Esq^r gave this book for the use of the Collegiate Church of Ripon May 31, 1702, being the year of his Mayoralty.—MS. note.

¹³ The most important of these are printed at full length below, p. 390.

a Market towne in Suffolke," 14 stanzas of 8 lines each, beginning—

“With sobbing sighes and trickling teares
My state I doe lament.”

In two columns, Gothic type.

b. “A briefe sonet declaring the lamentation of Beckles, a Market Towne in Suffolke.”

Six stanzas of 10 lines each, headed by a rude cut representing the town on fire, beginning—

“My louing good neighbours, that comes to beholde,
Me sillie poore Beckles, in cares manyfolde.”

Finis q' D. Sterrie.

“Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.”

Then a sort of postscript or afterthought beginning :—

“Ech stately Towre with mightie walles up prope,”

In two columns, and Gothic type of a smaller fount than the former one. Both have Roman type in the headings, &c. These Broadsides, 1, 2, and 3, are all excessively scarce.

4. Portions of a black-letter Latin grammar; 4 mutilated copies of the same sheet of eight pages; Gothic type; partly in English question and answer.

5. Portions of other similar grammars. On these are some curious schoolboys' scribblings, *e.g.*,

“Thomas Bamforth howeyth thys boke
god make him A good yonge man,”

which some wag has altered to “hange man.”

6. Fragment of the English translation of St. Bernard's Meditations on the Passion, printed by Wynken de Worde. Retains part of colophon.

7. Fragments of “The enquirie and verdite of the quest panneld of the death of Richard Hune which was founde hanged in Lolars tower.”

8. Folia xix and xxxij of a fine folio Missal.

9. Fragments of an early 12^{mo} book of devotions, with ornamental borders and red capitals and rubrics. One page is occupied by a very elegant woodcut, apparently Venetian, of a monk kneeling to Our Lord, who is represented as a child unclothed and sitting on a cushion, with the cruciferous nimbus, and a long cross in His left hand, the right being elevated as in benediction.

10. Part of a vellum leaf, 10½ by 8½, in rounded minuscules of about A.D. 900, from a service-book.

The following are the most important of the Broadsides, &c., mentioned above.

I.

Dispensation of Pope Innocent VIII.

ALEXANDER Ep's¹⁴ seruus seruor' dei ad futuram Rei memoria'. licet ea que per sedem ap'licam presertim p' pace et quiete ac tranquillitate Catholicor' Regum et principu' illor'q' status conseruatione et mantencione et a escandalis bellis ac dissensionibus preseruacione prouide concessa fuerunt plenam obtineant roboris firmitatem non nunq' tamen Roman' pontifex illa libenter de nouo approbat. et etiam innouat vt eo firmius illibata presistant quo magis suo fuerint presidio com'unita. dudum siquidem a felicis Recordationis Innocentio papa octauo predecessore nostro emanarunt littere thenoris sub sequentis.

Innocentius ep's seruus seruor' dei Ad perpetua' Rei memoria' Roman' Pontifex in quo potestate plenitudo consistit inter curas multiplices quib' rer' negotior'q' varietatib' continue premit' ad ea ex debito pastoralis officij sibi commissi solícite inte'dere debet p'que inter catholicos Principes eor'q' vasallos et subditos pacis & quietis coadiuuante d'no conseruet' amenitas et que hijs contraria su't ac scandala p'ducunt p' sue vigilantie studiu' radicitus extirpent' prout p'sonar' locor' & tempor' qualitate pensata id in d'no conspícit salubriter expedire. Nuper siquide' p' parte Carissimi in X'po filij n'ri Henrici. vij. Anglie regis Illustris et dilecte in X'po filie nobilis mulieris Elizabeth clare memorie Edwardi .iiij. dicti Regni olim regis primogenite nobis exposito q'd ip'i ad sum'ouendu' contentiones que de regno ip'o fuera't inter eor' predecessores de Lancastrie de qua ip'e rex Henricus et Eboracen' inclitis domib' & familijs dicti Regni de qua Elizabeth p'fati origine' traheba't quar' occasione in regno ip'o grauia scandala retroactis temporib' exorta fuera't desideraba't inuice' matrimoniu' contrahere sed q'a quarto & quarto consanguinitatis et forsán affinitatis gradib' inuice' coniuncti erant eor' desideriu' huiusmodi in ea parte adimplere no' potera't dispensatione ap'lica desup' no' obtenta. Nos tu'c cupientes p'petue tranquillitati paci & quieti dicti Regni que'admodu' decet piu' et commune' patre' et pastore' o'i'm x'pianor' p'uidere ac discordijs q' in eo Regno diu inter descendentes ex domib' p'dictis cu' maximo ip'ius Regni detrime'to viguera't fine' imponere illudq' futuris dissentionib' occurrendo pacatu' & quietu' p'petuis temporib' reddere ac x'piani sanguinis effusione' euitare eu' eisdé Henrico rege et Elizabeth vt huiusmodi consanguinitat' & forsán affinitatis impédime'tis no' obstantib' matrimoniu' iuter se contrahere & in eo postqua' co'tractu' foret remanere libere et licite possent p' alias n'ras l'ras gratiose dispensauim' suscipienda' ex huiusmodi matrimonio prolem legitima nuntiando. Cu' aute' sicut accepim' Henricus rex p'fatus quanqua' no' modo iure belli ac notario & indubitato proximo successionis titulo verum etia' o'i'um p'lator' proceru' Magnatu' Nobiliu' totiusq' eiusde' Regni Anglie plebis electione et voto. necno' decreto statuto & ordinatione ipsius Anglie Regni triumstatuu' in ip'or' conuentu Parlamento nu'cupato p'pter hoc publice

¹⁴ For convenience in printing, all contractions are either here represented by the apostrophe or expressed in full.

et generaliter celebrato ius ip'ius Regni Anglie ad ip'm Henricu' vij., Anglie rege' suosq' heredes suo ex corpore p'creandos indubitanter et de iure p'tineret eidemq' delatu' foret ad o'es tamen discordias et dissensiones q' olim inter illustres Lancastrie et Eboracen' domos p'dictas viguera't tollendas atq' imp'petuu' abolendas ac p' firma et p'petua pace in eode' Regno obseruanda ad precipua' & specialem ip'or' triumstatuu' dicti Regni requisitione' assenserit eande' Elizabeth principissam immortalis fame regis Edwardi prefati primogeniti & vera' herede' ducere habereq' in vxore' du'modo primitus a nobis oportuna dispensatio sup' impedimentis p'dictis obtineret'r. Nos q' vnacu' venerabilib' f'rib' n'ris sancte Roman' eccl'ie Cardinalib' o'ia et singula supradicta paterna caritate considerantes no' solu' sup' matrimonio huiusmodi inter Henricu' rege' & Elizabeth principissam p'fatos vt prefert'r contrahendo ex causis supradictis p' dictas n'ras l'ras dispensauim' sed etia' prolem suscipienda' ex eo ad succedendu' eisde' Regi et Elizabeth legitima' nu'tiauim' p'ut in ip'ius dispensacionis l'ris plenius continet'r. motu p'prio no' ad Henrici regis aut Elizabeth p'dictor' aut alterius pro eis nobis sup' hoc oblate petitionis instantia' sed de n'ra mera liberalitate & ex n're scientia huiusmodi dispensatione' necno' matrimoniu' vigore illius contrahendu' seu cuiusuis alterius dispensationis desup' a sede ap'lica vel illius penitentiaria aut legatis sine nuntijs ad id facultate' ab eade' sede habentib' forsitan obtente p' tempore contractu' quar' quide' l'rar' n'rar et aliar' p'dictar' dispensationu' tenores presentib' ac si de v'bo ad verbum insererent'r habere volumus p' expressis legitimaq' liberor' successione' ac etia' declaratione' p'nuntiatione' & decreto' Parliamenti tam sup' titulo ip'ius Henrici regis qua' sup' successione liberor' ac heredu' suor' necno' o'ia alia et singula p'missa auctoritate apl'ca presentiu' tenore confirmam' & approbam' ac robur p'petue et inuiolabilis vere firmitatis obtinere eadem auctoritate p'nuntiam' decernim' atq' declaram' supplementusq' o'es & singulos defect' tam iuris qua' facti signi forsitan interuenerint in eisde' aut aliquo p'missor' monemusq' et requirim' motu scientia & auctoritate p'dict' o'es & singulos dicti Regni Incolas & eiusde' Henrici regis subditos cuiuscu'q' grad' stat' seu conditio'is existu't. etia'si Ducali vel maiori dignitate prefulgea't eisq' et cuilibet eor' districte p'cipiendo inhibem' ne ip'i aut aliq's eor' nonos tumultus occasione iuris succedendi huiusmodi vel quocu'q' quouis quesito colore aut quacu'q' alia causa in eode' Regno p' se vel aliu' seu alios mouere seu moueri facere dispensationi declarationi et decreto huiusmodi aut paci tranquillitati ne ip'ius Anglie regni contraueniendo quouis modo presuma't sub exco'icatio'is & maioris anathemat' pena qua' o'es et singuli huiusmodi tumultus novos excita'tes vel excitari facientes atq' pace' et Regni p'fati tranquillitate' post hac neq'ter p'turba'tes aut p'dictis contrauenie'tes exnu'c p'ut extu'c & extu'c p'ut exnu'c cuiuscu'q' vt p'fert'r dignitatis status gradus seu conditionis existant. etia' si Ducali aut maiori p'fulgeant dignitate in ip'o incurra't eosq' incurrere & illius vinculo innodatos et inuolutos ip'o fa.....e eisde' motu scientia & auctoritate volum' statuim' decernim' atq' declaramus aquoquide' exco'icationis & anathematis vinculo ab alio . . . sede ap'lica p'fata aut cui ip'a sedes id specialiter & specificè commiserit p'ter qua' in mortis articulo constituti nequea't absolutionis beneficiu' obtinere et si q'd deus avertat contingat ip'am Elizabeth prole ex dicto Henrico rege no' suscepta vel suscepta no' tamen tu'c sup'stite decedere ante ipsum Regem eo casu prolem ex ip'o rege Henrico et alia quacu'q' eius

legitima vxore ab eo sup'ducenda in o'ni iure hereditario Regni huiusmodi iuxta antedictu' ip'ius Parliamenti decretu' & huiusmodi n'ram illius approbatione' & confirmatione' sup' huiusmodi decreto et alijs p'dictis vt p'mittit' factam succedere debere similib' motu scientia & auctoritate etia' decernim' & declaram'. et ne in huiusmodi euentu' quispiam' prolis p'fate successione' huiusmodi quouis q'sito colore impedire aut ad impediendu' nouos tumultus in eode' regno p' se v'l alios excitare aut excitari facere vel p'curare p'sumat sub prefatis censuris & penis quas o'es et singuli nouos tumultus vt prefert' ex quacu'q' causa in contrariu' excita'tes aut excitari facientes eo ip'o incurra't et a quib' at alio qua' sede p'dicta et cui sedes ip'a id specialiter co'miserit absolui nequea't preterqua' in mortis articulo constituti pari motu scientia & auctoritate p'hibem' & quoscun'q' tam principes exterosqua'dicti Regni Incolas p'stantes opem & succursu' eide' Henrico regi eiusq' descende' tib' in eode' regno successorib' Anglie regib' contra eor' rebelles aut aliqua contra p'missa quouis pacto molie'tes eisdem motu scientia & auctoritate benedicim' et illis quos sic faciendo in tam iusta causa decedere contingeret plenaria' o'i'm suor' p'cc'or' indulge'tia' et remissione' elargimur. Et nichilomin' vninersis & singulis Ep'is Monasterior' Abbatib' Metropolitan' & aliar' Cathedraliu' & Collegiatar' Decanis Archidiaconis Canonicis parrochialiu'q' & aliar' eccl'iar' Rectorib' siue Vicarij's p'petuis Prioratuu' et domor' cuiusuis etia' mendicantiu' ordinu' Priorib' et Guardianis & quibuscun'q' alijs eccl'iasticis p'sonis exemptis & no' exemptis similib' motu scientia et auctoritate sub interdicti ingressus eccl'ie in Ep'os & sup'iores ac exco'icationis late sententie pena in inferiores ab eis eo ip'o p' eos si no' paruerint incurrenda mandam' quatin' ip'i & quilibet eor' cu' p' parte p'fati Henrici regis heredu' et successor' suor' huiusmodi quor'cu'q' fuerint desup' requisiti co'trauenientes huiusmodi & nouos tumultus excitantes in eccl'ijs suis et alijs locis publicis intermissar' et alior' diuinor' officior' solemnias nec no' alijs temporib' congruis totiens quotiens requisiti fuerint exco'icatos et anathematizatos esse & huiusmodi sentencias et censuras incurrisse publice nuntient facia'tq' ab alijs nuntiari & ab o'ib' arctius euitari. ac legitimis sup' hijs habendis seruatis p'cessib' censuras et penas huiusmodi iteratis vicib' aggrauent contradictores quoslibet & rebelles p' censura' eccl'iastica' & alia iuris remedia appellatione postposita compescendo inuocato ad hoc si opus fuerit auxilio brachij secularis. Non obstantib' constitutionib' & ordinationib' ap'licis concessis quoq' p' nos & sede' prefatam priuilegijs & l'ris ap'licis quib' illa etia' si de eis eor'q' totis tenorib' seu queuis alia expressio habenda esset et in eis caueret' expresse q'd illis no' intelligeret' vnqua' derogatu' nisi du' et quotiens sub certis inibi expressis modo & forma contingeret derogari p'sentib' p' expressis et insertis habentes quo ad p'missa specialiter et expresse derogam' contrarijs quibuscun'q'. Seu si eisd' Ep'is Abbatib' Decanis Archidiaconis Canonicis Rectorib' Vicarijs p'petuis Priorib' Guardianis et alijs eccl'iasticis personis ac Ducib' et alijs p'dictis vel quibusuis alijs co'muniter vel diuisione a dicta sit sede indultu' q'd interdicti suspendi vel exco'icari no' possint p' l'ras ap'licas no' facientes plena' & expressam, ac de verbo ad verbu' de indulto huiusmodi mentione' & qualibet alia dicte sedis indulgentia generali vel speciali cuiuscu'q' tenoris existat. p' qua' presentib' no' expressam vel totaliter no' inserta' effect' ear' impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri & de qua cuiusq' toto tenore habenda sit in n'ris l'ris mentio specialis. Nulli ergo o'uino ho'i'm liceat ha'c pagina' n're confirmationis approbationis p'nu'tiationis consti-

tutionis declarationis suppletionis monitionis requisitionis inhibitionis volu'tatis statuti decreti p'hibitionis benedictionis concessionis mandati & derogationis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Siquis aute' hoc attemptare presumpserit indignatione' o'nipotentis dei ac beator' Petri & Pauli ap'lor' eius se nouerit incursuru'. Dat' Rome apud Sanctumpetru' Anno Incarnationis dominice Millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo sexto sexto k'l' Aprilis Pontificatus nostri Anno Secundo

Nos igit' cupientes no' minus prospicere & consulere quieti prefati regis ac Regni sui q' fecerit ip'e Innocentius predecessor motu proprio no' ab ip'ius regis vel alterius p' eo nobis sup' hoc oblate petitionis Instantia' sed de n'ra liberalitate l'ras p'dictas ac o'ia et singula in eis contenta auctoritate ap'lica thenore presentiu' approbam' ac plenu' firmitatis robur obtinere decernim' illasq' in o'ib' & p' o'ia de nouo innouam' & concedim' no' obstantib' constitutio'ib' & ordinatio'ib' ap'licis necno' o'ib' illis q' p'fatus Innoce'tius in l'ris p'dictis voluit no' obstare ceterisq' contrarijs q'buscu'q'. Nulli ergo o'uino ho'i'm liceat hanc pagina' n're approbationis constitutionis innouationis et concessionis infringere vel ei ausu theme'rario co'trauenire. Siquis aute' hoc attemptare presumpserit indignatione' o'nipotentis dei ac beator' Petri & Pauli ap'lor' eius se nouerit incursuru'. Dat' Rome apud Sanctu' Petru' Anno Incarnationis d'nice. M.CCCC. lxxxiiij. Non' Octobris Pontificatus n'ri Anno .iiij.

(The above is very neatly printed in a bold Gothic type in long lines on a sheet now $16\frac{1}{4}$ by $12\frac{1}{8}$; the printed surface $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$. There are two copies, one of which has had part of the first paragraph cropped off. They formed the linings of the covers of an old folio.)

II.

Letters of Indulgence.

At the top, three woodcuts. See above.

MICHAEL DE PALEALOGO frater consobrinus illustrissimi ducis Maior Co'stantinopolitan'. Qui quidem Michael in subsidio & supplantatione alioru' x'pifidelium in hac parte sibi inferendis firmiter sperando co'tra perfidos Turchos & fidei catholice penitus inimicos per spatium trium me'siu' resistit & pugnavit Ta'de' t'n dicti x'pi inimici p'fatu' Michael'e' (quod dolendu' e') in pugna superaueru't & ciuitate' Capharie d'ei Michaelis possessione' destruxer't & eiusde' ciuitatis eccl'ias ac alia loca s'c'ificata in quib' diuina officia solitu' fuit celebrari: ac sacrame'ta ecclesie x'pifidelibus ministrari penitus miseru't ince'dio dicti insuper Turchi x'pifidelium inimici decem milia christianoru': quindecim vero eiusdem numeri qui per eosde' Turchos ducti su't & positi in carcere exceptis graue' feceru't subire morte' & dictos quindecim x'pifideles ad numeru' duodecim milia ducatoru' auri multaueru't. Et d'c'm Michael'e' ad h'mo'i multatione' colligenda' & optinenda' rete'tis tu' ipsius vxore & liberis in pignus d'c'e multatio'is solue'de: quam vero multatione' absq' pioru' & x'pifidelium elemosinis miru' esset colligi: q' h'mo'i litigatio'is continuatio'e bona terras & possessio'es suas quecu'q' deuastauit. liceciaueru't recedere quibus vero i'urijs p'fato Michaeli m'o p'misso factis Per s'c'issimum d'nm nostru' papa' modernu' discretissime co'sideratis. Et q' dicti p'fidi Turchi dulcissimi no'is iesu memoria' & ip'ius no'is agricolas penitus opprimere nituntur & inte'du't. Dictus s'c'issimus pater d'n's noster Julius o'ibus &

singulis vtriusq' sexus x'pifidelib' qui de bonis suis sibi a deo collatis nobis seu p'curatorib' nostris elemosinas p' vxoris filioru' & alioru' nostroru' liberoru' numero quindecim existentiu' in manib' Turchoru' dete'toru' liberatio'e pie erogaueri't quinquaginta annos & totide' quadragesimas de iniu'ctis eis penite'tijs totie's quotie's id fecerint in d'no relaxat.

¶ Ite' reuere'dissimi in X'po p'res & d'ni d'ni patriarche Iherosolomitan' & Co'stantinopolitan' dece' an'os singuli supradicto modo concesseru't quoru' littere auctentice a manib' nostris furto simul cū diuersis alijs bonis nostris sublata fueru't.

¶ Item illustrissimus patriarcha venetiaru' & quam plurimi reuerendis-simi d'ni Cardinales quattuor ordinum protectores Archiep'i Episcopi & alij seculares nobiles diuersas alias Indulge'tias licentias & com'endationes gratanter concesserunt. Sic igitur ad tam pium opus exequendu' ex bonis que altissimi benignitas vestris caritatibus largita e' portiuncula nobis erogare no' grauemini pro quibus ab eodem summo deo bonoru' omnium & presertim elemosinaru' liberatissimo remuneratore fructum & retributionem centuplum recipietis.

¶ Ite' viginti quattuor s'ce Romane ecclesie Cardinales ea'de' r'one centum dies singuli elargiti sunt.

¶ Item reuerendissimus in X'po pater dominus Franciscus sancte romane ecclesie presbiter Cardinalis Pavie[nsis] ncedit. dominus alis Alexandrinus.

(Mutilated at the bottom. There are two copies of this, only differing in the spacing of the paragraphs. They appear to be in the same type as the Dispensation. Size of each now about 8 by 11 ; lines $8\frac{1}{4}$ long.)

III.

Letter of Fraternity.

JOHANNES p'missione diuina prior Eccl' Cath' Dunelm' & eiusdem loci Capit'l'm dilecto nobis in X'po Johanni Portar salute' & gl'iam consequi sempiterna' ment' deuocio et sinceri cord' affectio quas erga gl'iosissimu' Confessorem sanctum Cuthbertu' patronu' n'ru' Mo^asteriu'q' n'r'm Dunelm' et confratres n'ros quoscūq' in eodem degentes hactenus habuist' & h'etis in presenti p'ut ex fact' v'ris notorijs euiden't cognoscim' et exp'ti sumus nos incitant merito et indicunt ut vobis max' v're deuoc-ionis affectu' gratitudinis vicissitudine' sp'ualit' rependam' hinc est q'd vos in Confraternitatem n'ra' sp'uaalem & Capituli n'ri admittere' p' pre-sentes vobis q' quantu' in nobis est o'i'm missar' or'onu' Vigiliar' Jeiunior' predicacionu' diuinor' officior' cet'or q' op'u' pietatis & suffragioru' quor' cu'q' que p' nos & successores n'ros ta' in mo^asterio n'ro predicto q'am in sellis ab eodem dependentibus quibuscūq' fu'int & sicut inp'petun' p'cipa-cione' Concedimus sp'ialem Cu'que ab hac luce p' morte' deus vos euocau'it et hoc nobis certitudinaliter intimatu' fuit p' vobis sicut p' alijs Confratribus n'ris sp'ualibus consuet' or'onu' suffragia p'petuis temporibus p'soluem' In cuius rei testimoniu' sigillu' hoc Capituli n'ri pred'c't presen-tibus est appensum Dat' Dunelm' in domo n'ra Capitulari predict' secundo die Mensis ffebruarij Anno D'ni Mill'mo cccc^{mo} Octogesi^{mo} quarto & c't'.

(Copied in an old hand on a blank leaf of the book in which the "Ballets" are. See above.)

IV.

*MS. Ballads, temp. Hen. VIII.*1. A ballet of y^e deth of y^e Cardynall.

By a forest as I can passe
 I herd a voce rewfully co'plane
 Now may I mowrn for my tryspase
 ffor all my Jowell' er fro' me gane
 And eu' y^e voce co'planyd yus
 Miserere mei deus.

Som tyme in yngland lorde y^t I wasse
 Chef of y^e spyrytualte and drede ou' all
 for my gret pryde now may I say alasse
 My suttell dyssate hath broȝt me to yis fall
 Wherfor my song it may be yus
 Miserere mei deus.

I rewlyd and remytted all at myn awn wyll
 Bot myn estate full lytill did I knawe
 I oppressyd y^e pepyll and y^t to no skyll
 therfore my heyd lyeth now full lawe
 Wherfore my song it may be yus
 Miserere mei deus.

The pepyll w^t vengeance dyd curse me full fast
 W^t treson untrew my ded' wer attaynt
 I pyllyd y^e com'ynalte and from Joe¹⁵ yem cast
 Therefore now my body doth lye pale & faynt
 And eu' y^e voce co'planyd yus
 Miserere mei deus.

2. A lytyll ballet mayde of y^e yong duk' g'ace.¹⁶

Solus
 p'm' v's

In g'ace honor and p'spyrite
 In helth in welth & tranquylyte
 fro' domage and captyvite
 to our co'forth & only Joy
 gud lorde p's've henry fyzt roy
 ij tym'
 Chor' 2'nd³

S'e'dus
 v'sus

ffrom sorrow
 e, and lorde hy' send
 euer
 all Joy
 fyȝt henry to haue most valyant . . .

ijj v'sus

In it may spy gret gyft'
 g'ace
 thanks be to god yen for hy' or Joy
 And long to p's've hy' henry fyzt roy.

¹⁵ Certainly so in MS. *Quære* "Joy."

¹⁶ This is in parts quite illegible in consequence of damp and decay.

iiij v'sus

Gud lorde grant vs yis our petycion
 Yat henry y' is kyng of yis regyon
 both he & hys vnto thy tucyon
 May cu' to be in et'nall Joy
 And long to p's've hym and henry fyzt roy.

finis.

V.

The Beckles Broadside.

A proper newe sonet declaring the lamentation of Beckles, a Market towne in Suffolke, which was in the great winde vpon S. Andrewes eue last past, most pittifully burned with fire, to the losse by estimation of twentie thousande pound and vpwarde, and to the number of foure score dwelling houses. 1586. To Wilsons tune.

With sobbing sighes and trickling teares
 my state I doe lament

Perceiuing how Gods heauie wrath
 against my sinnes is bent.

Let all men viewe my woefull fall
 and rue my woefull case

And learne hereby in speedy sort
 repentaunce to embrace.

For late in Suffolke was I seen
 to be a stately towne

Replenished with riches store
 and had in great renowne

Yea planted on a pleasant soyle
 so faire as heart could wish

And had my markets once a weeke
 well storde with flesh and fish.

A faire fresh Riuer running by
 to profite me withall

Who with a cristall cleered streame
 about my bankes did fall

My fayres in somer welthely
 for to increase my store

My medowes greene and commons great
 what could I wish for more.

But now beholde my great decay
 which on a sodaine came

My sumptuous buildings burned be
 by force of fires flame

A careless wretch most rude in life
 his chymney set on fire

The Instrument I must confesse
 of Gods most heauie ire.

The flame whereof increasing stil
 the blustering windes did blowe

And into diuers buildings by
 disperst it to and fro

So kindling in most grieuous sort
 it waxed huge and hie
 The Riuer then was frozen so
 no water they could come by.
 Great was the crye that then was made
 among both great and small
 The wemen wept and wrong their handes
 whose goods consumed all
 No helpe was found to slacke the fyre
 theyr paines was spent in vaine
 To beare theyr goods into the fieldes
 for safegarde they were fayne.
 And yet amid this great distresse
 a number set theyr minde
 To filtch and steale and beare away
 so much as they could finde
 Theyr neighbors wealth which wasted lay
 about the streetes that time
 They secretly conuayde away
 O most accursed crime.

* * * * *
 * * * * *

¹⁷ Fourescore houses in Beckles towne
 was burnd to ashes quite
 And that which most laments my heart
 the house of God I say
 The Church and temple by this fyre
 is cleane consumde away.
 The market place and houses fayre
 that stood about the same
 Hath felt the force and violence
 of this most fearefull flame
 So that there is no Christian man
 but in his heart would grieue
 To see the smart I did sustaine
 vpon saint Andrewes eue.
 Wherefore good Christian people now
 take warning by my fall
 Liue not in strife and enuious hate
 to breed each other thrall
 Seeke not your neighbors lasting spoyle
 by greedy sute in Lawe
 Liue not in discord and debate
 which doth destruction draw.
 And flatter not your selues in sinne
 holde not Gods worde in scorne
 Repine not at his Ministers
 nor be not false forsworne

¹⁷ The two first lines of this stanza are cropped off.

For where such vices doth remaine
 Gods grace will neuer be
 And in your health and happie state
 have yet some minde on me.

Whose songes is changd to sorrowes sore
 my ioyes to wayling woe
 My mirth to mourning sighes and grones
 the which from grief doth growe
 My wealth to want and scarsetie
 my pleasure into payne
 All for the sinne and wickednesse
 which did in me remaine.

If then you wish prosperitie
 be louing meeke and kinde
 Lay rage and rancour cleane aside
 set malice from your minde
 And liue in loue and charitie
 all hatefull pride detest
 And so you shall with happie dayes
 for euermore be blest.

And thus I ende my wofull song
 beseeching God I may
 Remaine a mirrour to all such
 that doe in pleasure stay
 And that amongst their greatest mirth
 and chiefest ioye of all
 They yet may haue a heart to thinke
 of Beckles sodaine fall.

FINIS. T. D.

AT LONDON.

Imprinted by Robert Robinson for Nicholas Colman.

(The rest cropped off.)

On the opposite half of the same sheet is another "sonet" on the same theme, as follows :—

A briefe sonet declaring the lamentation of Beckles, a Market Towne in Suffolke which was in the great winde vpon S. Andrewes eue pitifully burned with fire to the value by estimation of tweentie thousande pounds. And to the number of fourescore dwelling houses, besides a great number of other houses. 1586. To the tune of Labandalashotte.

[Heading the verses is a rude cut, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{7}{8}$, representing the church and houses on fire, men carrying pails of water up a ladder, others throwing up their arms in consternation, &c.]

My louing good neighbours, that comes to beholde,
 Me sillie poor *Beckles*, in cares manyfolde,
 In sorrow all drowned, which floated of late,
 With teares all bedewed, at my wofull state,

With fire so consumed, most wofull to vewe,
 Whose spoyle my poore people, for euer may rue,
 When well you haue vewed, my dolefull decay,
 And pittie haue pierced, your heartes as it may,
 Say thus my good neighbours, that God in his ire :
 For sinne hath consumed, me *Beckles* with fire.

For one only parish, my selfe I mought vaunt,
 To match with the brauest, for who will but graunt ;
 The Sea and the Countrey, me fitting so nye,
 The fresh water River, so sweete running by,
 My medowes and commons, such prospect of health,
 My Fayers in somer, so garnisht with wealth,
 My Market so serued, with corne, flesh, and fish,
 And all kinde of victuals, that poore men would wish,
 That who but knewe *Beckles*, with sighing may saye,
 Would God of his mercie, had sparde my decaye.

But O my destruction, O most dismall day,
 My temple is spoyled, and brought in decay,
 My marketsted burned, my beauty defaced,
 My wealth overwhelmed, my people displaced ;
 My musicke is wayling, my mirth it is moone,
 My ioyes are departed, my comfort is gone,
 My people poore creatures, are mourning in woe,
 Still wandring not wotting, which waye for to goe,
¹⁸Like sillie poore *Troians*, whom *Sinon* betrayde,
 But God of thy mercy, releue them with ayde.

O daye most vnluckie, the winde lowde in skie,
 The water hard frosen, the houses so drye,
 To see such a burning, such flaming of fire,
 Such wayling, such crying, through scourge of God's ire,
 Such running, such working, such taking of payne,
 Such whirling, such haling, such reauing in vaine,
 Such robbing, such stealing, from more to the lesse,
 Such dishonest dealing, in time of distresse,
 That who so hard hearted, and worne out of grace ;
 But pittie may pierce him to thinke of my case.

But O my good neighbours, that see mine estate,
 Be all one as Christians, not liue in debate,
 With wrapping and trapping, each other in thrall,
 With watching, and pryeing at each others fall,
 With houing, and shouing, and striuing in Lawe,
 Of God nor his Gospell, once standing in awe,
 Lyue not in heart-burning, at God neuer wrest,
 To Christ once be turning, not vse him in iest,
 Liue louely together and not in discorde,
 Let me be your mirrour, to liue in the Lorde.

But though God haue pleased, for sinne to plague me,
 Let none thinke their liuing is cause they scape free,

¹⁸ *Marginal note.* A rude felowe by fiering his chimney, procured their calamitie.
 (See the former "sonet," 4th stanza.)

But let them remember, how Christ once did tell,
 Their sinnes were not greater, on whom the wall fell,
 But least you repent ye, thus much he doth say,
 Be sure and certaine ye also decaye,
 Let none then perswade them, so free from all thrall,
 But that their ill liuing, deserueth a fall,
 Thus farewell forget not, my wofull annoye,
 God send you good new yeare and blesse me with ioye.

Finis q' D. Sterrie.

Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

Ech stately Towre with mightie walles vp prope
 Ech loftie Roofe which golden wealth hath raised
 All flickering wealth which flies in firmest hope
 All glittering hew so haught and highly praisde
 I see by sodaine ruine of Beckles towne
 Is but a blast if mightie Joue doe frowne.

AT LONDON.

Imprinted by Robert Robinson for Nicholas
*Colman of Norwich, dwelling in S. Andrewes
 Church yarde.*

[These two are printed on a single sheet, now 12 by 19, cropped at the bottom. There are two copies, which were found at the two ends of a folio in limp parchment cover, as linings and fly-leaves.]

VI.

The following fly-leaf inscriptions are partly taken from a memorandum book of the late John Walbran, F.S.A.¹⁹ Many more might be found in the Library.

- a. At the end of Lyndewode, 1505, (*supra*, p. 385) in a hand as old,
 Ebrietas

Ex nimio potu titubat pes lingua ligat^r
 Turpia verba ruunt mens rac'o'e caret
 Ebrietas frangit quicq'd sapie'cia ta'git
 Semp' in omne q^od est me'sura' ponere p'dest
 Et sine mensura deperit omne q^od est

- b. On fly-leaf of Cicero's Epistles to his friends, Basil. 1546; Higgin's notes,—

Prima cuiusq' dies mensis vocitato kalendis
 Maius sex nonas September Julius et Mars
 quatuor at reliqui, tenet Idus quilibet octo
 post quas quot restant luces vocitato kalendas
 thirtie daies haith September
 Aprill, June, and November
 Februarie eight & twentie alone
 All the rest haue thirtie & one.

Homo toties moritur, quoties amittit suos,
 Dij facient sine me, ne moriatur ego.

¹⁹ For the use of this and some other documents of interest, I am indebted to my friend Canon Raine.

c. In an old hand on fly-leaf of Strabo de Situ Orbis. Venet. 1502.

Qui diues, qui nil cupiet, quis paup', auarus
Quod prudent' opus, cum possit nolle nocere
Quid stulti p'p'u' non posse et velle nocere
Auarus nisi cu' morit' nil recte facit.

Missa preces dona & mina quatuor ista
Absolu'nt animas quas ardens detinet ignis.

d. On last leaf of Irenæus, 1570.

Liber Johan'is Alwood Capellani venerabilis viri Jacobi Lizer
militis justic. de communi banc. deliberandus apud Stoughton
in Comitatu. huntyngham ante decimu' Septembris p'c eiusdem
libri octo solid. viijs.

e. On fly-leaf of Margarita Philosophica (*supra*, p. 385) in an old hand, are half a dozen lines of verse not worth reproducing, and part of a brief circa 1500, for the benefit of the "Hospitall of the Holy Ghoste in Rome."

f. On fly-leaf of an early printed treatise on Agriculture, &c. (imperfect) are three MS. recipes in a very illegible hand. One is, "To make Ypocras." A former owner has written his name with "Awe Thys Bowke," *Awe* or *Howe* being old Yorkshire for *own*. See p. 390, No. 5.

Postscript.—An unfinished "*Catalogus librorum*" in Dean Higgin's writing has just been found. Several MS. and printed books occur in it which are now wanting. In a note-book of Dean Dering's, also recently discovered, is the following :—

"1735.—Mem^{dum} There are among my books Those which y^e E. of Oxford gave us for a Manuscript, viz., Mabillon de re Diplomatica, Montfaucon Palæographia Græca, Demosthenis Opera, Usher's Annals, 2 vols. and Wharton's Anglia Sacra, 2 vol."

These printed books are now in the Ripon Library, the MS. is probably in the Harleian Collection.

The passage in Eddius referred to on p. 371 is so very interesting that it seems well to quote it here, as the account of an eye-witness :—

"Addens quoque Sanctus Pontifex noster inter alia bona ad decorem domus Dei, inauditum ante seculis nostris quoddam miraculum. Nam quatuor Evangelia, de auro purissimo in membranis depurpuratis, coloratis, pro animæ suæ remedio scribere jussit; nec non & Bibliothecam librorum eorum omnem de auro purissimo, & gemmis pretiosissimis fabrefactam, compaginare inclusares gemmarum præcepit; quæ omnia, & alia nonnulla, in testimonium beatæ memoriæ ejus, in ecclesia nostra usque hodie reconduntur; ubi reliquiæ illius requiescunt, & sine intermissione quotidie in orationibus nominis ejus recordantur."—Eddii Vit. S. Wilf. xvii. in Gale, Scriptores xv. Vol. I. p. 60. See also Frīdegode's Metrical Life, the Epitaph from Bede, and Eadmer, sect. 25—all in Acta SS. Ord. Ben. Sæc. III.

A MEMOIR OF JOHN BURTON, M.D., F.S.A., SOME TIME OF
HEATH NEAR WAKEFIELD, AND AFTERWARDS OF THE
CITY OF YORK. BORN, 1710; DIED, 1771.

By ROBERT DAVIES, F.S.A.

DR. JOHN BURTON, the author of the valuable and well known work entitled "Monasticon Eboracense, or The Ecclesiastical and Monastic History of Yorkshire," was not a native of the county of whose antiquities he was so ardent an investigator. But as he commenced his professional career at Heath near Wakefield, and afterwards permanently established himself as a physician in the city of York, we may properly claim for him a niche in the temple of Yorkshire celebrities.

He was born in the month of June 1710, at Colchester in the county of Essex, where his father, John Burton, who had been previously a merchant in London, was then living. His mother was Margaret the daughter of the Rev. John Leake, for fifty-six years vicar of Warmfield otherwise Kirkthorpe near Wakefield. After giving birth to two sons and two daughters, she died at an early age, and was buried in the parish church of All Saints', Colchester, in the month of January 1712-13. The daughters died infants and were buried in the same grave with their mother. The two sons were John, the eldest, and Christopher, who was afterwards the vicar of Cherry-Burton in the East Riding, and died there on the 6th of July, 1740.

The subject of the present memoir, having received the earlier part of his education at Merchant Tailors' School, was on the 19th of June, 1727, admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B. M. in that University. Subsequently, he pursued his medical studies at the University of Leyden, where he was a pupil of

the illustrious Boerhaave ; and, ultimately, he proceeded to the degree of M. D. in the University of Rheims.

In the year 1723, Dr. Burton's father had retired to pass his latter days at the beautiful village of Heath near Wakefield, which being a hamlet in the parish of Kirkthorpe, where his father-in-law was so many years the resident minister, was most probably his wife's native place. Mr. Burton died at Heath on the 10th of April, 1743, and was buried at Kirkthorpe.¹

When Dr. Burton had completed his professional education, he took up his abode at Heath, and began to practise as a physician in that neighbourhood. At this early period of his life he evinced that strong political bias, the indulgence of which some years later led to most disastrous consequences. At a contested election for Yorkshire in 1734, Dr. Burton espoused the cause of Sir Miles Stapylton, baronet, the candidate on the Tory side, in opposition to Sir Rowland Winn, baronet, who was brought forward by the ministerial or Whig party. The other candidates were Cholmley Turner, esquire, one of the sitting members, and Edward Wortley Montague, esq. Dr. Burton being then resident near to Wakefield "the care of the electors in that town was entirely left to him, and he was very active and vigilant in the discharge of this duty." On the fourth day of the poll he conducted a body of freeholders to York, where "he did signal service to the Tory cause by attending at one of the booths, and preventing several from being polled, in an unfair manner." The election terminated in favour of Sir Miles Stapylton and Mr. Cholmley Turner. There were great rejoicings at Wakefield upon the victory achieved by the Tory candidate, in which, doubtless, the young physician took a conspicuous part. The friends of Sir Rowland Winn were much exasperated, and, as might be expected, great disorder and rioting followed. The unsuccessful party was determined to be revenged, and obtained warrants for the apprehension of several of their opponents. Some were committed to prison and others held to bail. "I stood up (says Dr. Burton) in the defence of these injured people, and went to Bradford Sessions, where they were bound over to appear." Soon afterwards a compromise was effected, and all hostile proceedings ceased.

¹ See copies of M. I. in the "Yorkshire Arch. and Top. Journal," vol. i. p. 59.

At the commencement of the following year Dr. Burton became a married man, and settled at York. The name of his wife was Mary Henson. She was the daughter and only child of Mary Henson, the widow of Mr. Samuel Henson of Wistow in the West Riding, who died in 1717 when his daughter was in her infancy.

Mr. Henson was the owner of considerable estates in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, the greater part of which he left to his widow,² charged with a portion of 500*l.* to his daughter, upon whose marriage to Dr. Burton a further portion of 1000*l.* was secured to her by her mother. At the time of the marriage³ Mrs. Henson was residing upon her own estate of Woodall, in the parish of Hemingbrough in the West Riding.

Dr. Burton's literary career commenced soon after his marriage. His earliest performance was "An Account of a Monstrous Child," a tract which was printed with the Edinburgh Medical Essays in the year 1736. Two years later he published a more important medical work, entitled, "A Treatise on the Non-naturals, in which the great influence they have on human bodies is set forth and mechanically accounted for; to which is subjoined a short Essay on the Chin-cough, with a new method of treating that obstinate disorder." The work forms a goodly 8vo. volume of nearly 400 pages, and is dedicated to the great Boerhaave, "the most celebrated physician of the 18th century," under whom, the author says, he had the honour and advantage to receive the greatest part of his medical education. The dedication is dated York, December 11, 1737, and it is remarkable that whilst the pupil was penning this address, in which he does due honour to his illustrious master, "ardently begging the long continuance of that life and health on which the life and health of such multitudes depend," Boerhaave was suffering from the attacks of the fatal illness which brought him to the grave a few months before the close of the following year. In the preface, which contains some indications of that truculent irritability of temper too frequently exhibited by him in after life, Burton observes, "another

² Mr. Henson's will, dated 22nd November, 1715, was proved at York on the 28th September, 1717, by Mary Henson, his relict, and sole executrix.

³ The marriage took place at York

Minster, on the 2nd January, 1734-5. The Register runs thus: "John Burton, of Heath, Dr. of Physick, and Mary Henson, of St. Delpike parish in York, by License." See ante p. 368.

thing I expect will stand in the way of this book is, my want of years and experience ; and this is an objection, I confess, I know not how to come off of. Comforts on their hearts who have the advantage of age to plead, for my own part I own it is a blessing I am very easy to have at a distance."

An original letter of Dr. Burton, written shortly before the publication of his treatise on the Non-naturals,⁴ has accidentally come into my possession, and is not unworthy of preservation, both as an illustration of the state of medical science, as practised by a pupil of Boerhaave in the former half of the eighteenth century, and as giving a favourable impression of the writer's personal character.

"Sr/

The Favour of yours I reciev'd on Friday morning and should have answer'd it by y^e first post but was so bad in my Gout and Cold that I was not able to write but am (thank God) somewhat better at present.

I would have you give the Boy the Powder mark'd (A) on y^e Back of y^e Receipt in 2 spoonfull of y^e Julap.

℞ Æthiop. min. Semin. Santon. Pulv. Ocul. cancr. āā gr. vjj.
m. f. p. quarta quâque horâ repetend. Sumat in cochl. jj.
Julap. sequent. fiant doses x.

℞ Aq. Rutæ Bryon. c. āā ʒjjj. cerasor. nigr. ʒiij. Syr. Artimes ʒj.
m. f. g.

Nov: 27th 1738.

J. B.

When he has taken these let him take the following purge.

℞ Pill. coch. min. Calomelan. āā gr. x. Sal. Succin. gr: jj. ol. Salin.
gut. j. m. f. Pill. ij. Sumat. ij. horâ somni cæter. manè
sequent. cum Regimine proprio.

Nov^r: 27. 1738.

J. B.

after he has taken these Powders and the Purge, let him take (provided there be no appearance of worms or grubbs in his Stools, which must be examin'd) the fine Filings of a Pewter Spoon: he may take about a Scruple in a little conserv of Wormwood three times aday when his Stomach is most empty, and every 3^d or 4th day purge it off with the above named pills as his strength will bear: for very often the long-jointed worm will not come away with the Powders, but I have seldom fail'd bringing 'em away with this, tho' not half so much us'd as it deserves, for y^e Roughness of y^e Pewter tears 'em away: let his diet be Spoon-meat, and as much as possible made of y^e following water which let him drink either alone or with a little wine for his common drink. Boil two ounces of Mercury, that is, common quicksilver in 3 quarts of

⁴ The treatise on Non-naturals was printed at York by Alexander Staples. Thomas Gent, in his autobiography, re-

records that on the 13th of January, 1738-9, Mr. Alexander Staples was quite broken up by Dr. Burton.

water to two ; and with this make his water-gruel, Panada, &c. : the quicksilver will be no worse ; I shall be glad to hear how it agrees with him. Let me but know, and I will at any time very willingly do my best to save any person, especially the poor and helpless ; to do this I think is my Duty and every one's whom God hath enabled to do it. Pray send the inclos'd as directed, and service to all friends except honest John Liversedge, who I say is a Rogue, as all such are who do not perform their promises ; and so pray let him know this.

I am Sr in hast, so pray excuse

Your very humble Serv^t.

York, Nov^r. 27th 1738.

JOHN BURTON."

For

Mr. Priestly in

Kirkgate

Wakefield

This.

ffree

M. Stapylton.

According to the usage of that period, Dr. Burton combined the practice of an accoucheur with that of the higher branch of his profession. To use his own words, he "followed the profession as a physician and man-midwife." From the time of his first settling at York he set apart a certain time every day to give his advice to all who went to ask it ; and those who were so bad that they could not with safety venture out, he went to visit at their own houses. Hence he daily saw the misery that the poorer sort of people underwent, and that numbers frequently died, not only for want of advice and medicines, but also for want of common necessaries. He therefore projected the building of an Infirmary for the city and county of York, and published proposals for raising a subscription for that purpose. A year and a half passed without much being done towards accomplishing that object. At length a public meeting was called at the instance of George Fox, esq., one of the representatives of the city in Parliament, and a liberal subscription was entered into, chiefly by the Tory party. According to Burton's account of it, none of the Whigs or Ministerialists were present at the meeting.

In 1740 the building of the hospital was commenced. In due time it was completed, and Dr. Burton and Dr. Barnard⁵ were appointed to be the first honorary physicians. Mr. Francis Drake, whose celebrated History of York had

⁵ Dr. Barnard had then been a practising physician at York for at least twenty

years. He lived in the parish of Saint Wilfrid.

been recently published, was one of the first honorary surgeons.

Burton had previously begun to manifest his active and enterprising disposition by embarking in some of the public undertakings of the city, and in taking a part in some of its municipal and domestic affairs. He purchased a share in the York Waterworks, the lease of which from the corporation was at that time held by Sir Thomas Webster, of Battle Abbey, baronet, as the successor of Henry Whistler, the original lessee and projector. In November, 1739, Sir Thomas granted an under-lease for twenty-one years, of the Water Tower and Works, to Alban Leaf, of London, as trustee for Dr. Burton, and his friend Mr. Draper Wood, a York merchant.

In January 1741, Dr. Burton, wishing to have a respectable residence in a central part of the city,⁶ applied to the corporation for a lease of the house at the upper end of Blake-street, which had been the mansion of Sir William Robinson, baronet. The existing lease was held by Richard Elcock, esquire, who was displeased by Dr. Burton's application, thinking himself entitled to be continued lessee. The corporation, however, determined that Burton should have the new lease, leaving him and Mr. Elcock to settle their own differences. But they could not agree, and, much to Mr. Elcock's mortification, a lease for twenty years was ultimately granted to the Doctor in the name of Mr. Draper Wood, Burton being a non-freeman, and not qualified to have it in his own name.

At the general election in May, 1741, the representation of the city of York was hotly contested. Unhappily our young physician could not abstain from again distinguishing himself as a political partizan. The Ministerial or Whig candidates were Edward Thompson, of Marston, esquire, who held the office of Commissioner of Revenue for Ireland under Sir Robert Walpole's government, and Sir William Milner, of Nun-Appleton, baronet. The candidates who offered their services in the Tory interest were Sir John Lister Kaye, baronet, and Godfrey Wentworth, esquire, to whom Dr. Burton promised to afford all the assistance he could give them, and he faithfully and energetically per-

⁶ Dr. Burton had previously occupied a house in Old Coney-street, now called Lendal.

formed his promise, but one only of the candidates he supported was successful. After a severe contest the placeman, Mr. Edward Thompson, was returned by a considerable majority, with Mr. Godfrey Wentworth as his colleague. Sir John Lister Kaye was in a respectable minority. Sir William Milner had retired from the contest before the close of the poll.

The part taken by Dr. Burton upon this occasion brought upon him the bitter hostility of the Whig party in York, and from them he had to endure all sorts of abuse and calumny. One of the most violent of his vituperators was the Reverend Doctor Jaques Sterne, a canon residentiary of York Minster, and the holder of numerous other lucrative appointments in the Church. He was a principal actor in the scenes described by Burton in the pamphlet he published a few years later, entitled "British Liberty Endangered," to which I shall afterwards have occasion to refer more particularly.

Dr. Burton's taste for history and archæology was formed at an early period of his life. "From the time he went to the university (he tells us) he had a kind of natural curiosity to penetrate into the darkest and most remote state of his country in general, which increased upon him as he proceeded, and became so established upon his travelling in foreign countries, that at his return home he spared neither labour nor expense to pick up what materials he could." In allusion to his antiquarian pursuits he says, "although the science of physic will not enable either me or others of my profession to preserve the lives of my fellow-creatures to an antediluvian age, I have at least attempted to preserve all that can be left of them—I mean their memories." A circumstance recorded in the archives of the city of York in the year 1743 is an instance of the zeal with which he prosecuted his favourite researches. He addressed a letter to the corporation, stating that he had received of the executrix of Sir Richard Wynne, who had been one of the city counsel, the original charters granted to the citizens by King Henry II. and Queen Mary I., together with a bundle of papers relating to the city. These he delivered up to the corporation in accordance with the request of the executrix. At the same time the Doctor presented to the corporation an exact draft in their proper characters, both of the charter of King Henry II. and of another charter granted

by King Richard I., with drawings of the seals annexed to them as in the originals, underneath which were the words of the charters at length with explanatory notes in the middle column, and also a drawing of King Henry II. sitting under a canopy giving the charter to a citizen, in imitation of a similar ornament on the charter of Queen Mary ; and for the purpose of handing down to others by a copy what they would not have an opportunity of seeing in the original, he had placed his present in a handsome frame and glass, to be hung up in the mayoralty house. The Doctor also intimated to the civic authorities that he hoped very soon to purchase all the curious collection of antiquities which had belonged to Dr. Langwith,⁷ and also of another person, as good or better than his ; all which were found in or near York, and which Burton promised, as soon as he got, he would give to the city, provided the corporation would make and fit up a proper place for a repository or museum where they might be preserved from being stolen or otherwise dispersed again. He concluded his letter by observing that “ he knew some other gentlemen who were willing to give what they had collected in that way as soon as they were assured that the curiosities would be safe.”

The members of the York corporation at that period were not imbued with the love of antiquities or with any desire to encourage the study of archæology. A few years earlier a proposal to build a repository for the preservation of their own archives ended in the erection of a banqueting house. All they were content to do in return for Dr. Burton's present was to offer him their thanks for his liberality and kind intentions. A place on the walls of the mansion-house is yet allotted to the transcripts of the charters, which, with their handsome frame and glass, may now be seen in the same state as when presented by the antiquarian Doctor.

It is much to be lamented that Dr. Burton did not possess sufficient influence to induce the corporation or some other body of his fellow-citizens to adopt his wise and provident suggestion, and that more than half a century had passed

⁷ An eminent antiquary and numismatist, whose name appears frequently in the pages of *Eboracum*. Benjamin Langwith, D.D., was rector of Petworth and a prebendary of Chichester. His father, Oswald Langwith, was vestry clerk

of York Minster, and is said to have secured for Dr. Langwith, during more than twenty years, the ancient coins then occasionally discovered in York and its vicinity. See “ *Yorkshire Arch. and Top. Journal*,” vol. i., p. 264, note.

after Burton was consigned to the tomb, and the collected treasures of himself and his friends were scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, when a museum was formed at York,⁸ such as he would have been delighted to see established in his day, and such as he would have contributed with all the energy of his ardent mind to enrich and extend.

In 1743 Dr. Burton and his wife experienced a double affliction. Mrs. Henson, of Woodall, died in the first month of that year. By her will, dated the 26th of August, 1742,⁹ she devised her estates at Woodall and elsewhere to her daughter, the wife of Dr. Burton, and her issue. Mr. John Burton, the Doctor's father, died at Heath in the month of April following. In the newspapers of the day it is said that upon his death a considerable estate devolved upon his son, the York physician. It may therefore be reasonably inferred that previously to the untoward occurrences of which I am about to speak, the doctor enjoyed a comfortable income independently of the profits of his profession.

In the memorable year 1745, the landing of the young Pretender in Scotland threw the whole kingdom into a state of alarm and excitement; at that time Dr. Burton appears to have been diligently engaged in the practice of his profession, whilst he devoted with indefatigable industry every moment he could spare to those literary and antiquarian pursuits to which he was so strongly attached. But a cloud was impending which soon afterwards overshadowed his fortunes, and cast a gloom over his future life, never to be entirely dissipated.

A considerable proportion of the higher class of the York people were of the opposite party in politics to Burton, and by most of them he was regarded, not merely as a violent Tory, but as a confirmed Jacobite, and in religious feeling a papist. The injudicious step he took, as soon as it was known in York that the rebel troops under the command of the young Pretender had crossed the border, gave some colour to the imputation that he was favourable to the cause of the Stuarts; but, if the account he gave of his proceedings on this occasion may be credited, the charge was without

⁸ The formation of the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society was com-

menced in the year 1823.

⁹ Proved at York, 7th January, 1743.

foundation. That he was no papist, but a consistent member of the Church of England, is now generally admitted.

On the 22nd of November, 1745, Dr. Burton and an anxious crowd of York gentry were assembled at the Guildhall, waiting to hear news of the progress of the rebels, when an express arrived to acquaint the Lord Mayor that the vanguard of the Highland army had arrived at Kendal, but it was uncertain whether their future route would be through Yorkshire or by way of Lancashire.

It happened that Dr. Burton was the proprietor of two farms situate in the lordship of Newby, near Clapham, a few miles beyond Settle in Ribblesdale, in the West Riding, and not far from the borders of Lancashire, the rents of which, due at Michaelmas, amounting to 120*l.*, the Doctor had not received, and he was apprehensive that, by the near approach of the rebel army to the place where his property lay, he would be in danger of losing the money due to him. He debated with himself, and consulted with his friends at the Guildhall, as to the expediency of hurrying to the spot that he might personally settle with his tenants. When he asked the Recorder¹⁰ what he would do under similar circumstances, the Recorder replied that "he would post away and be there before them." "Well then," said the Doctor, "I'll start to-morrow morning."

Having obtained the Lord Mayor's permission for the city gate to be opened before sunrise, Burton with his servant set off on horseback early the next morning, and arrived at Settle between nine and ten the same evening, just as an express was passing through the town with the news that the Highlanders had taken the route towards Lancaster. Thus an end was put to the Doctor's fears respecting the plunder of his tenants, and the next morning (Sunday) he wrote to York to announce his intention to be at home on Tuesday or Wednesday following. But that very day he went to the village of Hornby, which, he says, was the nearest town to his property where he could have any tolerable accommodation, and here, as ill luck would have it, whilst his barber was shaving him at the inn, he was taken prisoner by a party of Highlanders who had escorted Lord Elcho¹¹ and other gentlemen to Hornby Castle to dine

¹⁰ Thomas Place, Esq.

¹¹ Lord Elcho commanded the young Pretender's Life Guards.

and see the place. He was conducted as a prisoner to Lancaster, where he was permitted to go at large upon his parole, and he remained there until Tuesday morning, when he was dismissed with a pass for his safety, signed by Lord George Murray.¹² Burton then returned to Settle, having appointed his tenants and workmen to meet him there, and with them he made a settlement of accounts, receiving a balance due to him of about 60%. On Wednesday the Doctor arrived once more at York, and found that, during his absence, one Birkbeck, of Settle, a quaker, had ill-naturedly sent an express to York with the information that he had been seen with the Highlanders. This intelligence had been eagerly made use of by his enemies in York, and they raised a report that he had joined the rebel army. They did not scruple to allege that when he went to Hornby he knew that the rebels were there, and supposing that the Duke of Perth was with them he wrote a letter to that nobleman, which fell into the hands of Lord Elcho, who, having opened the letter, sent two Highlanders to bring the Doctor up to the Castle, and from thence he was taken as a prisoner to Lancaster, where he had an interview with Lord George Murray and a person called his Royal Highness Prince Charles. A day or two after his return to York, a rumour was current throughout the city that the rebels were at Rochdale, and were coming to York upon Dr. Burton's invitation, and it was said that he ought to be taken into custody.

On Saturday, the 30th of November, upon the strength of these reports, and without any legal information or other evidence having been adduced against him, Dr. Burton was committed to York Castle as "a suspicious person to his Majesty's government." The magistrates who signed the warrant of commitment were Thomas Place, esquire, Recorder of York, and the reverend Doctor Jaques Sterne. Although the cause of his arrest is plainly set forth in the warrant, Dr. Sterne, as Burton alleges, maliciously gave out that the prisoner was committed for the crime of high treason, and he wrote several letters to his acquaintance to that effect, and sent a paragraph to a London newspaper with this false account of the circumstances.

Dr. Burton had been a few days in prison when he applied

¹² Lieutenant-General of the rebel army.

to be released upon bail. This was refused by Dr. Sterne and three other magistrates ; and a further charge against Burton was trumped up by the evidence of one James Nesbitt, a prisoner in the castle, upon which the same four magistrates signed a warrant of detainer, and endorsed upon it an order to the jailer that Burton should not be admitted to bail because they thought that the information given by Nesbitt amounted to a charge of high treason.

During his imprisonment in York Castle, Dr. Burton was treated with great severity. He was not allowed the use of pen, ink, or paper, or to have intercourse with any person, his wife not being permitted to see him. On the eve of the assizes at which he expected his trial was to come on, a king's messenger arrived at the castle with authority from the Secretary of State to remove him to London to be examined before the Privy Council. The prisoner was then so ill with the gout in his knees, feet, and hand, that he could not travel in any other way than in a coach, for he could bear to be in no other position than to be extended horizontally. On Wednesday, the 12th of March, 1745-6, after three months' incarceration, the unfortunate Doctor, accompanied by the king's messenger, "set forwards in a coach and six, about two o'clock in the afternoon, for London, where they arrived very safe on the Monday following." At London, Burton was detained eight weeks in the messenger's house, but without having to complain of any ill usage, and was then sent for to the Cockpit to be examined by the Privy Council, and from eight o'clock in the evening to near one o'clock in the morning of the 7th of May, 1746, he was under examination. Another long detention followed, and the Doctor seemed to be forgotten. On the 19th of February, 1746-7, a day or two before the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act expired, Burton wrote to the Duke of Newcastle's secretary to request that he might be liberated upon bail. Until the 4th of March following he was left in suspense, no answer being vouchsafed to his application. On that day he had an intimation that he must make an affidavit that he carried neither bills, money, nor letters to the Highland army. This he consented to do, and on the 25th of March, three weeks afterwards, he had notice to appear at the Cockpit with his bail. They went there at seven o'clock, but it was near twelve before he obtained his

discharge. The bail-bond was for his appearance at the York assizes in July following. When the assizes were held, no prosecution was instituted against him, and his bail-bond was formally discharged.

Thus it appears that the persecution of Dr. Burton by his political opponents, which began on the 30th November, 1745, was not concluded until the month of July, 1747, and during nearly sixteen months of that interval he was in durance vile.

In the year 1749, nearly two years after the cessation of the proceedings against him, Dr. Burton published the pamphlet entitled "British Liberty Endangered,"¹³ which contains a detailed account of all the circumstances attending them. We cannot be surprised that the Doctor's narrative is imbued with a strong feeling of bitterness against those persons who took the most active part against him, among whom Dr. Jaques Sterne was on all occasions the most conspicuous and inveterate. But his veracity has not been questioned, and there is no reason to suspect that any of his statements, although highly coloured, are not founded upon facts.

It is obvious that these unfortunate occurrences had thrown Dr. Burton's pecuniary affairs into an unsatisfactory state. His embarrassments were aggravated by the expenses occasioned by his imprisonment, which he estimated at about 700*l.*, besides losing the profits of his profession for nearly two years. Added to these misfortunes (he says) was another most shocking consideration. He had been most unhappily bound for a very large sum of money which he was obliged to pay for three several persons. Soon after his commitment he endeavoured to compound with his creditors, but without success. Some were willing to accept the terms he offered, but others refused and commenced legal proceedings against him. To raise money for satisfying some of the claims upon him he disposed of his interest in the York Waterworks, having first mortgaged his shares, and afterwards, in March, 1745-6, made an absolute sale

¹³ London, 8vo. Dedication and preface, pp. vi., text, pp. 75. In his dedication of the tract to Archbishop Herring, who had then been translated from York to Canterbury, he adverts to the ever-memorable

speech of that prelate at the loyal and patriotic meeting of the nobility and gentry of Yorkshire, held at the Castle of York, several weeks before the rebels had crossed the border.

of them. One of the evil reports circulated against him was that "he broke for upwards of 5000*l.*, and paid ten shillings in the pound, so that he had nothing left but his wife's fortune."

On the 12th of March, 1745-6, Dr. Burton, being then a prisoner in York Castle, sent in his resignation of the office of honorary physician to the York County Hospital. At a court of the governors of the hospital, held on the 13th of May, 1746, his resignation was accepted, and Dr. Clifton Winttingham was appointed in his place. It must have been a painful step for him thus to sever his connection with the useful institution of which he had been in a great measure the originator, and to the benefit of which he had devoted his time and talents with constant assiduity. He was nominated upon every committee, and was present at nearly every court of governors held whilst he retained the office of physician.

Whilst deprived of his personal liberty, Dr. Burton was not without the sympathy of his friends, nor does it appear that his literary and antiquarian studies were altogether interrupted. Mr. Thomas Wilson of Leeds, one of his correspondents, writing to their mutual friend Mr. Richard Richardson of Bierly, on the 19th of December, 1745, says, "I am very sorry for Dr. Burton's misfortune. I copied over Mr. Hopkinson's East and North Riding gentry for him about six months ago. I copied since for him Domesday-Book for this county, for which I collated two valuable manuscripts, the only copies of that antient and valuable record." In a postscript to the same letter the writer requests Mr. Richardson "to oblige him with the loan for a few months of two other manuscripts, viz., Kirkby's Inquest and Mr. Hopkinson's copy of the Charters to Fountains Abbey, in favour of Dr. Burton, which the Doctor desired him to ask for upon the return of those he had." In a catalogue of the Hopkinson MSS. I find "an account of all the charters, patents, and escheat rolls in the archives of the Tower of London, collected by John Burton, M.D., 1746, with complete indexes of persons and places, transcribed by T. Wilson, 1747." Hence we discover in what manner Burton beguiled the weary hours of his imprisonment. It is not improbable that during this time he first conceived the design of his great work, '*Monasticon Eboracense.*'

When he was once more quietly settled at home and had resumed his ordinary practice, his professional studies were not neglected. In 1751 he published "An Essay towards a complete new System of Midwifery,"¹⁴ and two years afterwards, "A Letter to William Smellie, M.D., containing critical and practical remarks upon his treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, wherein the gross mistakes and dangerous methods of practice recommended by that writer are fully demonstrated and generally corrected."¹⁵

The author gives us a spice of his temper in the first sentence of his letter to Dr. Smellie :—

"To confound all nature—all distinction of sex—to make animals vegetables, and one and the same author two different persons, and neither character agree with the true one—to palm upon us an author that never existed—to pass over in silence several material things that contradict your own practice in those authors that are genuine, and make them say things they never dreamt of, in order to countenance it, is such a piece of history as the present age cannot boast of; yet, strange as this may seem to be, you have done it."

The late Mr. James Atkinson, of York, who died at an advanced age in the year 1839, and whose skill as a surgeon was well known throughout Yorkshire, had, in his youthful days, some personal acquaintance with Dr. Burton. By his father, who was a medical practitioner at York, and knew Dr. Burton well and intimately, Mr. Atkinson was told that during one part of the Doctor's life he had considerable obstetrical practice, and that his Essay on Midwifery bespeaks it, and his accurate knowledge of all the esteemed writers of the day. This essay, he observes, is a most learned and masterly work, and the plates by which it is illustrated, "though small, are particularly correct, skilfully planned and executed."¹⁶ Of Burton's letter to Dr. Smellie, a Scotch physician, who, like himself, practised the art of midwifery, Mr. Atkinson says that, "As remarks on the performance of a brother artist, the observations of Dr. Burton are of a high, practical, ingenious, and learned order of criticism, très-

¹⁴ London, 2 vols. 8vo, illustrated with eighteen plates. A French translation by Le Moine was published at Paris in 1771.

¹⁵ London, 8vo, 1753, pp. 250.

¹⁶ The designs were from the pencil of Stubbs, the celebrated horse-painter, who once lived at York.

amères et très-piquantes.”¹⁷ Smellie’s apparent neglect of his rival’s essay was probably the cause of Burton’s asperity.

We now approach the time when Dr. Burton began to make preparations for giving to the world that work, in collecting materials for which he had spent so many years of his life. The earliest intimation of his design is found in his correspondence with Dr. Ducarel, a well-known antiquary, the librarian at Lambeth, and a high literary authority in his day. In 1754, Dr. Burton had so far completed his manuscript of the *Monasticon Eboracense*, that he ventured to issue a prospectus for the publication of it by subscription. He assures Dr. Ducarel¹⁸ that, “although his work is of so extensive a nature, yet it is not to be done hereafter, but now is brought from the beginning from records down to Midsummer, 1754.” At first he intended to publish the work in weekly numbers, which he thought a method calculated to insure a considerable circulation, and spare him the trouble of filling up his subscription. He sent to Dr. Ducarel his proposals, accompanied by two manuscript volumes, containing copies of no less than one thousand and sixty-three charters transcribed by his own hand, which he had made use of in the composition of his great work. He wished the volumes to be brought to the notice of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Dr. Ducarel was a Fellow. In acknowledging the receipt of the MSS. Dr. Ducarel says, “The work you are about is of so great an extent that I was amazed when I read the proposals, to think it was possible that any one person could have collected the number of materials therein mentioned. It is a work much wanted, and will be extremely useful to all antiquaries.”

In the month of May following, Dr. Burton had so far concluded his arrangements with the London booksellers as to enable them to announce the intended publication by advertisement in the newspapers, but he was afraid “that it was then too late in the season for any great good, as Parliament was broke up.” However, he observes, “I must desire my friends to push the subscription at present, that my copper-plates may be finished. I have agreed with my printer, as I should with my paper-maker, if a journey had

¹⁷ See *Medical Bibliography A. and B.* p. 304. Only the first volume was published.
By James Atkinson, London, 8vo, 1834, ¹⁸ July 24th, 1754.

not prevented me.” In the mean time, Burton was prosecuting his antiquarian researches with unremitting pains and perseverance, and gathering additional materials for rendering his work complete. He tells his correspondent how anxious he was to obtain from Dr. Johnson, Chancellor of Llandaff (who had dined with him at York in the preceding summer), a volume of drawings of the Ruins in Yorkshire which had been taken by his father’s brother near a century before, since which time many of the then Ruins were greatly reduced, and others quite razed to their very foundations. He speaks with enthusiastic delight of having met with the Hopkinson collection of MSS. when he happened to be a few days in the country, “a treasure,” he exclaims, “that would employ many weeks—a treasure which the gentleman who is in possession of it cannot read: it was collected by his father, who had good taste and a large fortune to make choice of good things. I was amazed to find he had so many MSS: I really think he has above 100 volumes in folio, besides 4to’s. and 8vo’s. As he gave me leave to take what I would, I marked 53 volumes, in folio, to be sent to me as I want them; but as he neither had nor would make a catalogue of them, it took up a long time to select what I did.” In the summer and autumn of the same year, Dr. Burton made a tour of inspection of Yorkshire antiquities. He visited Fountains Abbey, and had the ichnography of that noble structure exactly taken. He had intended to go later in the year to Bolton Abbey and some other places where he had heard of some old deeds, but an attack of gout prevented him. “At Fountains,” he says, “I met with a noble treasure indeed, for Mr. Messenger (at that time the owner of that domain) has let me have the perusal of everything relating to his Abbey, viz., near 300 charters, the best preserved I ever saw; most of the seals being entire and very perfect. He has, also, part of the Register, and the Chartulary complete of the whole, and also another volume of charters; likewise the deed of Henry VIII. to the purchaser, specifying every place, &c., cum multis aliis.¹⁹ And since York races,” he adds, “I have had two other volumes of MSS., in folio, sent to me from Walter Hawkesworth, Esq., of Hawkesworth, but have not

¹⁹ Ample justice has been done to these documents in the Surtees Society’s volume

entitled *Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, admirably edited by the late Mr. Walbran.

had time to look into them yet." In October, he speaks of having got a friend to write to Rome to inquire if there were any drawings or paintings of our monasteries in their flourishing state ; if so, to have copies taken and remitted to him. The Doctor did not spare his own personal labour. One of his friends had obtained a copy of the 34th volume of Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, which cost him five guineas, but," he says, "I transcribed it over in six days, with close attendance."

It is painful to observe that a damp was thrown upon all this ardour and enthusiasm by the crippled state of the Doctor's finances. "I am of your opinion," he tells Dr. Ducarel, "that printing my work by numbers will be best, could I surmount one obstacle, viz., the great expense of drawings and copper-plates, which will amount to several hundred pounds, for which I must pay the same as ready money. Had I the cash by me, I should lay down the money and follow the method proposed." In the same strain he wrote to others of his correspondents.

Another tormenting cause of delay, in which those who have engaged in similar undertakings will feelingly sympathize, arose from the dilatoriness of his engraver. For his drawings he was indebted to Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of York, architect, chiefly known as the author of the pseudo-gothic gateway and new front elevation of the palace of Bishopthorpe. Upon the recommendation of his London friends, he had employed to execute one of the plates Mr. Francis Perry, an artist of some note, although his performance was not much approved by the connoisseurs of the north. In November he says, "I have wrote to Mr. Perry to go on with the copper-plate as the drawing now is." This was the plate of Fountains Abbey with Mr. Messenger's coat of arms and crest. But three or four months later the engraver had not completed his work. "I expected," the Doctor complains in March, 1755, "a finished impression of my copper-plate from him, to have laid in the booksellers' shops for the gentlemen at our assizes to have examined, but I find there is no depending upon him, for he promised I should have it at Christmas, but Easter is at hand, and I have not yet got it."

He had now decided against publishing the book in numbers, and was ready to go to press with the first volume as soon as it should be prudent. He printed his

proposals in an 8vo form to be stitched up with the weekly or monthly pamphlets, by which means he thought more people would see them.

Still he continued to add fresh matter to his MS., and two months later the printer had not begun his work. In May, 1755, the Doctor speaks of having collated twenty-four MS. volumes in large folio to extract more materials for his purpose, and the daily additions he made would make it necessary to curtail all the least important things. He had now got the plate of Fountains Abbey completed, and he presented impressions to his friends. One copy he requested Dr. Ducarel to offer to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he had thoughts of dedicating his first volume, "as he so deservedly is placed at the head of our Church, and our own Archbishop lives so as scarce to be known amongst us." Upon this point he subsequently changed his mind.

But even now, when the moment of parturition seemed to be at hand, the expecting public were doomed to wait three years longer, before the first volume actually issued from the press.

Perhaps the untoward circumstances I am about to mention may have contributed in some degree to this otherwise unaccountable delay.

In the year 1756 a pamphlet appeared at York, with a London imprint and the following title:—"An account of what passed between Mr. George Thompson of York, and Dr. John Burton, of that city, physician and man-midwife, at Mr. Sheriff Jubb's entertainment, and the consequences thereon." The author of this tract carried on the business of a wine-merchant at York.²⁰ He was of the opposite party to Dr. Burton in politics, and appears to have been under the influence of some feeling of personal hostility against him. At the commencement of his tract he undertakes what he calls "the disgusting task of prefixing a sketch of Dr. Burton's history." The picture he draws is obviously conceived in a virulent spirit of animosity, and can only be regarded as a piece of coarse and vindictive scurrility; but in the course of the subsequent narrative facts are disclosed

²⁰ Ten years earlier Mr. George Thompson had himself served the office of sheriff. He was a younger son of Alderman Richard Thompson, Lord Mayor in 1708 and 1721. His wife was Martha, daughter

of Christopher Lowther, esquire, of Little Preston, who was grandfather of the first Earl of Lonsdale, and of the late Sir John Lowther of Swillington, baronet.

which afford some illustration of Burton's personal disposition and character, and give a curious view of the state of party feeling in the city towards the close of the reign of George the Second.

Mr. Henry Jubb, an apothecary, residing in Coney-street, at whose inauguration dinner the fracas took place, was elected one of the sheriffs of York in September, 1754. The Lord Mayor²¹ and aldermen, and a large party of gentlemen of the city and county, including Dr. Burton and Mr. George Thompson, were guests at the entertainment. It was then the civic custom for the Lord Mayor to preside at the dinners given by the sheriffs. In the course of the evening a slip of paper was handed to his lordship on which was written, "To the glorious and immortal memory of King William the Third," implying a desire that this should be given as a toast from the chair. After a little hesitation the Lord Mayor proposed the toast to the sheriff, who accordingly put it round, announcing it as proceeding from the Lord Mayor. The toast, according to Mr. Thompson's statement, "was drunk by all the company standing, except by my Lord Mayor and aldermen, who, in respect to their dignity, kept their seats, and except by the man-midwife, whose dignity, however, could not have extremely suffered had he even stood up with the rest of the company, who had set that example of veneration for the loyal purport of the toast." The Doctor's contumacy would probably have passed unnoticed had not Mr. Thompson (as he tells us) proposed another bumper to the Lord Mayor's health in return for his having given so laudable a toast. This proceeding Dr. Burton objected to as irregular, alleging that Mr. Thompson had no business to propose any toasts to the Lord Mayor. The Doctor's interference excited Mr. Thompson's anger. "I replied to him," he says, "that he was an impertinent fellow, and that I wondered Mr. Jubb, the sheriff (whose attachment to his Majesty and the royal family stands unquestionable), would invite to his entertainment so exceptionable a person ; an observation which, if it should seem harsh, will easily be justified on reflecting that he personally provoked it from me. To this he, making

²¹ Richard Lawson, wine merchant, was second time Lord Mayor in 1754. Henry Jubb filled the same office in 1773.

He was a younger son of Thomas Jubb, esquire, Registrar to the Dean and Chapter of York.

some pert reply, all my answer was, just slightly filliping a cork towards him by way of derision. He then told me I was mistaken in my man, and that there was no health I could drink, but he would pledge it. Now, certain it is, that had I not been warmed with the convivial glass, as well as with my indignation at having any discourse directed to me by such an object of my disesteem, I should have waived all further particular discourse to him ; but in the humour I then was, I told him I would take him at his word and try him even though I might be possibly mistaken ; and then I filled a glass and drank to him, ‘ Everlasting disappointment to the Pretender and all his adherents ;’ but he, I presume, not expecting I could have framed such a health, as he consistently, with his party principles, by the help of equivocation or mental reserve could not have swallowed, affected to misunderstand me, or not to have heard me, and told me he would not drink damnation to any one. In this he would have been greatly in the right, and an health, in that sense, could neither be proposed by a gentleman or a christian ; though I do not suspect the Doctor, even with all his stupidity, to be stupid enough to affix to that word damnation so connected, any other sense than confusion or political perdition ; though perhaps in his run of company, the word is so familiar to him in drinking toasts on his favourite side, that possibly he might mistake the word disappointment for it. But however that may be, everyone round assured him that I had drunk only eternal disappointment to the Pretender and his adherents. But this was rather worse relished by him than the other, as it left him no quirk or subterfuge ; and accordingly he proved by his obstinate refusal to drink it (though he could swallow the shame of going back from his own proposal) that it was not against that tremendous word his real objection had lain, since his pretended one was now so plainly removed.”

By this time the Lord Mayor had prudently withdrawn, and some other discreet persons had (as Mr. Thompson describes it) very scrupulously sneaked out. A most extraordinary scene of riot and disorder then ensued. The Doctor was the only person in the room who had a stick (probably in those days the physician and his cane were never separated), and he used it in knocking down a gentleman of the party who urged him to give the company

an explanation. Mr. Dring²² wrested the stick out of the Doctor's hands and threw it into the fire. Another gentleman, who had come in for a share of the blow, closed with the Doctor, collared him, tore his shirt, and scratched his neck. Mr. Thompson represents himself as having acted the part of a moderator of the general heat and confusion. "I jumped upon the table," he says, "and with much ado prevailed to have my opinion listened to and followed, which was that they should not deign to foul their fingers with him (meaning Dr. Burton), but order the waiters to turn him out of the room. By this means I rescued the caitiff from an imminent and hearty drubbing." But Mr. Thompson's advice was not implicitly adopted. Dr. Burton, having made an apology to the gentleman he had knocked down, was quitting the room when he was reminded by Mr. St. Quintin²³ that he had not drunk the proposed toast. Mr. Thompson admits that he also interfered, upon which (he says) the Doctor clenched his fist at me, and asked me what I meant. As he stood in this fierce attitude I told him with more of jest than anger that I hoped he would not offer to strike me, and preventively clapped my hand open and gently to his breast. Upon which he cried out, "Do you assault me? Mind, gentlemen, an assault!" and was immediately ushered out of the room by the waiters, with some of those remembrancing ceremonies used to common sharpers when detected, and turned out of an honourable assembly." Here the affray terminated.

Did these details relate to the post-prandial pranks of persons as little entitled to notice as the author of the pamphlet in which they are recorded, they would scarcely have been worth reproducing. But they are not without their value, as a portion of the scanty evidence we possess of the temper and bearing of one whose name occupies a distinguished place in that department of literature which his labours contributed to illustrate. Viewing the facts even through the distorted medium in which they are represented by the narrator, we discover no more heinous fault in Dr. Burton than a somewhat truculent tenacity of his own principles and opinions, and a manly boldness in avowing

²² Jerome Dring, an attorney-at-law, residing in Lendal.

²³ One of the St. Quintins of Scamps-

ton. He was then residing in Mickle-gate.

them under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. At a convivial party Mr. Thompson selected him as a butt for his outrageous loyalty, and in the indulgence of his personal antipathy to the Doctor sought to annoy and intimidate him. Under the irritation naturally produced by a studied insult, Dr. Burton maintained his courage and self-possession, and whatever violence is imputed to him, it was obviously resorted to in self-defence.

Dr. Burton did not hesitate to seek from public justice some redress for the unworthy treatment he had received. He preferred a charge before the magistrates at the Guildhall against Matthew Chitty St. Quintin, esquire, and George Thompson, gentleman, for committing an assault upon him, and they were held to bail for their appearance to answer to the charge at the ensuing quarter sessions, when indictments were preferred against both. The bill against Mr. St. Quintin was ignored, but the grand jury returned a true bill against Mr. Thompson. The indictment was afterwards removed by certiorari into the court of King's Bench, and was sent down for trial at the assizes, when the defendant was convicted of the offence, and in the following term he had the mortification of standing upon the floor of the court at Westminster to receive judgment. He was sentenced to pay a fine of ten pounds to the king, and to be imprisoned until such fine was paid.

In the midst of these painful and harassing proceedings Dr. Burton did not cease his antiquarian labours. One of his warmest literary friends was Richard Frank, esquire, of Campsall, Recorder of the boroughs of Pontefract and Doncaster. He was an early Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and to him Dr. Burton ultimately dedicated the *Monasticon Eboracense*, jointly with the Lord Willoughby of Parham, who was the president of that society. Mr. Frank was indebted to Dr. Burton for an introduction to Dr. Ducarel, with whom he afterwards carried on a frequent correspondence, and from his letters we discover how slowly Burton proceeded with the publication of his work. In May, 1757 Mr. Frank writes to Dr. Ducarel, "I have acquainted Dr. Burton with your kindness in being a subscriber to his book, the first volume of which is in the press, and I suppose will soon be out." In the month of November following he says, "The first volume of Burton's book is

printing off, but he complains of the expense, and that his subscriptions fall greatly short of what he hoped they would have done; and," Mr. Frank adds, "I fear this is the case, as he hath been unhappily pointed out as a great zealot in party matters. I have got him several subscriptions amongst the Whigs, but this hath gone against the grain with them, and chiefly complied with from a personal regard to me. I have given him my helping hand, and shall continue to do so, as well from a general inclination to encourage things of this kind, as a personal regard to him as a brother antiquary, exclusive of politics, in which I believe we think differently." Thus we perceive that our unfortunate author was still doomed to suffer from the evil influence of party spirit, which was probably exasperated by the fracas at the sheriff's dinner and the results of it. That the Whigs, from mere political prejudice, should withhold their patronage from an undertaking of so much historical value, and so purely literary, as the *Monasticon Eboracense*, reflects little credit either upon their taste or their liberality.

At length the long-promised volume issued from the York press, the dedication bearing date the 22nd of August, 1758. Neither the subject nor the author's mode of treating it was calculated to obtain for his work an extended popularity. It appears to have been favourably received by the lovers of historical antiquities, who alone could be expected to form a just appreciation of the vast amount of labour, industry, and perseverance which had been expended upon it.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held in the early part of the year 1759, Dr. Ducarel presented to the Society a copy of his friend's book. The gift was kindly accepted by the meeting, and some of those present having suggested that the author ought to become one of their learned body, the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Society was soon afterwards conferred upon him.

These were not the days of periodical criticism, but in one or two contemporary publications, laudatory notices of the *Monasticon* are to be met with. Mr. Gough, in his "*Anecdotes of British Topography*," observes that "the fullest information on the monastical article may be found in *Monasticon Eboracense*. The second volume of this valu-

able work is expected very soon. The Doctor appears to have the greatest zeal for illustrating the antiquities of his native country, and his indefatigable researches have hitherto met with due encouragement from those who had many valuable materials in their hands.”²⁴ Praise like this could not fail to be gratifying to Dr. Burton, and would contribute to compensate for his disappointment in being neglected by many of those by whom the book ought to have been warmly encouraged. The list of his subscribers contains only 120 names, less than one-fourth of the number he had calculated upon as not more than sufficient to reimburse him the expense he had actually incurred in the publication ; and he acknowledges that a considerable proportion of these names were obtained for him by his worthy friend and fellow-labourer, Mr. Frank. It is a remarkable circumstance, and a striking indication of the bitterness of the hostile feeling against him that prevailed in the city at this time, that no more than fifteen of his subscribers were residents of York, and these few were chiefly members of the legal and medical professions. The name of only a single clergyman appears in the list ; neither the Dean, who was a Whig, nor any other dignitary of the church venturing to give their support to the antiquarian production of a writer to whom it was imputed, however unjustly, that he was an avowed Jacobite and a suspected papist. Mr. George Thompson, in his scurrilous tract, does not scruple to insinuate that Dr. Burton “designed the work to be an useful repertorium hereafter in case of the coming in of a Roman-Catholic power, to resume the church and abbey lands out of the hands of the present possessors, not forgetting to make them accountable for waste and dilapidations.”

But our Tory Doctor was not of a temper to abandon his political principles, or shrink from the avowal of his opinions, from motives of self-interest. Soon after the appearance of the first volume of the *Monasticon*, and whilst the unhappy consequences of the proceedings at Sheriff Jubb’s inauguration dinner were still fresh in the recollection of the public, Dr. Burton distinguished himself by taking a prominent part in city politics, which brought him again into conflict with his former antagonist, Mr. George Thompson. In September, 1758, a vacancy occurred in the parliamentary

²⁴ *Anecdotes of British Topography*, 4to, London, 1768, p. 546.

representation of the city by the death of the Whig member, Sir John Armitage, of Kirklees, baronet, who was killed in an expedition on the coast of France, in which he was a volunteer. As soon as the vacancy was known, William Thornton, esquire,²⁵ then of Cattall, and afterwards of Thornville, who had previously represented the city in the Whig, or what was better understood by the electors as the Rockingham interest, offered himself as a candidate. The Tory party were inclined to bring forward Mr. Robert Lane, whose father George Fox Lane, esquire,²⁶ was the sitting member, but it was generally thought to be improper to have the city represented by father and son at the same time, and it was arranged that Mr. Robert Lane should give way on this occasion, and allow Mr. Thornton to be returned without opposition. This was not satisfactory to some of the high-flying Tories in the city, amongst whom were Dr. Burton and his friend Mr. Edward Wallis,²⁷ a medical practitioner, who was one of the sheriffs that year; and on the eve of the election they induced Mr. Lane to break through the arrangement and become a candidate. It is sarcastically alleged in one of the placards of the day, that “a certain physician, who remarkably distinguished himself for his loyalty and zeal in behalf of his Majesty King George and the Protestant establishment during the last rebellion, attended by a learned apothecary, fearing that a compromise would deprive them of the advantage of sporting with other people’s money, determined to set all aside.” A most violent contest ensued, attended with frightful rioting and outrage, as well as the more harmless warfare of electioneering squibs and lampoons, many of which were levelled at the Jacobite Doctor and his friend Wallis. In one of them Burton is designated Hippocrates Obstetricius, “who conspicuously signalized his attachment to his present Majesty and the government in a single and ever-memorable rencounter with the rebels in the year 1745.” Another, aimed at the Tory party generally, concludes with these doggrel rhymes :—

²⁵ The father of Colonel Thomas Thornton, the author of *A Sporting Tour through the Northern Parts of England*, London, 1804, 4to, and a *Sporting Tour through Various Parts of France*, London,

1806, 4to.

²⁶ Afterwards Lord Bingley. He was Lord Mayor of York in 1757.

²⁷ Lord Mayor in 1771.

From this view of their principles, policies, parts,
 You may guess at their heads, and be sure of their hearts ;
 But to purge them from spleen, from all rancour and malice,
 Let's leave them to physic, to Burton and Wallis.

A single specimen of similar effusions from the Tory or anti-Rockingham party may suffice :—

Lines addressed to the Marquis of Rockingham on Mr. George Thompson having publicly declared that the Marquis would buy over to his interest the whole Corporation of York at the next general election :—

Most noble Marquis ! favour'd lord !
 Great potent peer ! can you afford
 To purchase our whole body ?
 George Thompson swears, the next election
 You'll buy us all without exception,—
 Thus much affirm'd that noddy.
 Yet know, O most illustrious Sir,
 We can't believe this blundering cur,
 Though ken him for your tool ;
 But rather thus conclude o' th' case,
 Whilst York can show a Thompson's face,
 'T will never lack a fool.

As might be expected, the young candidate was defeated, and his father and Mr. Thornton were returned by a large majority.

Neither by his failure in party conflicts, nor by the discouragement he experienced in his literary undertakings, did Burton allow his antiquarian ardour to be cooled. We soon find him busily occupied in arranging and adding to his materials for the second volume of the *Monasticon*. In 1759 he was corresponding with his literary friends as to the terms of engaging the services of an amanuensis to make for him copies of manuscripts preserved in the British Museum and other public depositories. He complains that those in London were too high, for he could not afford to pay five or six shillings a day. When asking Mr. Richardson, of Bierley, for the loan of some of the genealogical MSS. from his valuable library, "I have gone through," he says, "the two volumes of the catalogue of the Harleian MSS. in large folio, and have minuted down the volumes relating to this county, and there is a curious and large collection ; but as the index was not finished, it gave me a great deal of trouble to examine every

page, and to make an index of such as related to Yorkshire. I wish," he adds, "I could afford to be in London only three months, I could make a curious collection of materials for every branch of the history of Yorkshire." And thus by the narrowness of his pecuniary means were all his efforts crippled and restrained. From the time of the publication of the first volume of the *Monasticon* ten long years of the author's life had passed away, and still his promise that it should be speedily followed by a second remained unperformed. A portion of the volume had actually been committed to the press; but he was daily gathering materials to add to it, and his stores gradually accumulated to such an extent "that the second volume was likely to be double the bulk of the first, if not too big for one volume with the appendix, containing such a number of charters as were never yet published." The death of Mr. Frank, in 1762, deprived Dr. Burton of a sincere and valuable friend. Towards the close of 1768 we find the Doctor enfeebled by bodily infirmity, occasioned not so much by advancing age, as by frequent and severe attacks of gout, to which he had long been subject; and what was still more distressing the "*res angusta domi*" continued to weigh down his enterprising spirit.

It now becomes evident that he had begun to despair of accomplishing that which had so long been the object of his ambition, the completion of his great work, the *Monasticon Eboracense*. On the 24th of January, 1769, after a long silence, he resumed his correspondence with his early friend, Dr. Ducarel. When transmitting to him a copy of the Saxon inscription on Kirkdale church, he says, "Inclosed I send you a curiosity not to be equalled in the kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, in either any public or private library, or in any one person's custody, relating to any single county; neither is it possible to be done; for had not St. Mary's Abbey here been a kind of secure repository for the charters, &c., of our other religious houses, lest they should have fallen into the hands of the Scotch invaders, it would not have been possible for me to have collected such a number, most of which were taken out of St. Mary's Tower, when it was blown up." The curiosity he speaks of was a catalogue of his collection of MSS. which he now wished to turn into money, and he sought

Dr. Ducarel's advice as to the best mode of disposing of it. "I would gladly dispose of them," he tells his friend, "to the British Museum, there to be ready for any person who will undertake to write the history of this county. But if I cannot dispose of them at a reasonable price, I will follow Sir Walter Raleigh's example, and burn them as the world's being unworthy of them; for I cannot bear the thoughts of any other person having the profits of my labour for near forty years, and at several hundred pounds expense." Dr. Ducarel recommended him to set a moderate fair price upon the collection, and to send him an ostensible letter, which he undertook to lay before the trustees of the Museum and to send Dr. Burton their answer. This judicious advice Burton partly followed; he wrote a letter to Dr. Ducarel to be presented by him to the trustees, and he accompanied it with one written in his ordinary friendly and familiar manner, which is not unworthy of being quoted at length. It may be premised that the attempt to negotiate with the trustees of the British Museum proved to be a failure.

"TO DOCTOR DUCAREL.

"York, Feb. 12th, 1769.

"Your kind favour I am much obliged to you for, and, pursuant to your friendly advice, I have wrote an ostensible letter which I flatter myself will answer some good end, rather than burn my MSS. You perceive I have dated the inclosed of the 27th January, when I wrote last. If the gentlemen who peruse my catalogue think I have any merit from what I have done, and that I am capable of finishing what I have undertaken,—if they will contrive any means for my subsistence without being under a necessity to follow my profession, as at present, I shall devote my whole time to complete my work. This I should think with gentlemen of their rank and fortune, would be no difficult matter; for how many who have nothing meritorious to recommend them to the publick have places and pensions given them? If such a method can be taken, and a fund subscribed, to be under their own directions, to pay amanuenses, to purchase paper, &c., I will see everything done completely, and desire nothing for either my MSS. or my trouble, till they are reimbursed to the last farthing; and then, if they think I shall deserve it, I should expect the remainder of the copies, but not otherwise. Many persons will subscribe to take a book or books when printed, provided they pay no money till delivery of a copy, who would not subscribe to pay any cash at present.

"I have sent a catalogue to our worthy representative Sir George Savile,²⁸ together with the scheme for forming a society to promote the same

²⁸ Sir George Savile, baronet, represented Yorkshire in five parliaments, 1758 to 1783.

practice as the Irish nobility and gentry have done. I intend also to send the same plan with a catalogue to several other of our nobility and gentry of this county ; and if they begin a society, here are some hundreds in this county who will subscribe towards it when begun. I am very certain I can keep four or five amanuenses at work ; and could begin to print my second volume of my *Monasticon* again ; and in three months can begin to put the pedigrees of the gentry to the press. This volume of the *Monasticon* will contain a number of material records, relative to all the estates that did belong to the religious houses.

“ As to fixing a price of my MSS. to the British Museum, if the other methods fail, I know not what to say. I must consult you about that matter, which, by talking with some others, you will be better able to do than I can. But I should prefer the society to any other method. I think with proper amanuenses, &c., I could finish the whole in three years, and I shall not be sixty years of age till June next. I have nothing but to ask pardon for taking up so much of your time, which I hope you will the easier excuse, as I want to see, as it may be called, my child in embryo brought to perfection, which is the hearty wish of

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your most obliged humble servant,

“ JOHN BURTON.”

Not many days after the date of this letter Dr. Burton addressed a long epistle to Dr. Drummond, then archbishop of York. Much of what he told Dr. Ducarel is repeated in the more detailed statement he laid before his Diocesan, but the letter to his Grace is not, perhaps, unworthy of preservation, as exhibiting in a yet stronger light the simplicity and enthusiasm of the writer's character.

“ Hereinclosed I have taken the liberty of sending your Grace a paper which I hope will be agreeable to you, as you'll find I have not been an useless member of society. The enclosed is a catalogue of MSS. collected from many records, original charters, grants, &c., illustrating various branches of [the] history of this county, from y^e conquest in 1066 down to near this time. Such a collection (as y^e catalogue will show) of materials cannot be equalled for any one county in this kingdom, either in any of our public or private libraries ; neither can such a number of original charters, &c., be found or met with at this day for any county in Great Britain, as appears by y^e particulars ; and all collected by me at a very great expence, and near forty years' labour.

“ The reason of the number of original charters, &c., amounting to an almost incredible quantity, was owing to y^e incursions of the Scots, during y^e wars betwixt them and England, which obliged the religious houses in this county to repose their charters, &c., in St. Mary's abbey at this city, as a place of greater security for their preservation ; and in Oliver's time, when the tower of that abbey was blown up, those charters, &c., were in y^e same confusion with y^e ruins, and the remainder of them that were legible were collected out of y^e ruins, amounting to 1868, & are now in

my collection, and never yet publish'd, except a few mention'd in my 1st vol. of my Mon. Ebor., and few indeed are there. They are contained in 30 bundles.

"When your leisure will permit your Grace to peruse y^e catalogue, you'll find I have provided materials for erecting a noble and exceeding usefull structure. But these materials I can't, for various reasons, put together properly, as they should be ; and as my son is in y^e army, and having no taste for this kind of study, I am at a loss what to do. There are but two ways of doing it ; either to sell them to the trustees of the British Museum or to some private gentleman. In y^e 1st case they may, indeed, properly speaking, be preserved from dissipation, but of very little use in compiling an History ; for I know by experience the difficulties of forwarding such a work. Because a person can only be admitted there at certain hours ; and even then there are such a number together in y^e same room, that nothing material can be done, except consulting MSS. and books, as a dictionary. Whereas in collecting for an History requires all y^e materials to lay before him, nearly at once, as one part is so connected together with others, there would otherways be a chasm. Moreover y^e expence in transcribing in y^e Museum, whether by an amanuensis, or by y^e author, is too great.

"In y^e 2^d case, what private gentleman of taste soever might purchass them, yet we find in a generation or two those libraries are generally sold and dispersed again.

"The best method I know off is to follow the good example set us by y^e nobility and gentry in Ireland, who formed a society for collecting and publishing an History of each county, by which three (?) counties are already printed. I have sent your Grace their plan, which, *mutatis mutandis*, will do exactly for this county.

"If such a society was soon to be formed, I will give the full use of all my materials, collected at a greater expense than I shall name ; and, as Dr. Du Carrel (whom your Grace knows), after perusing my catalogue, says, 'I have examined the catalogue you sent me of your MSS. collections relating to Yorkshire. It is an amazing one, and seems to contain all y^e instruments necessary for a compleat history of that county. I have shown it to some of my friends, and intend to lay it before the trustees of the British Museum.'

"A society as above, once begun by your Grace and y^e leading nobility and gentry of this county, I know many gentlemen, to a considerable number, who would join therein, and subscribe also. And as y^e society will be reimburs'd as each part is publish'd, and have y^e management of their own money, the return will come back again and reimburse them.

"My second vol. of the Mon. Ebor. has been ready some years, and several sheets printed, but I found the expense to come to more than my pocket could afford, so I was forced to desist. Also my account of the pedigrees of y^e nobility and gentry of this county, amounting to near 900 families, is also, in a manner, ready for transcribing for y^e press. So y^e society might soon have profits coming in again. I have not money to employ amanuenses, to buy paper, &c., or I would do the whole. These two, making in y^e whole 4 vol^s in folio in MSS., may soon be published ; and by employing a proper number of amanuenses, y^e whole, according as far as my collections go, may be soon also ready : when printed will be in a few vol^s octavo.

“As your Grace has had an account of all Charity Schools, Hospitals, &c., throughout your diocess ; those in Yorkshire being added to y^e parochial churches, &c., in y^e Mon. Ebor., it will not only render that work more useful, but preserve any missapplications of y^e charities for y^e future.

“Some years ago I printed a set of necessary queries to be sent to each parish, towards furnishing materials for other parts of y^e History of Yorkshire, as y^e enclosed queries will show. To such of y^e clergy as I was acquainted with I did send one each, and have had returns, but they are very few. But if y^e society be once formed, and at y^e visitations a person distributes a copy to each parish, desiring an answer to 'em, y^e work will be soon prepared, even against the society be formed, and then to be laid before them for their future orders : this would expedite the work, by your Grace's encouragement. Whenever such a society begins, if I be alive, I shall be as one of y^e greatest subscribers, in giving the use of all my collections. But alas ! if that be not soon begun it will be too late, as I am now in my 60th year of age ; for otherways I propose, if I do not die very suddenly, to follow y^e same method Sr Walter Rawleigh took with y^e 2^d vol. of his History of y^e World, i.e. I will committ them to y^e flames, for I cannot think of any person or persons reaping the profits of forty years of my labour, besides y^e charges I have been at : and after so generous an offer, if y^e world does not think them worth handing down to posterity, I shall have y^e less concern about burning them. For my own part, so little mercenary am I, that I will desire no advantage from these materials given that I will not desire anything or premium until y^e society be reimbursed, and in that case I think I should have y^e remainder of y^e copies, if they think I have deserve(d) it : but even in that case I am very indifferent about it.

“I have now only just time to ask pardon for taking up so much of your time in reading this long epistle, &c., but as the purport of it is design'd for public utility, and no private benefit, I doubt not your Grace's indulgence. Wishing you health, and long to live to remain y^e head of our diocess, I remain,

“My L^d,

“Your Grace's most dutifull and most obedient
humble serv^t,

“JOHN BURTON.”

“P.S. I have also wrote to y^e Marquiss of Rockingham & Sr G. Saville, and shall write to some others I have y^e hono^r of [being] known to.”

“YORK, Feby 22^d, 1769.”

(Addressed)—

“For his Grace the Archb^p of York,

“LONDON.”

In the spring of 1769 Dr. Burton was suffering from the weakness left by severe and repeated attacks of his old complaint, gout, and he had “thoughts of trying what the Bath would do for him.” But as the year advanced his health was so far improved as to enable him to make a tour in the West Riding in search of antiquities. During a visit to

Mr. Stanhope²⁹ of Cannon Hall, he conversed with that gentleman on the subject of his collection of MSS. and the publication of his second volume. Mr. Stanhope advised him to have recourse to one of the three following plans :—1st. To get a pension from above to enable him to go on with and publish the work ; 2nd. To sell the MSS. for an annuity for the same purpose ; or 3rd. To publish by subscription. To the first of these plans Dr. Burton objected that he had no acquaintance with the great in power who could obtain such a favour, although granted to others less useful to the public. As to the second, he observes, “I should like it very well, and then I could still be daily adding to the MSS. as far as life and health would permit ; for if I could have sufficient support, and follow my profession, as I could with safety to my constitution, I should be happy, for now, being obliged to go out too soon after a fit of the gout, I am subject to frequent relapses.” To the third plan Dr. Burton’s objection was, “that to publish by subscription would be a work of some time, and being sixty years of age, with his disorder, there would be no probability of his living to see the second volume published, especially if he followed the business of his profession.”

When the Doctor thus expressed his apprehension that he should not live long enough to publish the second volume of his book, he little thought that the fatal event, that would release him from all his worldly cares and anxieties, was so nearly approaching.

During the short period of life that remained to him, although he suffered from violent attacks of illness, his zeal in the pursuit of antiquarian objects sustained no diminution. In March, 1770, he thus commenced a letter to Dr. Ducarel : “My long silence may seem as if I was dead ; but indeed I have been plagued with two fits of my old complaint, in both which every person thought I should have died ; yet I got abroad again, and was soon employed in our own way, in antiquities, as you will find by the inclosed.” He then proceeds to give his friend an account, accompanied by drawings, of the Roman sepulchre which had been recently found near the high road, called the Mount, leading into our city from Tadcaster. And he also describes some other Roman re-

²⁹ Walter Spencer Stanhope, esquire, ancestor of the present M.P. for the Southern Division of the West Riding.

mains that had been found near Middlethorpe. Papers written by Burton upon both these discoveries were sent to the Society of Antiquaries, and are printed in the second volume of the *Archæologia*.

The authorship of a small volume, published anonymously by a York bookseller in the early part of the year 1770, is ascribed to Dr. Burton. It is entitled, "Anecdotes relating to the antiquity and progress of Horse Races for above 2,000 years."³⁰ As the tract dwells more upon the archæology of horse racing than upon any historical account of the modern sport, of which we can scarcely suppose that Dr. Burton possessed any practical or personal knowledge, there is much probability in the conjecture that he was the author.

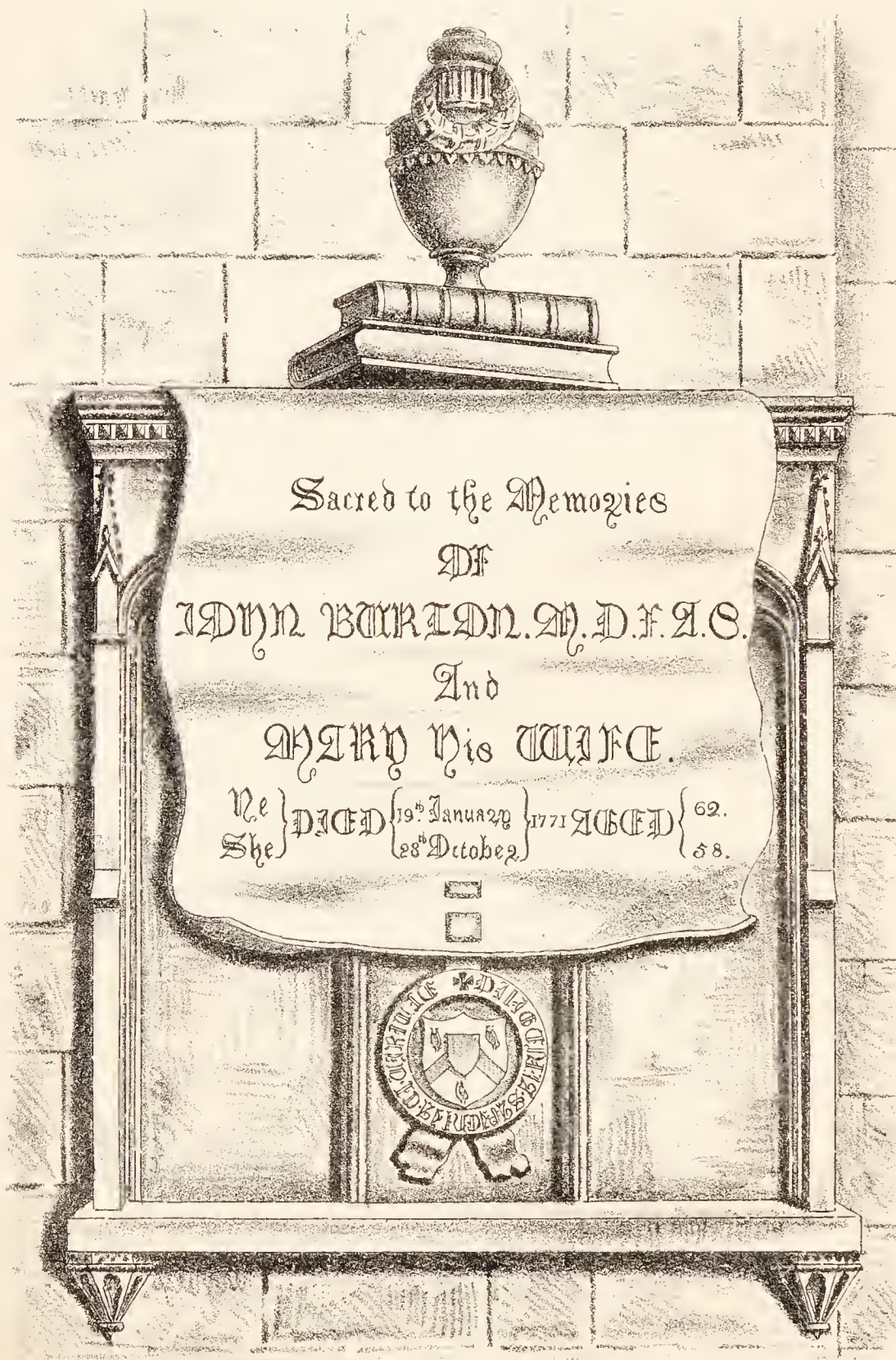
His last letter to Dr. Ducarel is dated the 16th of May, 1770. It is more than usually concise, and relates chiefly to his friend Francis Smyth, esquire, of York and New Buildings, near Thirsk, a well-known lover of antiquities, whom he was desirous of having elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In this letter he also refers to a recent find of Roman coins three miles east of Howden, some account of which he sent to be presented to the society.³¹ Towards the latter months of that year he was obviously in a declining state. In September, Dr. Ducarel tells Lord George Cavendish, that "he had written to Dr. Burton, of York, to inquire if he knew of any MS. collections in the North Riding relative to Furness Abbey, but he had not received any answer to his letter." It must have been a severe visitation of sickness that prevented Burton from giving to his correspondent the information he desired upon a subject which was his ruling passion.

Doctor Burton departed this life on the 19th of January, 1771, in the sixty-second year of his age. His widow did not survive him many months. They were buried in the church of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, in York, having resided several years in that parish. In the chancel of the church is placed to their memory a monumental tablet of white marble of appropriate and rather singular design. It is in the form of an ancient charter unrolled, with the seal

³⁰ York, 12mo, pp. 57. A reprint issued from the press of Thomas Gorden, Sportsman's Repository, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, in the year 1825.

³¹ The *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1770, contains a long letter from Dr. Burton respecting a serrated Roman coin that was found on a rampart of the city walls near Gillygate.





Sacred to the Memories
OF
JOHN BARTON. M.D.F.R.S.
And
MARY his WIFE.
He } DIED { 19th January } 1771 AGED { 62.
She } { 28th October } AGED { 58.



appendant, upon which is depicted, within a garter inscribed “*diligentiâ, sapientiâ et virtute*,” a shield of the Doctor’s armorial bearings, exhibiting the inescutcheon of pretence of the arms of Henson, which he was entitled to assume in right of his wife as an heiress. The charter is surmounted by the forms in marble of two large books, intended, I presume, to represent the published and unpublished volumes of the *Monasticon Eboracense*. The inscription upon the tablet simply records their names and ages and the dates of their decease.³² The only surviving issue of their marriage was a son, described as John Burton, esquire, to whom administration of the goods and chattels of his father, who died intestate, was granted by the Exchequer Court of the Archbishop of York on the 3rd of June, 1771, Mary Burton, his widow and relict, renouncing. She died on the 28th of October following, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

Had Dr. Burton’s life been prolonged, it is very doubtful whether the second volume of the *Monasticon* would have ever been given to the world, for there was little prospect of the removal of those obstacles which had hitherto prevented its appearance. Had his pecuniary means been more ample, or the subscribers to his work more numerous, the volume might have been published some years before his death. In June, 1769, he tells Mr. Gough that “the second volume of the *Monasticon* has long been ready.” But, as Mr. Gough intimates, “his conduct in the affair of the ’45 was a check, both to the encouragement of the first, and the means for publishing the second volume.” It is to be lamented that the MS. copy of the second volume did not fall into hands capable of making a proper use of it. The author’s son had no taste for antiquities, and probably placed little value upon that which his father so highly prized. There is no reason to suppose that more than the first eight pages passed through the press.³³

Some pleasing testimonies to the merits of Dr. Burton are found in the letters of his contemporaries. A few weeks after his death Mr. Edward Hasted, the well-known author of the *History of Kent*, writes to Dr. Ducarel, “I hope Dr. Burton’s death, who was no doubt one of our first men in monastic antiquities, will be no hindrance to the publication of the second volume of his *Monasticon Eboracense*; and

³² See the accompanying illustration.

³³ See *Memoir of the York Press*, p. 328.

yet I am afraid it is lost to us, as you do not mention anything of it. His former volume infinitely surpasses either of Sir William Dugdale's, and had not Dr. Burton unfortunately been misled and involved in troubles and poverty by his absurd attachment to party, he would have given the world such a history of Yorkshire as would have far surpassed any such work heretofore published. He had great abilities, and was withal indefatigable."³⁴

That he might be enabled to use his large and, as Mr. Gough describes it, his invaluable and unparalleled collection of materials in composing a general history of Yorkshire was one of the latest aspirations in which Dr. Burton indulged. "If I could afford," he writes to his friend Dr. Ducarel, "to keep two amanuenses for two years, and have a support for myself, exclusive of my avocations to business, I really think I could form an excellent history out of these materials, to my own credit, and benefit of the public ; for after I had a complete index both of persons and places for all the MSS. I have, I could soon put everything into proper order for the press. If the gout plagues me, I still could direct what is necessary to be done, although unable to execute or write, for my intellects are as clear as they ever were in my life."³⁵ This letter was written not more than twelve months before the Doctor's death, and it appears that shortly after the date of it he sold his whole collection for a sum of money and an annuity for himself and his wife, to William Constable, esquire, of Burton-Constable in Holderness. In the muniment room of that magnificent mansion the MSS. are now deposited,³⁶ to be placed, we may venture to hope, at the disposal of some future historian of Yorkshire. But no truth can be more apparent than that a complete and satisfactory history of this great county is a task not to be accomplished by the labour of a single life ; and it may be doubted whether Burton's mind was properly constituted for the successful execution of so important a work. His ardent zeal and untiring industry and perseverance under many difficulties may entitle him to be placed in the same rank with those eminent antiquaries and most laborious collectors,

³⁴ Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. iv., p. 648.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 388.

³⁶ The collection consists of sixteen

volumes in folio, and thirty volumes in 4to. The original charters are 1868 in number, and are contained in thirty bundles.

Dodsworth and Torre ; but he was greatly deficient in that discriminative power and felicity of combination and treatment, and more especially in that scholarship and refinement of style which are displayed in the archæological works of many modern writers distinguished for their antiquarian and historical learning. Some of these have passed away, but others remain whom we have still the happiness to call our friends and contemporaries.

The institution of a Yorkshire society for the collection of facts and information relating to the history, topography, and natural products of the county, so urgently recommended in his letters to Dr. Ducarel and the archbishop, was a favourite project of Dr. Burton, and evinces his sagacity and his great desire to promote the cultivation of historical studies. He promulgated his scheme at the close of the first volume of the *Monasticon*, and gave a practical exposition of the manner in which it ought to be carried into effect. Soon after the establishment of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society a similar project was discussed, and a series of questions, upon the plan of those framed by Burton and printed with the *Monasticon*, was disseminated throughout the county.³⁷ Unhappily neither the earlier scheme nor the more recent attempt of the Philosophical Society was attended with success. We are now in the enjoyment of many of those advantages which have flowed from the labours of the latter institution and of its juvenile congener, the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, but how infinitely would those advantages have been multiplied had the sanguine hopes and zealous exertions of Dr. Burton been realized during his lifetime, more than a century ago !

The supposition that the author of “*Tristram Shandy*” meant to satirize Dr. Burton under the title of Dr. Slop was first stated in print by Dr. John Ferrier, in his “*Illustrations of Sterne ;*” in which he alleges upon the authority of Dr. Belcombe, a physician who settled at York many years after Dr. Burton’s death, that this conjecture was supported by tradition.³⁸

That some strokes in that grotesque and amusing delineation are levelled at Burton is highly probable. The

³⁷ A separate copy of this scheme, forming a tract of twenty-four folio pages, has been shown to me by Mr. Fairless Barber, the able and indefatigable secre-

tary of our Association.

³⁸ See *Illustrations of Sterne, with other Essays*, by John Ferrier, M.D., 2nd ed 8vo, London, 1812, vol. i., p. 129.

first edition of "Tristram Shandy" issued from the York press in 1759, and, for some time previously, its author had mixed much with the society of the city, and must have been well acquainted with Dr. Burton and his peculiarities, which, doubtless, presented many salient points adapted to the display of that coarse and sarcastic humour in which Sterne delighted to indulge. Nor is it unlikely that Lawrence Sterne would be desirous of gratifying, and perhaps avenging his reverend uncle, Dr. Jaques Sterne, by exposing to ridicule the faults and weaknesses of the Tory physician who had held up to public scorn the Whig prebendary and pluralist as his bitterest enemy and persecutor. When Sterne represents his man-midwife to be a Roman Catholic, he obviously alludes to one of the unfounded charges against Burton that he was a member of that church. " 'That's one of your popish shifts,' cried Susannah. ' 'Tis better,' said Slop with a nod, 'than no shift at all, young woman.' " When he sneers at the strange medical phrase of "non-naturals," and makes Slop boast of his obstetrical skill and the superiority of his newly-invented surgical instruments, he undoubtedly had in view the treatises upon these subjects of which Burton was the author. There is no reason to suppose that the description of Slop's person and manners is anything but a gross and spiteful caricature of Dr. Burton.

The personal respectability and literary fame of the author of *Monasticon Eboracense* rests upon too solid a foundation to be impaired by the witty sarcasms of the eccentric and unscrupulous author of "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." ³⁹

ROBERT DAVIES.

³⁹ I have great pleasure in expressing my obligations to my relative, Mr. R. H. Skaife, for many dates and much genea-

logical information, with which he has kindly supplied me.

REPORT

READ AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION,
THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, MDCCCLXXII.

A large increase in the number of Members sufficiently attests the satisfactory progress of the Association during the past year, and the receipt of £58 10s. 9d. from new Members, for back numbers of the *Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, points to that publication as the true source to which the progress made is to be ascribed. The Members of the Council have during the year devoted their attention mainly to the *Journal*, and it is with great satisfaction that they acknowledge their obligations to the able writers of the various Papers. The excursion to Leeds, Adel, and the great Cistercian Abbey at Kirkstall, on the 30th of August, proved a success for reasons which have already been explained in the reprinted newspaper account afterwards sent to the Members. It is, however, a matter of regret that so few of the Members of the Local Literary and Philosophical Society at Leeds followed the example of our associate the Mayor, who by his presence and help did everything in his power to make the meeting successful. A few Members have been removed from the list by death and other causes, but notwithstanding such losses the numbers now stand as follow :—Life Members, 59 ; annual Members, 283 ; honorary Members, 7. There are also now twelve corresponding Societies, to whom the *Journal* is sent in exchange for their respective publications. A copy is also regularly forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The investment fund arising from life Members' compositions amounts now to £325 10s., which will be forthwith invested in suitable securities.

The Library has received many additions, a full list of which will be published when the Catalogue of the Library is completed; and the Council has specially to acknowledge the liberality of Mrs. Hughes, a Member of the Association, in presenting upwards of 60 Volumes, selected by her from her late husband's library. Yorkshire books and pamphlets are specially desired, and authors and publishers of any such will become active helpers of the Association if they will kindly send copies, to which the attention of all Members visiting the Library will thus be attracted.

Some parcels of old deeds have also been received, and our esteemed Vice-President, Mr. Edward Akroyd, M.P., F.S.A., has contributed £25 as a first instalment of the £50 some time ago promised by him towards the cost of establishing a system of registering the historical information contained in Old Deeds. An appeal will, therefore, shortly be made to the possessors of such documents to forward them, either as presents or on loan, that concise abstracts may be made of their contents for future reference.

The accounts for the year, duly audited, are appended, and it is satisfactory to remark that the receipts have now become sufficient to discharge the printing account for two parts of the *Journal* within the twelve months, and after paying all expenses leave a balance of £36 to be carried forward, in addition to the value of the stock of Parts remaining on hand. The propriety of issuing Parts with greater frequency has not escaped the attention of the Council; but for the present, at any rate, it is thought to be wiser rather to increase the size of each Part than the number of the Parts, for each additional Part issued involves, besides its special cost of delivery, a considerable increase of editorial labour.

A list of buildings in England having now or having formerly had Mural or other Painted Decorations, of dates previous to the middle of the sixteenth century, is being compiled by the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington; and all information respecting any such buildings which any Members can furnish will be duly acknowledged if forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, at his residence, Castle-hill, Rastrick, near Brighouse. The only Yorkshire buildings already noticed are Fishlake church, Wakefield church, York

Minster, Pickering church, Aysgarth church, Beverley Minster, Conisbrough church, and Easby church. In making communications on this subject, Members should, where possible, state whether the decorations are existing or destroyed, their general character and subject, and also whether any and what tracings or drawings of them are known to have been made, and in what publications any account of them has appeared.

The Council has still to urge Members to use their best efforts to extend the influence and usefulness of the Association by inducing their friends to join and become either annual or Life Members.

The Officers who retire are eligible for re-election.

THE above report and the accounts having been read, the Officers for the past year were re-elected, and the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., was elected an additional Vice-President. During the meeting an interesting and perfect specimen of an early pitcher, found under many feet of clay at Heckmondwike, in excavating for the foundations of a new brewery there, was exhibited by Mr. T. B. Oldfield, of Hill-top House. It is of pale red colour, wheel-worked, but very rude, and almost identical in form with a Saxon pitcher figured on p. 31 of the first volume of Miss Meteyard's "Life of Wedgwood." So perfect a specimen is seldom to be met with.

(For the Accounts above referred to, see page 444.)

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1870, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1871.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at last Audit (Investment Account)		199	10	0
„ „ „ (General Account)		9	6	8
„ Arrears for 1869 and 1870		3	3	0
„ Life Members		120	15	0
„ Annual Subscriptions for 1871		136	10	0
„ Amount received for copies of Journal at Subscription price to Members		58	10	9
„ Amount of Profit on Excursion to Kirkstall		1	0	1
„ Interest on General Account		1	0	7
„ „ Investment Account		6	16	0
		£536 12 1		
PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
By Library:—				
John Crossley, Rent of Rooms		10	0	0
„ Yorkshire Journal:—				
Stott Bros., Engravers	£0 16 3			
Bradbury, Evans & Co.	£20 4 3			
„ „	66 16 2			
„ „	49 1 0			
R. B. Utting, Engraver	136 1 5			
S. H. Cowell	2 2 0			
	4 9 2			
		143 8 10		
„ General:—				
Subscriptions to Surtees Society	2 2 0			
J. Crossley and Co., Printing and Stationery	4 9 6			
Postage, Carriage, &c., F. Barber	12 14 11			
„ „ W. Schofield	0 10 6			
Collector's Commission	7 0 6			
		26 17 5		
„ Balance on Investment Fund, as per Bank Book to 31st Dec., 1871	320 5 0			
„ Balance on General Account as per Bank Book to 31st Dec., 1871	47 1 1			
„ Less due to Collector	11 0 3			
		36 0 10		
		356 5 10		
		£536 12 1		

Examined and found correct, } WM. HASTINGS, Auditor.
January 9th, 1872. }

REPORT

READ AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION,
THE THIRTIETH DAY OF JANUARY, MDCCCLXXIII.

ONLY a brief Report from the Council is necessary to record the success of the Association during the past year. This success has extended to every department of the work undertaken, and is generally evidenced by the continued increase in the number of Members. There have been elected during the past year 30 Annual and 11 Life Members, and thus notwithstanding the loss of several Members by death and the withdrawal of some, the numbers have been more than maintained, and now stand as follows:—Life Members, 70 ; Annual Members, 297 ; Honorary Members, 7.

Of the Investment Fund a portion, 325*l.*, has been advanced at interest for a term of years, upon the security of the borough rates of the Borough of Halifax, at 4¼ per cent. per annum, and the balance, which is being steadily increased by the additions made to it on the election of new Life Members, will, when of sufficient amount, be also suitably invested.

The *Journal* has been continued and the bulk of the parts increased, and though the issue of Part VIII., due in December last, has been unavoidably delayed, it will be found that the contributions have not decreased in importance, and that the high standard of the Papers has been maintained.

The Library has received special attention during the past year, and a most kind offer from Mr. Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., a Vice-President of the Association, has placed at the disposal of the Council a room at the offices of his Firm in the Buxton Road, Huddersfield, free of rent and expense,

to which the books have all been removed, and where they can be consulted freely by the Members. Occasion has been taken to have new presses prepared, and a liability of about 30% has been incurred in providing these and removing the books. The preparation of the Catalogue has been entrusted to Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, a Member of the Association, who under the direction of Members of the Council has been for some time engaged in the work, which, now that the books are in their places in the presses, will proceed more quickly.

The increase in the Library has been gradual but sure, and at every meeting the Council has to acknowledge books or pamphlets from various donors. The desire to possess the *Journal* has also been expressed by other Archæological Societies, and the Powys Land Club and the Sussex Archæological Society have during the year been placed on corresponding terms. To the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, the *Journal* has also been sent, in exchange for important reports and papers received from the Governors of that institution.

The Excursion to Ripon and Fountains Abbey, on August 28th, was most successful, and although the reprinted account of the proceedings has not yet been sent to Members, the delay is accounted for by the absence on the Continent of Mr. Edmund Sharpe, which has prevented the requisite revision by him of the important remarks he made on the occasion. The experience of all present, affords the best evidence of the success of the day's proceedings, and it is gratifying to the Council to be able to point to the large balance of £38 18s. which the Excursion has added to the funds of the Association. To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, his excellent agent Mr. Mason, to the very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, and the Rev. Canon Worsley, to the Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon, to Mr. W. Fowler Stephenson, and especially to Mr. Edmund Sharpe, the thanks of the Association are due for the aid most freely rendered to the Council on the occasion.

The sum of £25 has been already paid to the Council by Col. Akroyd, F.S.A., a Vice-President, in furtherance of an attempt to collect and register the information contained in Old Deeds, and the special attention of the Members is directed to the subjoined notice appealing to them on this

important subject. Already small parcels of deeds and documents are beginning to find their way to the Council for inspection and examination. In this matter Members can each in their own district give great help, and they will always find the Honorary Secretary or any Member of the Council willing to receive communications that may relate to this important subject. The work to be done is in a minor sense, and for localities, very much what the Historical MSS. Commissioners are by their inspectors doing for the Kingdom in reference to National and Political History.

The objects found at Slack, and hitherto, since their removal from the temporary Museum there, preserved in the custody of Mr. Geo. F. Beaumont, as Honorary Curator, are now placed in the charge of the Huddersfield Literary and Scientific Society, in whose Museum in South Street they can always be seen by the Members.

The accounts for the year duly audited are submitted with this report, and it will no doubt be satisfactory to Members to see that the balance in hand on general account is so much as £142 14s. This will be partly absorbed by the cost of Part VIII. and the Library charges, but the Society has now reached the point at which the year's income will fully meet the year's expenditure.

The Members of the Council who retire are:—The Rev. Thomas James, F.S.A., H. J. Morehouse, F.S.A., Robert Meller, John Bailey Langhorne, and James Fowler, F.S.A.—They and the other retiring officers are all eligible for re-election.

THE above report and the accounts having been adopted, the Officers for the year 1873 were elected as named in the list at the commencement of this Volume.

(For Special Notice as to Old Deeds, see page 449; and for the Accounts above referred to, see page 448.)

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1871, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at last Audit (Investment Account)	320	5	0
„ „ (General Account)	36	0	10
„ Life Members	47	5	0
„ Annual Subscriptions for 1872	135	9	0
„ Amount received for copies of <i>Journal</i> , at Subscription price to Members	23	7	3
„ Amount of Profit on Excursion to Fountains Abbey and Ripon	32	18	3
„ Col. Akroyd on Register of Old Deeds account	25	0	0
„ Interest on General Account	2	8	6
„ „ Investment Account (Bank)	1	10	7
„ „ (Halifax Corporation) £12 2 4			
„ „ less Income Tax 0 4 6			
	11	17	10

£636 2 3

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By <i>Library</i> :—	5	0	0
John Crossley, half year's Rent of Rooms for Library, ending June 30th, 1872			
„ <i>Yorkshire Journal</i> :—			
Samuel H. Cowell	£2	12	6
Whiteman and Bass	7	16	0
Bradbury, Evans, and Co.	50	8	0
„ „	43	19	6
„ „	104	16	0
„ <i>General</i> :—			
Postage, Carriage, &c.—F. Barber	8	14	3
„ „ W. Schofield	0	12	0
Collector's Commission	6	16	0
	16	2	3
„ <i>Balance Investment Fund</i> , as per Bank Book to Dec. 31st, 1872	42	10	0
„ „ „ Invested with Halifax Corporation	325	0	0
	367	10	0
„ „ General Account, as per Bank Book to Dec. 31st, 1872 (including Col. Akroyd's cheque as per contra)	115	5	11
„ <i>Cash</i> in Secretary's hands	10	17	4
„ „ in Collector's hands	16	10	9
	142	14	0
	£636	2	3

Examined and found correct, } WM. HASTINGS, Auditor.
29th January, 1873.

THE following is the Special Notice as to Old Deeds, referred to in the foregoing Report:—

The Council has for some time had under its consideration the formation of a Register of Old Deeds and other Documents relating to Yorkshire places and families, and Mr. EDWARD AKROYD, M.P., F.S.A., a Vice-President of the Association, has most generously placed a sum of money at their disposal in furtherance of this important object.

It may be useful here to remind Members that Deeds and Documents of Title upwards of sixty years old are seldom of any present legal value, that being the period to which, by law, researches into the title to purchased lands are limited; and it is known that but too frequently such deeds and documents, if not actually destroyed, are thought to be but cumbersome rubbish, and are treated accordingly. The practice of destroying them has extensively prevailed, but it is to be hoped that in many cases this has proceeded in ignorance of the fact that, although by lapse of time such instruments may have lost their legal value, they still possess and must, if not destroyed, always retain incomparable value and the greatest importance, as contemporary evidences of the transactions to which they relate, of the existence of parties and of genealogical and other matters which may be incidentally mentioned in them. There can, indeed, be no doubt that it is chiefly from materials of this class that family and local histories can be most readily and safely compiled.

There are happily some who have consistently preserved these interesting, though legally useless, treasures, and the views of the Council would be met if in these cases the documents could be lent in order that extracts, giving in a concise form the required information, might be made; at the same time steps would be taken effectually to preserve whatever deeds might be presented for that purpose.

The Council is fully alive to the great importance of an undertaking which has for its object the discovery and safe custody of these stores of historical knowledge, and desires the co-operation of all the Members who can in any way assist in the work, and with this view communications are invited not only as to any old deeds and documents of the nature indicated, but also as to the best and most convenient method of registering the information they contain.

It is thought that by this preliminary inquiry some idea may be gained of the extent to which these records have been saved, and a basis laid for a comprehensive Register of them.

It is requested that all letters on the above subject may be addressed to the Hon. Sec. Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A., at his address, Castle Hill, Rastrick, near Brighouse, by whom they will be duly laid before the Council.

Obituary Notices.

JAMES STANSFELD,

OF Moorlands, Halifax, died on the 29th day of January, 1872, in his eightieth year. From the first, he took a warm interest in the formation and progress of our Association, and, wherever he could, was active in furthering its objects. Connected by descent with the ancient family of Stansfeld of Stansfeld Hall, in the parish of Halifax, and, collaterally, with many other leading families of the district, the deceased gentleman was held in great consideration and respect by a large circle of friends and relatives. The pedigree disclosing these connections is given in Watson's "History of Halifax," and also, with an extension to a later period, in Dr. T. D. Whitaker's "Loidis et Elmete." Though closely connected with Halifax, Mr. Stansfeld was not born there, his father, David Stansfeld, being resident in Leeds, and subsequently at Armley House, near that town.

Of the thirteen children of that gentleman, by his wife, Sarah Woolrich, to whom he was married the 14th November, 1776, James, the subject of this notice, was the ninth child, and sixth son. His elder brothers all predeceased him, and of the three younger, Hatton Hamer Stansfeld, formerly an Official Assignee of the London Bankruptcy Court, and subsequently Receiver of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, alone survives.

The late Mr. Stansfeld will always retain a high and well-deserved position on the now long list of Halifax Worthies; but it has been reserved for his only son, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., to give special prominence to the name of "Stansfeld." Called to the bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1849, he was elected M.P. for his native town, Halifax, in April, 1859, and has since, through successive parliaments, retained the same seat. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, and held that post until April, 1864. From February, 1866, until the month of July in the same year, he was Under-secretary for India. In December, 1868, he was appointed Third Lord of the Treasury, and held that post until November, 1869, when he became Secretary to the Treasury, and so continued, until, as a Cabinet Minister, he assumed the Presidency of the Poor-Law Board in March, 1871, an office superseded, in August of that year, by the establishment of the Local Government Board, over which he has ever since presided.

Each successive step in the son's career, was made the occasion of warm congratulations, publicly tendered to the father, who more than

once expressed the feelings of proud satisfaction which replaced, what, at one time, were to him feelings of disappointment, that his distinguished son had not pursued the course open to him at the bar.

In Halifax, our late associate became intimately connected with the Mechanics' Institution, where his portrait, by Henry T. Wells, R.A., is now placed, as a testimonial, raised by public subscription, to perpetuate the remembrance of his services. He was also, at times, the President of the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society.

The late Mr. Stansfeld was, however, best known, and will be most widely remembered, as Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, for the Halifax and adjoining districts, an office to which he was appointed under somewhat special circumstances, and which he held from the passing of the County Court Act, up to within a few months of his death. In this capacity, he occupied the almost unique position of being an attorney and at the same time a judge; and, on the occasion of his resignation, his brother attorneys within the districts over which he presided as judge, prepared an address for presentation, which will serve to illustrate his personal character and position. The formal presentation of this address, and a silver tray by which it was accompanied, was deferred, owing to the critical state of Mr. Stansfeld's health, and was ultimately prevented by his somewhat sudden, though not unexpected, death. With the promptitude and energy which had characterised him through life, the late judge had, in anticipation of the presentation, prepared on his death-bed, pencil notes of what he wished to say in reply; and, when the address and tray were afterwards handed to the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, he was able to use the very words of his father, and give a transcript of the notes to the gentlemen who waited upon him. These notes are believed to contain the only reference to his early life and judicial career which the late judge has himself recorded, and the exceptional position he occupied will justify the reproduction, *in extenso*, here, both of the address and notes, which are as follows:—

“ TO JAMES STANSFELD, ESQ., LATE JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT
OF YORKSHIRE, CIRCUIT No. 12.

“ SIR,

“ When it became known to us, that you were about to retire from the active public duties to which you had been so long devoted, we received the announcement with mingled feelings of regret, that the long official connection which had subsisted between you and the legal profession in your circuit was about to be severed, and of sorrow, that your retirement was to be attributed to your declining health.

“ We are glad to know, that at each of your courts, the senior advocate present gave public expression to the feelings entertained so generally by us, and that all that was said was duly told to you by the learned gentleman who held your last courts, as deputy judge.

“ We have felt, however, that something more was wanted, to give permanence to the testimony we desire should be borne by us to your personal worth, and the high sense of public duty by which you have always been actuated in your official career. Of your judicial character it is unnecessary, and would be unbecoming, for us to speak, but, that you so exercised your public functions as to establish the most friendly personal relations between yourself and those whom duty brought before

you, is a matter we cannot ourselves forget, and which we desire should be always remembered.

“We have, therefore, to ask your acceptance of the piece of plate which we now offer to you, as a small token of the high estimation in which we all regard you.

“Some of us can well remember to have met you, when in practice as a brother attorney, and the feelings of respect in which you were then held, have not only been sustained without abatement, but have increased with each year that has elapsed since your appointment as judge, first of the Court of Requests, in the year 1841, and afterwards as judge of the County Court, on its establishment upon a new basis, in 1847, gave you a wider sphere of duty, and brought you into contact with a continually increasing number of us.

“We all hope that, in thus parting from us, you may enjoy in retirement every blessing which an all-wise God may see fit to bestow.

“Signed, on behalf of the Solicitors practising within
the limits of Circuit No. 12 of the County
Court of Yorkshire,

“J. C. LAYCOCK, Chairman.”

“I receive this rare and distinguished testimonial from my fellow solicitors with pride and gratitude, and feel its value enhanced to me by its being presented by three highly-valued friends, one of whom and myself are, if I mistake not, two of the oldest attorneys of the West Riding ; and to each and all who in person, or through you, have joined in conferring upon me this honour, I beg to offer my most grateful acknowledgments. I have used the epithet ‘rare,’ but I might, I believe, have called it unique ; for I do not think any member of our branch of the profession ever received, or could have received, from his fellow-solicitors, a memorial of so peculiar and gratifying a significance as this.

“I was selected to preside over the Halifax and Huddersfield Court of Requests, under its extended jurisdiction, as a solicitor of so many years’ standing (I forget how many), and I felt a pride in maintaining the *status* to which our branch of the profession was, in my person, advanced. Other solicitors there were who were appointed under similar local acts ; but they preferred being raised to the bar, for reasons which, in their own cases, justified that course. My name, however, has remained, since the year 1815 to this day, on the Rolls of the Courts of Equity and Common Law. I will only say that, as regards neither branch of the profession, did I, in any one instance, ever fail to receive from every member of it practising before me, the respect and courtesy due to the position I held ; and that to the advocates, in both branches of the profession, I have always felt, that I was greatly indebted for the assistance they afforded me in carrying out the proceedings of the Court.

“The Legislature having, however, left the appointment open to both branches of the profession, let us for a moment consider the qualifications of each branch. On the one hand, there would be a more thorough knowledge of the law, as far as study and the attendance on some one of the Law Courts could give it ; on the other hand, there would be a wide field for selection amongst men who had for a number of years been

practising in all the different Courts of Law, Equity, and Bankruptcy, and mixed up in all the ordinary business transactions of life. Might it not be fairly presumed, that the Legislature, in giving the option to select from either branch, considered there were circumstances in which a selection might be made from each ? Or, was the option in regard to one branch to be a dead letter ?

“ I would now wish to say a few words in justification of the selection of myself, as one of the few who were favoured with being taken from our branch of the profession.

“ I was one of nine sons whom my father had to educate and bring up. In those disastrous times, he could not afford to give any of us an university education, nor would it practically have availed much, for we were Dissenters, and I remember being told when a boy, that there was no chance of my being Lord Chancellor, for the Test and Corporation Acts then were in operation, and the smallest appointment under the Crown could not be had by any one who refused to take the Sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England. All that my father could do, therefore, was to give us a good school education, and there I acquired what was of more value to me in after-life than, perhaps, anything which a college life could have conferred upon me, for I learned the value of a diligent application to the work I had before me, and to that I attribute, as much as anything, such success as I attained.

“ My father was a Halifax man, though he served his apprenticeship with a Leeds merchant, and there married and settled in life. It was thought, therefore, that one of his sons might suitably follow the profession of the law at Halifax, and might derive some advantage from his father's connection with the town, and all his own relatives residing there. I was accordingly articled to a firm there (Wigglesworth and Thompson) having the largest general practice there, embracing Common Law, Equity, Criminal Law, Sessional Practice, and Bankruptcy. I served my clerkship out with them, concluding in the year 1813, and I worked hard during that time, as you may imagine when I say, that, in winter I lighted my own fire every morning at six o'clock, and that, in summer, I went every morning, before breakfast, to bathe in the river at Copley. For the next two years, I took the rather unusual step of attending the chambers of a special pleader and conveyancer as a pupil. This I always considered to be a very valuable portion of my legal education, as it gave me to some extent the advantage more generally enjoyed by the other branch of the profession.

“ In 1815, I returned, and joined the firm to which I had been articled, as junior partner, and ultimately assumed the chief management of it. Meantime, the Law in Bankruptcy had been altered, and was worked by fixed Commissioners in each of the large towns, two being barristers, and one a solicitor. I was selected by the late Lord Wensleydale, the then senior judge on the circuit, for Halifax. Then came the local Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests at Halifax and Huddersfield. To the appointment of judge of it I was, as before-mentioned, eligible. I was a competitor for it, along with the late Mr. Maude ; but he had the superior claim, I admit, and succeeded ; when, on his retiring from ill health, in 1841, I was appointed in his place, and then, in 1847, on the passing of the County Court Act, I took the corresponding Courts which I had had under the local Act.

“I am afraid I have been tedious in this matter ; but I thought it right to deliver the round unvarnished tale, which I hope justified the Lord Chancellor in conferring upon me the appointment ; and you, I think I may assume, have, in this marked and distinguished manner, sanctioned the choice. And now I have only to thank you again, and all my friends whom you kindly represent, for this proof of your sympathy and kindness, and to assure you that I shall treasure it as long as I live, and leave it to my successor, as an heirloom, by whom it will be, I am sure, equally appreciated.”

EDWARD MORTON, F.S.A.,

OF Malton, died on the 15th day of June, 1872, in his 49th year, at the Branch Bank of the York City and County Bank, at Malton, of which he had for some time been the manager. He was buried in the public cemetery at Malton.

Mr. Morton was among the first who joined the Association after the publication of the Journal, and subsequently became a life member. He was an enthusiastic collector of armorial china, and his collection, perhaps the finest in this country, was dispersed at his death. The finer specimens were, however, disposed of privately, and now enrich the collections of Morris Jones, F.S.A., John Dun, J. J. Howard, F.S.A., G. Marshall, and others. When the exploration of the Tumuli on the Yorkshire wolds was undertaken by Canon Greenwell, Mr. Morton's attention was attracted to the flint and stone implements of the British period, a fair collection of which he succeeded in making. It was, however, to Yorkshire genealogy that the attention of our deceased member was more especially directed. His mother was the heiress of the family of Strangways of Well, and the family estates being settled on Mr. Morton's son, he devoted special attention to his genealogy, and made considerable MS. collections in reference to it. These are now in the possession of his widow.

Mr. Morton's special pursuit brought him into early association with the Harleian Society, on its formation in 1869, and he was, just previous to his decease, engaged on “Le Neve's Catalogue of Knights,” intending to edit it for that society, several members of which have joined his other friends in placing a marble tablet to his memory, in S. Michael's Church, Malton.

The last portion of the collection of china, with books, &c., the property of Mr. Morton, was recently sold in London, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, Drake's “York,” of which he possessed a magnificent copy, fetching ten guineas.

The deceased gentleman commanded the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact, and his loss is regretted by a large circle of friends.

CHARLES BROOK,

OF Enderby Hall, near Leicester, a justice of the peace for Leicestershire and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, died at Enderby, on the 10th day of July, 1872, aged 58. He was a life-member of our Asso-

ciation. It is not known that he had, until a late period of his life, taken any special part in archæological pursuits ; but at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Leicester, in 1870, he manifested the warmest interest in the elucidation of the various historical and archæological problems which were there discussed.

His name had become almost a household word in the West Riding no less than in Leicestershire, as an example of unbounded, yet judicious, benevolence.

His grandfather, Mr. William Brook, a native of Baildon, near Bradford, became the tenant of Thickhollins, near Meltham, about a century ago, and was thus the founder of a family destined to influence the neighbourhood of his adopted home in a remarkable degree. The new town of Meltham Mills, with its church, schools, public gardens, and enormous works, attests the energy and skill displayed by the firm of Jonas Brook and Brothers.

Of this firm, the subject of our notice was for many years the senior partner, and, though latterly residing at a distance from the works, he ever felt the deepest interest in the welfare of all connected therewith. In early life, he devoted himself strictly to the demands of his business, and it was in connection with that business, and as an opponent of the fraudulent system of marking false measures upon reels of cotton thread, that Mr. Charles Brook first took any very active part as a public man. It is well known what success attended his indefatigable efforts to ensure greater morality in trade in this particular.

After the death of his brother, Mr. William Leigh Brook, also a justice of the peace, he took a leading part in the attempts made to effect an alteration in the marriage laws of England, and thereby became well known as an advocate for the proposed change to most of the leading politicians of the day.

In his capacity of a magistrate, he was much respected, but he avoided taking any very prominent position on the bench, from a conscientious fear, that his constitutional infirmity of deafness might interfere with the due discharge of his duties. The same scruples led him to decline the frequent invitations to become a candidate for Parliamentary honours which he received from different constituencies.

In the year 1865, he purchased the Enderby estate, and soon afterwards took up his residence there ; and it thenceforward became his delight to improve and beautify the property. He was enabled shortly to extend its boundaries by the purchase of a considerable tract of adjoining land, the property of a noble owner, with whose family Mr. Brook just lived to see his niece (and adopted daughter) connected by marriage.

He was a staunch Churchman, of very Evangelical views ; and he entertained strong political opinions. The energy with which he supported the party which had secured his adherence, was soon felt in the county of his adoption ; and it is not too much to attribute solely to his action the resolution to contest a seat recently vacant, and, as a result, the return to Parliament of the candidate of his choice.

He has left a widow, whose sorrow has been shared by all who knew him.

FREDERICK LUMB,

AN early member of the Association, died on the 11th day of February, 1872. Mr. Lumb was deputy steward of the important Manor of Wakefield, and in his immediate custody were carefully guarded and preserved the magnificent series of Court Rolls both of the Court Baron of the Lord, and the Court Leet of the Sovereign, commencing in the reign of Edward II.¹, and continuing, with scarcely a break, to the present day. It will be in the memory of many members that, on the occasion of the visit of the Association to Wakefield in 1869, Mr. Lumb exhibited in the Manor Court House there a selected series of these rolls, one from each reign, and accompanied the documents by the production of sundry deodands which had been forfeited by offenders, and also the formidable axe which was in use at the Halifax Gibbet within the Manor so recently as the middle of the 17th century. It will also be remembered that at the time Mr. Lumb mentioned a circumstance regarding the Court House itself, which it may be well to preserve here, viz., that, small and humble though it might be, it formerly served for the holding of West Riding Quarter Sessions, and in it both Lord Brougham and Lord Abinger had in their early days at the bar, appeared as advocates.

For Genealogical and Topographical purposes it is impossible to find any sources of information of greater importance and value than are the Court Rolls of Wakefield Manor, for the extensive area comprised within its limits; and it is well they seem always to have fallen into the hands of Stewards who have duly appreciated the value of the Records committed to them. The office of Deputy Steward may almost be said to have become hereditary in the Lumb family, having been held by his ancestors for over a century. Mr. Lumb is also succeeded in his office by his brother-in-law and nephew, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. W. H. Stewart, the latter of whom it is satisfactory to add is also a member of our Association. The late Mr. F. Lumb was a member of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1829. Intended for the bar, he kept all the requisite terms at Gray's Inn, but, instead of pursuing the higher branch of his profession, ultimately became an attorney.

JOHN EDWARD DIBB,

WHO died suddenly on the 17th day of September, 1872, was a member of our Association, and, like the late Mr. Lumb, the custodian of important records, having held the office of Deputy Registrar of Deeds for the West Riding of Yorkshire for the period of 32 years from 1840 to the time of his death. To understand the nature of the office held by our late associate, and the character of the records in his charge and keeping, it may be useful to offer a short account of their origin.

¹ There is some doubt as to the exact date of the earliest Rolls. There are some certainly of the reign of Edward II., and others most probably of the preceding reign.

The Registry of Deeds was first established in the West Riding by a statute of the second and third years of Queen Anne, entitled :—

“An Act for the Publick registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills that shall be made of any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the West Riding of the County of York after the nine and twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and four.”

It recites that “Whereas the West Riding of the County of York is the principal Place in the North for the Cloth Manufacture, and most of the Traders therein are freeholders, and have frequent occasions to borrow Money upon their Estates for managing their said trade, but for want of a Register find it difficult to give security to the satisfaction of the money-lenders (although the security they offer be really good), by means whereof the said Trade is very much obstructed and many families ruined.”

On this preamble is based the Act which ever since the date named in it has given priority to all Deeds and Wills affecting freeholds in the West Riding, according to the order in which they are registered. The reason for the Act is sufficiently stated, and we have in it a glimpse of the importance of that trade which has now, in so many parts of the Riding, made agriculture seem of but small account. The Register Office is, by the second section, to be at Wakefield, the enactment on this point being in these words :—“That one publick office for registering such Memorials of and concerning any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments that are situate lying, and being within the said West Riding, shall be established and kept at Wakefield, the nearest Market Town to the center or middle of the said West Riding, to be managed and executed by a fit and able person, to be from time to time elected and appointed in manner thereafter directed, *or his sufficient Deputy*, and to continue in the said office for so long a time as he shall well demean himself therein.” It is well known how the four words, “*or his sufficient Deputy*,” have created a valuable and almost sinecure office, for which scions of the landed gentry and even the nobility of the Riding are willing to compete, and there can be no doubt that the word sufficient was completely satisfied in the person of the late Mr. Dibb, who was for so many years the Deputy Registrar.

The Parliament by which this Act was passed, began at Westminster, the 20th day of August, 1702, and was continued by several prorogations or adjournments to the 9th November, 1703 ; and, in accordance with the statute, due provision was made, and the Register opened on the 30th September, 1704. It was soon found, however, that the terms of the Act did not include a somewhat common form of assurance known to lawyers as a Bargain and Sale, which by a statute, 27 Hen. VIII., cap. 16, was made by writing, indented, sealed and enrolled in one of the King's Courts of Record at Westminster, or else within the same county or counties where the manors, lands, &c., bargained and sold were, before the Custos Rotulorum and two Justices of the Peace and the Clerk of the Peace of the same county or counties, or two of them at the least, whereof the Clerk of the Peace to be one.

The omission of Bargains and Sales was early remedied by the 5th Anne, passed in 1706, providing for the due enrolment of such assurances in the Register office “there lately provided.” Not to be tedious as to

the reasons which led to this transfer of business from the Clerk of the Peace to the Registrar, it may be observed, in the words of the preamble of the statute by which it was effected—"That the Act of Hen. VIII. had been found by experience to be of little or no use within the West Riding, as to the inrolments of Bargains and Sales within the said West Riding, for that the Clerk of the Peace thereof for the time being, who hath the keeping of the said Inrolments within the said West Riding, is not by the said Act enjoined to give any security for the safe keeping nor under any penalty for the negligent keeping of the said Inrolments within the said West Riding, nor is there by the said Act any certain place appointed for the keeping thereof." It is also by the same statute that judgments are made to affect lands, &c. in the Riding only from the time when a memorial thereof has been registered.

The West Riding was the first in the county to become provided with a Register of its Deeds. It was followed by the East Riding, for which a similar Act was passed, embracing the West Riding provisions, with a few additions, which were extended to the West Riding for the rendering of its Register more complete.

One of these additions is curious, and no doubt its repeal is devoutly prayed for by some of the Justices of the Peace, who by virtue of it have, two of them, to sign every leaf of every register book before it is used, a tedious and not very interesting employment.

Middlesex did not follow as a Register County until 1709, and it is noticeable that whereas the reason given for registering in the West Riding is in effect the facilitating of trade, in Middlesex, it is the prevention of fraud. And for the same reason in 1735 the North Riding Register Act was passed. No counties other than Yorkshire and Middlesex have the advantages, such as they are, of a Registry of Deeds and Wills. The only facts, however, which are registered are the names of the parties, the date of the deed, the description of the property affected, and the names of the attesting witnesses.

Mr. Dibb was the author of a little work on the registry of deeds, and of a small volume of forms of memorials, for use in the three Ridings; but his special work, by which the whole Riding benefits, has been the preparation of a condensed index of all the memorials registered from the year 1801. Before this was done, the practitioner had to go through a dictionary index in making his search for deeds; now he has only to search in the names of individuals, and, thanks to the system adopted by Mr. Dibb, what was formerly the work of days, can now be accomplished in a few hours. It is but right to add that in the course he took, Mr. Dibb only acted in accordance with the suggestions of a committee of solicitors, of whom the late John Hope Shaw, of Leeds, and the late Henry Lumb, of Wakefield, are known to have been members. Mr. Dibb was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, in 1869.

He was well known throughout the Riding as an active Churchman, specially devoted to the work of Sunday Schools. He was also for some time the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the Restoration of the parish church at Wakefield, a work which is still proceeding, under the superintendence of Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., as architect.

WILLIAM STOTT BANKS,

OF Wakefield, solicitor, died on the 25th day of December, 1872, at his house, in Northgate. He had been a member of the Association for many years, and a paper entitled "Entries relative to the Bunny Family in the Normanton Parish Register," communicated by him to the Council not long before his death, will appear in a future part of the JOURNAL. Mr. Banks was well known in Wakefield, which was his native town, and the following particulars, gathered from a notice of his death, in the *Wakefield Free Press*, to which journal he was an occasional contributor, will be read with interest :—

"Mr. Banks was an instance of a self-made man. The son of parents in humble life, he attained an honourable position in his native town, and is a proof of what industry and energy may accomplish. He was born in March, 1820, and was thus 52 years of age. In his youth he went to the Lancasterian School, which was then taught by Mr. Fox, who formed a very high opinion of the lad's powers, and duly appreciated his abilities. One day, the late Mr. Berry, solicitor, went to Mr. Fox, and asked him if he could recommend a sharp lad to him, on which Mr. Fox at once named young William Banks. This was his introduction into the mysteries of the legal profession ; and it is somewhat singular that he entered as an office boy for Mr. Berry, the very premises in King Street, which he afterwards for so long occupied along with Mr. Ianson. While with Mr. Berry, young Banks displayed great aptitude, and fully justified the recommendation of his friend and teacher, Mr. Fox. Afterwards, Mr. Banks went into the office of Messrs. Marsden and Ianson, solicitors, and clerks to the West Riding justices, where he remained till the dissolution of their partnership, on which he left with Mr. Ianson. During all this time, he was actively engaged in pursuing his legal and other studies. Subsequently he articulated himself with Mr. Ianson, and in Hilary Term, 1851, was duly admitted an attorney. So high an opinion did Mr. Ianson form of his abilities, that he took him into partnership, a connection which has continued till severed by the death of the younger of the two. He was associated with Mr. Ianson in the discharge of the duties of Clerk to the West Riding Justices, and on the issuing of a separate Commission for the borough, in March, 1870, he was elected Clerk to the Borough Justices, and held that appointment up to his death.

"His name is closely identified with the success of the Wakefield Mechanics' Institute ; in fact, he may be said to have been one of the founders of the institution in its present form. Formerly, there was what was called a Working Men's Institute, with rooms in Crown Court. Desirous of seeing a more useful institution established, a number of gentlemen—including Mr. Banks, Mr. Henry Morton, now of Garforth, the Rev. Mr. Cameron, then minister of Westgate Unitarian Chapel ; and Mr. Newmarch, now a leading actuary in London, and formerly in Messrs. Leatham, Tew, and Company's Bank—met together and decided to form a Mechanics' Institute. The movement was so successful, that the institution was able to purchase the Music Saloon, which was up to that time in private hands. Mr. Banks and Mr. Newmarch were joint secretaries until 1846, after which Mr. Banks became sole secretary and

treasurer, and continued in these capacities until 1849, when another secretary was appointed, and he has since held the office of treasurer. His energy and force of character showed itself in his connection with the Lancasterian School. On the death of Mr. Fox, this school was continued by Mrs. Fox, but it declined in numbers and influence. Mr. Banks and some other gentleman met together, and resolved to resuscitate it if possible. Mr. Banks became secretary, and in 1856 the committee got it into thorough working order. The result was successful, and the Lancasterian School is now a valuable educational agency in the town of Wakefield. Mr. Banks was one of the committee of the Wakefield Exhibition of 1865, and was secretary of the Finance Committee, his services in that capacity being of the most valuable character. He was a member of the committee of the Clayton Hospital; and on the presentation of a portrait to Mr. Thomas Clayton, he acted as secretary.

“Mr. Banks was not ‘unknown to fame’ as an author. In 1865, he published a work on ‘Provincial Words in use at Wakefield,’ a very handy and useful little book. The following year he published ‘Walks in Yorkshire—North-West and North-East,’ and subsequently, in 1871, a companion volume, entitled ‘Walks in Yorkshire—Wakefield and its Neighbourhood,’ a work which displays a considerable amount of research. He took great interest in matters of an archæological and antiquarian character, and several writers on such subjects have at different times expressed their obligation to him.”

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